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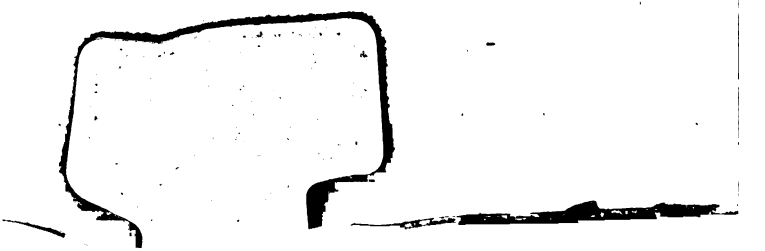

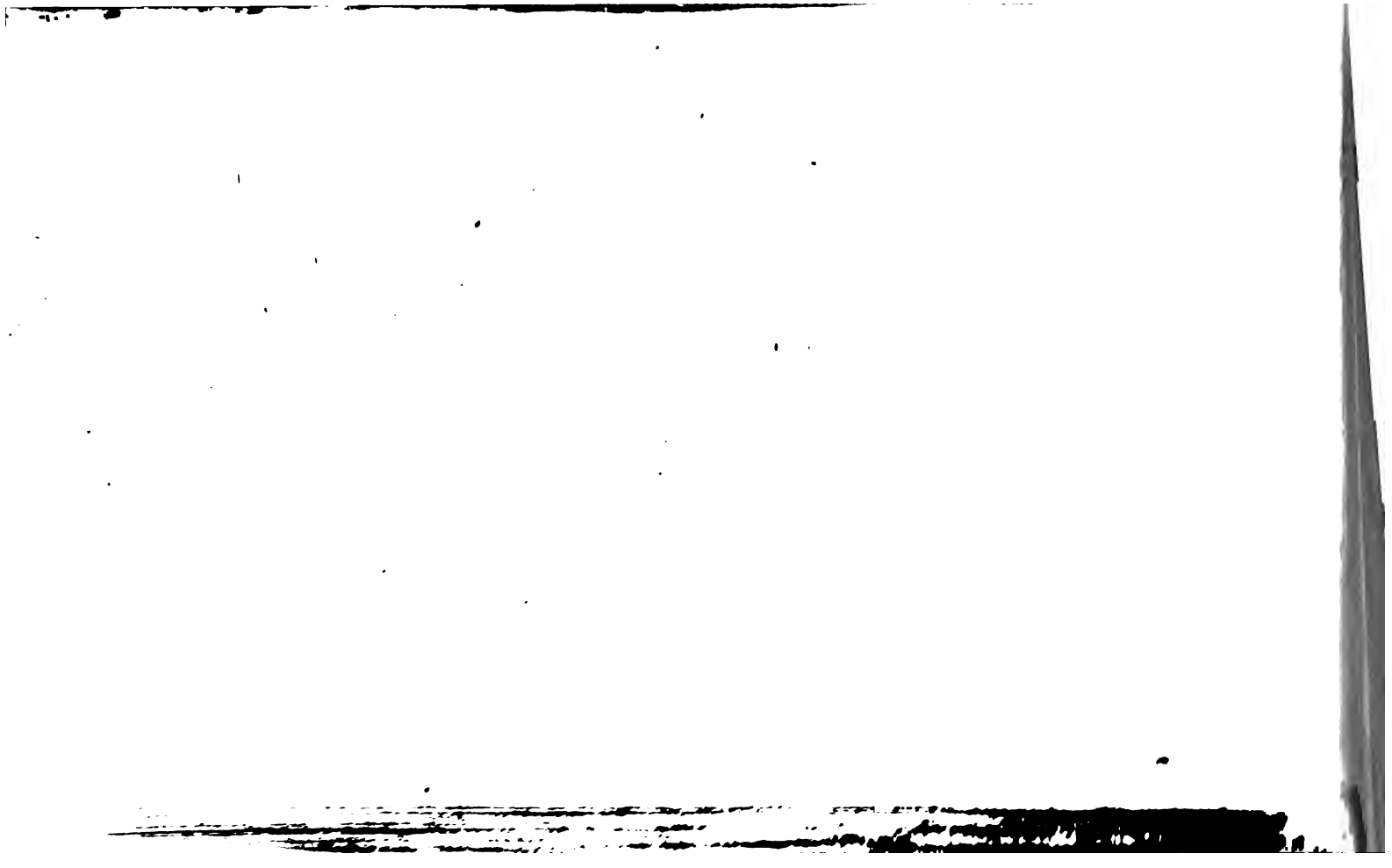

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Noble by Birth; a Free Brother of the
Drapers Company and the first
LORD MAYOR of LONDON.
From an Original Painting at Drapers Hall. *Grignion Sculp.*

A NEW and ACCURATE

HISTORY and SURVEY

OF

London, Weſtminſter, Southwark,

AND

PLACES ADJACENT;

Containing whatever is moſt worthy of Notice

In their ANCIENT and PRESENT STATE:

In which are Deſcribed

Their Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, and Military GOVERNMENT, Original CONSTITUTION, ANTIQUITIES, MANUFACTORIES, TRADE, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION;

AND

The ſeveral Wards, Liberties, Precincts, Diſtricts, Pariſhes, Churches, Religious and Charitable Foundations, and other Public Edifices:

PARTICULARLY

The CURIOSITIES of the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Weſtminſter Abbey, the Royal Exchange, Sir Hans Sloan's Muſeum, &c. and whatever is remarkable for Elegance, Grandeur, Uſe, Entertainment or Curioſity.

WITH

The Charters, Laws, Cuſtoms, Rights, Liberties and Privileges,

OF THIS

GREAT METROPOLIS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A Variety of Heads, Views, Plans, and Maps, neatly Engraved.

VOL. II.

By the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, *M. A.*

LONDON:
Printed for EDWARD and CHARLES DILLY, in the Poultry near the Manſion-Houſe,
MDCC LXVI.

Gough adds London &c.

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CHAP. XI.

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King Edward VI. crowned, Feb. 24. A. D. 1546.

THE day of King *Edward* VI's coronation was very ſolemnly kept in this city. His majeſty rode on horſeback from the tower of *London* to *Weſtminſter* in great pomp. The ſtreets were ſumptuouſly adorned, the citizens accompanied the royal proceſſion in their formalities and with their pageants, and at *St. Paul's* his majeſty was diverted by a *Spaniard*, who ſlid, on his breaſt, down a rope, head foremoſt, with arms and legs extended, from the battlements of

Flying man

St.

St. Paul's ſteeple to the dean's gate in the church-yard. A. D. 1546.

The journeymen and labourers were now arrived to ſuch a degree of inſolence and obſtinacy, that made it neceſſary for the legiſlature to take cognizance thereof, and to provide againſt their combinations and conſpiracies, which frequently put a ſtop to the buſineſs and trade of the city. Therefore it was enacted, by 2 and 3 *Edw.* VI. "That, "if any artificers, workmen or labourers, do con- "ſpire, covenant, or promiſe together, that they "ſhall not make or do their work but at a certain "price or rate, or ſhall not enterprize or take "upon them to finiſh that work which another "hath begun, or ſhall do but a certain work in "a day, or ſhall not work but at certain hours "or times; that then every perſon ſo conſpiring, "covenanting, or offending, being thereof con- "victed by witneſſes, confeſſion, or otherwiſe, "ſhall forfeit, for the firſt offence 10*l.* or have "twenty days impriſonment; for the ſecond offence "20*l.* or pillory; and for a third offence 40*l.* "or to ſit on the pillory, and to have one ear cut "off, beſides being rendered infamous, and in- "capable of ever giving evidence upon oath."— In which act are included all butchers, bakers, brewers, poulterers, cooks, *&c.* And all juſtices of aſſize and of peace, mayors, bailiffs, *&c.* in their ſeſſions, leets, and courts, have full power and authority to inquire, hear, and determine, all and ſingular the offences againſt this ſtatute, and to cauſe offenders to be puniſhed. 2 and 3 Edward VI. ſtatute concerning journeymen &c.

Sir

March of the city watch revived. A. D. 1548.

Sir *John Greſham*, who ſerved his mayoralty in the year 1548, revived the march of the city watch on *Midſummer-night*, which had been diſcontinued by command of king *Henry* VIII. On which occaſion the proceſſion received an additional ſplendor from 300 light horſemen, raiſed by the city for the king's ſervice, who marched with the city watch.

A plague.

Soon after the city was viſited by a plague, that ſwept away a great number of its inhabitants, and immediately after the town ditch was cleanſed at the expence of the city companies.

Town-ditch cleanſed.

Privy-council turn againſt the protector.

The protector's conduct having drawn upon him the hatred of the privy-counſellors, the mal-contents found means, by a ſtratagem, to ſecure the tower of *London*, ſubſtituted a new governor thereof, armed themſelves and domeſtics, and the earl of *Warwick*, with his accomplices, retired to *London*, and, having drawn up a charge againſt the duke of *Somerſet*, cauſed it, with the lord-mayor's conſent, to be proclaimed in ſeveral parts of the city. They alſo importuned the lord-mayor and aldermen to put the city into a poſture of defence, and demanded a ſupply of 500 men to bring the protector to juſtice.

Apply to the Londoners.

Demand a ſupply of 500 men.

City put into a poſture of defence.

The magiſtrates agreed to provide a ſufficient power to defend their city againſt all events, and ordered the ſeveral companies to mount guard alternately; but would not do any thing further without conſulting the common-council. The common-council being aſſembled, the mayor and aldermen produced the king's letter to the city,

Common-council ſits.

King's demand of 500 men.

demanding 500 men, completely-armed, to be ſent to him immediately at *Windſor*: and alſo laid before them the demand of the mal-content lords. A. D. 1548.

And *Robert Brook*, the recorder, harangued them very earneſtly to perſuade them to ſupply the lords, in order to bring the protector to an account, and thereby to redreſs the grievances of an injured nation; without which, he added, the city was in danger of being ruined, and the whole kingdom becoming a prey to his inſatiable avarice. The court heard him with profound ſilence, till *George Stadlow* roſe, and, after reciting the bad effects of the city's joining the barons againſt King *Henry* III. who, though he was compelled by force to pardon the citizens and to reſtore them to their liberties, was never heartily reconciled to them, and took every occaſion to make them feel his reſentment, he ſaid: "Wherefore, as this aid is required of the "king's majeſty, whoſe voice we ought to hear-"ken unto, for he is our high ſhepherd, rather "than unto the lords: and yet I would not wiſh "the lords to be clearly ſhaken off; but they "with us, and we with them, may join in ſuit, "and make our moſt humble petition to the king's "majeſty, that it would pleaſe his majeſty to hear "ſuch complaint againſt the government of the "lord-protector as may be juſtly alledged and "proved: and I doubt not but this matter will "be pacified; that neither ſhall the king, nor yet "the lords, have cauſe to ſeek for further aid, "neither we to offend either of them." This put an end to the debate. Nothing was reſolved. They broke up.

Recorder's ſpeech.

Stadlow's anſwer.

The

A. D. 1548. The lords then had a conference with the lord-mayor and aldermen, in which it was reſolved to depute Sir *Philip Hobby* with credentials to his majeſty, humbly imploring his majeſty to permit the ſaid Sir *Philip* to deliver their meſſage, and to give credit to what he ſhould declare in their names.

Deputation to his majeſty.

Sir Philip Hobby's conduct. And Sir *Philip* delivered himſelf with that firmneſs and pertinence to the king, in the preſence of the protector himſelf, that his majeſty commanded the protector to withdraw immediately, and ſoon after committed him priſoner to *Beauchamp*'s tower in *Windſor* caſtle, and from thence this great ſtate-priſoner was conducted to the tower of *London*.

Protector ſent to the tower.

Privy-council ſettle the price of cattle. There being at this time a combination between the graziers, ſaleſmen, and others, by which the prices of butcher's meat was greatly enhanced in *London*, it was ordered by the king and council, that

From *Midſummer* to *Michaelmas*,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt fat ox ſhould be ſold at	2	5	0
beſt ſteers and runts at	1	5	0
beſt heifers and kine at	1	2	0

From *Hallowmas* to *Chriſtmas*,

The beſt fat ox to be ſold at	2	6	8
beſt ſteers and runts at	1	6	8
beſt heifers and kine at	1	3	0

From *Chriſtmas* to *Shrovetide*,

The beſt fat ox to be ſold at	2	8	4
beſt ſteers and runts at	1	8	4

From

From *Sheering-time* to *Michaelmas*, A. D. 1548.

	l.	s.	d.
The beſt fat wether to be ſold at	0	4	4
If ſhorn, at	0	3	0
beſt fat ewe, at	0	2	6
If ſhorn, at	0	2	0

From *Michaelmas* to *Shrovetide*,

The beſt fat wether, at	0	4	4
If ſhorn, at	0	3	0

A. D. 1550 the *Thames* was obſerved at *London-bridge* to ebb and flow thrice within nine hours, occaſioned by a ſtrong eaſterly wind repelling the ebb before it could perform its natural courſe. And there happening, this ſame year, a great dearth of proviſions, the king and council ſettled the following prices: 3 tides in 9 hours. A. D. 1550.

	s.	d.
White wheat, the quarter, at	13	0
Red ditto, at	11	0
All other ſorts of ditto, at	8	0
Beſt malt, per quarter, at	10	0
Second ditto, per quarter, at	8	0
Beſt rye, per quarter, at	7	0
Second ditto, per quarter, at	6	0
Beſt barley, per quarter, at	9	0
Second ditto, per quarter, at	7	0
Beſt beans and peas, per quarter, at	5	0
Second ditto, per quarter, at	3	0
Oats, per quarter, at	4	0
Beſt butter, per pound, at	0	1
Eſſex barrelled butter, at	0	0½

A. D. 1550. All other barrelled ditto, at 0 0½
Eſſex cheeſe, per pound, at 0 0¾
All other ſorts of ditto, at 0 0½

The citizens, by their conduct in the late application made to them by the diſcontented lords, had convinced his majeſty ſo thoroughly of their attachment and affection to his royal houſe and perſon, that he ſoon after granted them a charter, whereby was not only confirmed to the *Londoners* their former title to the borough of *Southwark*, but divers other lands, tenements, and franchiſes were granted to them, as will more fully appear from the ſaid charter, as follows:

K. Edw. VIth's charter granting Southwark park.

"*Edward* the VIth, by the grace of God, "king of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, defend-"er of the faith, and on earth the ſupreme head "of the church of *England* and *Ireland*: to all "to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greet-"ing. Know ye, that for the ſum of 647 l. 2 s. "1 d. of lawful money of *England*, paid into the "hands of the treaſurer of our court of aug-"mentation and revenues of our crown, to our "uſe, by our well beloved the mayor and com-"monalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, "whereof we acknowledge us to be fully ſatisfied "and paid, and the mayor and commonalty, and "citizens, and their ſucceſſors, to be thereof ac-"quitted and diſcharged by theſe preſents, and "for other cauſes and conſiderations us thereunto "eſpecially moving, have, of our eſpecial grace, "and from our certain knowledge and meer mo-"tion,

" tion, and alſo with the advice of our council, A. D. 1550.
" given and granted, and by theſe preſents do
" give and grant, to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, Grant of divers tenements, &c.
" and citizens of the city of *London*, all that our
" meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances,
" now or late in the tenure of *Simon Sebaſtian*,
" ſituate and being next our manſion, late *Charles*
" late duke of *Suffolk*'s, in *Southwark*, in the
" county of *Surry*; and all that our meſſuage or
" tenement, with the appurtenances, next the
" broad gate of the ſame our manſion in *South-*
" *wark* aforeſaid, and all that our cloſe of ground
" called *Moulter's-cloſe*, containing by eſtimation
" 15 acres, lying in *Newington*, in our ſaid coun-
" ty of *Surry*; and all that our cloſe of ground
" containing by eſtimation two acres, now or late
" in the tenure of *John Parrow*, lying or being
" in *St. George's Dunghill*, in the pariſh of *St.*
" *George*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo all
" that one cloſe of ground, late in the tenure of
" *John Billington*, lying in *Lambeth-marſh*, in the
" pariſh of *Lambeth*, in the ſaid county of *Surry*;
" and alſo all thoſe our 39 acres and three rods
" of meadow, with the appurtenances, now or
" late in the poſſeſſion of *William Buſely*, lying
" and being in divers parcels, in the field called
" *St. George's Field*, in the pariſh of *St. George*,
" in *Southwark*, in our ſaid county of *Surry*; and
" one meſſuage or tenement of ours ſituate near
" *Broad-gates*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all
" thoſe our two meſſuages or tenements, and one
" chamber, and three ſtables, and one garden of

A. D. 1550. "ours, with all their appurtenances, ſituate and "being in *Southwark* aforeſaid; all and ſingular "which premiſes ſometimes parcels of the poſ- "ſeſſions and hereditaments of *Charles* duke of "*Suffolk*; and all other the meſſuages, lands, "tenements, rents, reverſions, and hereditaments "whatſoever, with all their appurtenances in "*Southwark*, in the ſaid county of *Surry*, which "were the aforeſaid *Charles* duke of *Suffolk*'s, "and which were late purchaſed by our dear fa- "ther, *Henry* the VIIIth, late king of *England*, "of the ſame *Charles* late duke of *Suffolk*; ex- "cept nevertheleſs always to us, and to our "heirs and ſucceſſors, all that our capital meſ- "ſuage and manſion-houſe called *Southwark-place*, "in *Southwark* aforeſaid, late the duke of *Suf- "folk*'s, and all gardens and ground to the ſame "adjoining or appertaining, and all our park in "*Southwark* aforeſaid, and all the meſſuages, and "all the buildings and grounds, called the *Ante- "lope* there.

Manor of Southwark and Bermondſey. "Furthermore we give, and for the conſidera- "tion aforeſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, do "by theſe preſents grant, to the aforeſaid mayor "and commonalty, and to the citizens of the "ſaid city of *London*, all that our lordſhip and "manor of *Southwark*, with their rights, mem- "bers, and appurtenances, in the ſaid county of "*Surry*, late pertaining to the late monaſtery of "*Bermondſey*, in the ſaid county; and all meſ- "ſuages, houſes, buildings, barns, ſtables, dove- "houſes, ponds, pools, ſprings, orchards, gar- "dens,

"dens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, A. D. 1550.
"paſtures, commons, waſte-ſtreet, void-ground-
"rents, reverſions, ſervices, court-leet, view of
"frank-pledge, chattels, waives, ſtrays, free-
"warren, and all other rights, profits, commo-
"dities, emoluments, and hereditaments, what-
"ſoever, in *Southwark* aforeſaid, to the ſaid lord-
"ſhip and manor of *Southwark*, by any means
"belonging, or being before this time accounted,
"known, or taken as member or parcel of the
"ſaid lordſhip and manor, (except before ex-
"cepted). Furthermore we give, and for the
"conſideration aforeſaid, and with the aſſent
"aforeſaid, by theſe preſents do grant, unto the
"ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, all
"our manor and borough of *Southwark*, with
"all their rights, members, and appurtenances,
"in the ſaid county of *Surry*, late parcel of the
"poſſeſſions of the archbiſhop and archbiſhoprick
"of *Canterbury*, and all our annual rent of 3 s.
"2 d. *ob.* and the ſervices going out of the lands
"and tenements ſometimes of *John Burcetor*,
"knight, and now or late in the tenure of *William*
"*Glaſſcock*, Eſq; in *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all
"that our yearly rent of 3 s. and ſervice going
"out of the houſe or tenement called the *Swan*,
"in *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that our yearly
"rent of 4 s. 10 d. and the ſervice going out of
"the meſſuage or tenement called the *Mermaid*,
"in *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that the yearly
"rent of 1 s. 8 d. a quarter, and the ſervice go-
"ing out of the meſſuage or tenement called the

A. D. 1550. "Milner, in the borough of Southwark aforeſaid: "and all that our annual rent of 16 s. and the "ſervices going out of the meſſuage or tenement "called the *Horſe-head*, in the borough of *South-* "*wark* aforeſaid: and alſo all that our annual "rent of 6 s. 4 d. and the ſervices going out of "the meſſuage or tenement called the *Gleyne*, in "*Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that our annual "rent of 2 s. a quarter, and the ſervices going "out of the meſſuage or tenement called the "*Roſe*; and one acre of ground lying in the "*Lock*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that out "annual rent of 20 d. a quarter, and the ſervices "going out of the meſſuage or tenement called "the *Land*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid, pertaining to "the company of *Fiſhmongers* of *London*: and "alſo all that our annual rent of 20 d. a quarter, "and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or "tenement, pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of *Fiſh-* "*mongers* in *London*, called the *Bale*, in *Southwark* "aforeſaid: and all that annual rent of 20 d. a "quarter, going out of one meſſuage or tene-"ment, pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of *Fiſhmon-* "*gers*, commonly called the *Flower-de-luce*, in "*Southwark* aforeſaid: and alſo that our annual "rent of 4 s. and the ſervice going out of the "12 acres of land, lying at the *Lock*, in *South-* "*wark* aforeſaid, ſometimes the lord *Wildford*'s, "and now or late pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of "*Fiſhmongers*: and all that our annual rent of 8 d. "and the ſervice going out of two acres of land "of *Giles Atborn*, called *Tipping in the Hole*, in

"*South-*

" Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our annual A. D.
" rent of 3 s. and the ſervice going out of the 1550.
" meſſuage or tenement late *Thomas* lord *Paynig*'s,
" in *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that our annual
" rent of 12 d. half-penny, and the ſervice going
" out of the meſſuage or tenement now or late
" of *William Malton*'s, in *Southwark* aforeſaid:
" and all that our annual rent of 20 d. half-penny,
" and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or
" tenement called the *White Hart*, in *Southwark*
" aforeſaid: and alſo all that our annual rent of
" 7 s. 4 d. and the ſervice going out of a meſ-
" ſuage or tenement called the *Crown*, in *South-*
" *wark* aforeſaid, now or late of the maſters of
" the *Bridge-houſe*, *London*: and alſo all that our
" annual rent of 2 s. and the ſervice going out
" of a meſſuage or tenement of the ſame maſters
" of the *Bridge-houſe*, called the *Chriſtopher*, in
" *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that our annual
" rent of 12 d. and the ſervice going out of the
" lands and meadows of the maſters of the *Bridge-*
" *houſe* in *London*, lying and being at the *Lock*,
" called *Carpenter's-hall*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid:
" and all that our annual rent of 10 d. halfpenny,
" and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or
" tenement called the *Blue Mead*, in *Southwark*
" aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of 2 s.
" and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or
" tenement now or late of *William Saliſbury*, in
" *Southwark* aforeſaid: and alſo all that our an-
" nual rent of 16 d. and the ſervices going out
" of a certain field or ground of four acres of

A. D. 1550. "land, now or late the heirs of *Robert Linled*, "lying and being in the *Lock*, and abutting upon "the lands of the late duke of *Suffolk*, in *South-* "*wark* aforeſaid; and in *Newington*, or in either "of them, in the ſaid county of *Surry*: and all "our annual rent of 2 s. and the ſervice going "out of a certain field of ground, ſometimes "*John Sole's* field, and now or late the heirs of "*Robert Linled*, in *Southwark* and *Newington* "aforeſaid, or either of them: and all our annual "rent of 20 d. and the ſervices going out of five "acres of ground, now or late *Stephen Middle-* "*ton's*, lying and being at the *Lock* of *Southwark* "and *Newington* aforeſaid, or either of them; "and all that our annual rent of 4 d. and the "ſervice going out of four acres of land, now or "late *William Champion's*, lying and being in "*South-Mead*, in *Walworth* field, in the pariſh of "*Newington*, in our ſaid county of *Surry*: and "all that our annual rent of 20 d. farthing, and "the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tene- "ment called *Circot*, in *Southwark* and *Newing-* "*ton* aforeſaid, and either of them: and all other "our meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, rever- "ſions, ſervices and hereditaments whatſoever, "which were parcel of the poſſeſſions, rents and "revenues of the archbiſhop and biſhoprick of "*Canterbury*, in *Southwark*, in the county of "*Surry*. We furthermore give, and for the con- "ſiderations aforeſaid, and with the advice afore- "ſaid, do grant by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor "and commonalty, and citizens of the city of "*London*,

" *London*, all and all manner of woods, under- A. D. 1550.
" woods and trees whatſoever, growing and be-
" ing of, in, and upon all and ſingular the pre-
" miſes, and the ſoil and ground of the ſame;
" and alſo whatſoever reverſions of all and ſingu-
" lar the premiſes, and every part thereof, and
" all the rents and yearly profits whatſoever, re-
" ſerved upon whatſoever demiſes and grants
" made of the premiſes, or any part thereof, by
" any means. We alſo give, and by theſe pre-
" ſents grant, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens of the city of *London*, all and ſin-
" gular the premiſes with the appurtenances, as
" fully, and in as ample manner and form, as
" the ſaid *Charles* late duke of *Suffolk*, or any
" other abbot of the late monaſtery of *Bermond-*
" *ſey*, or any archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or any of
" them, or others before this time, having and
" poſſeſſing the ſaid manors, and other premiſes,
" or any parcel thereof, or being thereof ſeiſed,
" ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have
" or enjoy the ſame, or any part thereof; and
" as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as large
" manner and form as all and ſingular the ſame
" came or ought to have come to our hands, or
" to the hands of our moſt dear father *Henry* the
" VIIIth, late king of *England*, by reaſon or
" pretence of any charters, gift, grant, or con-
" firmation, or by reaſon or pretence of the diſ-
" ſolution of the ſaid monaſtery, or by any other
" means or right they came or ought to have
" come, or as the ſame now be or ought to be in

A. D. 1550. "our hands. Know ye moreover, that we, as "well of our grace, knowledge and motion "aforeſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, as for "the ſum of 500 marks of lawful money of "*England*, paid into the hands of our treaſurer "of our court aforeſaid, to our uſe, by the ſaid "mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the "ſaid city of *London*, whereof we confeſs us to be "fully ſatisfied, and the ſaid mayor and common-"alty, and citizens and their ſucceſſors thereof, "to be acquitted and diſcharged by theſe pre-"ſents; have given and granted, and by theſe "preſents do give and grant, for us and our "heirs, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and "citizens of the city aforeſaid, and to their ſuc-"ceſſors, in and through all the town and bo-"rough aforeſaid; and in and through all the "pariſhes of *St. Saviour's*, *St. Olave*, and *St.* "*George's*, in *Southwark*, and in the pariſh and "through all the pariſhes lately called St. *Thomas's* "hoſpital, and now called the king's hoſpital, "in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and elſewhere ſoever in "the ſaid town and borough of *Southwark* afore-"ſaid; and in *Kentiſh-ſtreet*, and in *Blackman-*"*ſtreet* aforeſaid, and the pariſh of *Newington*, "and elſewhere in the ſaid town and borough of "*Southwark*; all goods and chattels waived, "eſtrays, and all treaſure found in the town and "precinct aforeſaid, and all manner of handy-"work, goods and chattels, of all manner of "traitors, felons, fugitives out-lawed, condemn-"ed, convicted, and of felons defamed, and put

Waifs and ſtrays, deo-dands, &c.

"in

" in exigent [a], felons of themſelves, and deo- A. D. 1550.
" dands [b], and denying the law of our land,
" whereſoever, or before whomſoever juſtice
" ought to be done of them; and all goods diſ-
" claimed, found, and being within the borough,
" town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid; and
" alſo all manner of eſcheats, and forfeitures to
" us and our heirs, may there pertain as fully
" and wholly as we ſhould have them, if the ſaid
" town and borough were in the hands of us or
" our heirs; and that it ſhall be lawful to the
" ſame mayor, and commonalty, and citizens,
" and their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or by their
" deputy or miniſters of the ſaid town or bo-
" rough, to put themſelves in ſeiſin [c] of and in all
" the handy-works and chattels of all manner of
" traitors, felons, fugitives, outlawed, condemn-
" ed, convicted, and of felons defamed, and de-
" nying the law of our land, and of other pre-
" miſes; and alſo of and in all goods diſclaimed [d],
" found, or being, within the ſame borough,
" town, pariſhes, or precincts thereof; and alſo
" of and in all eſtreats and forfeitures to us and
" our heirs there pertaining. And the ſame
" mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their

[a] A writ in an indictment of felony where the party indicted cannot be found.

[b] Any thing that cauſes a man's death is ſaid to be a deodand, and forfeited to the king: as if a horſe kills his keeper, or a cart run over a man, the creatures and inſtruments are forfeited to the king.

[c] Poſſeſſion.

[d] Renounced or diſowned.

" ſuc-

A. D. 1550. "ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or by their deputy; "or miniſter or miniſters, ſhall have, in the bo-
Aſſize of bread, &c. "rough, town, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid, "the aſſize and eſſay of bread, wine, beer and "ale, and of all other victuals and things what-"ſoever, ſet to ſale in the town aforeſaid: and "alſo, and whatſoever doth pertain to the clerk "of the market of our houſe, or of the houſe "of our heirs, together with the correction and "puniſhment of all perſons ſelling wines, bread, "beer, ale, and other victuals there to be ſold, "and of others there dwelling, or exerciſing arts "howſoever; and with all manner of forfeitures, "fines and amerciaments to be forfeited, with all "other things which therefore do or may there "pertain to us, or our heirs and ſucceſſors, in
Execution of writs, &c. "time to come: and that they ſhall have there "the execution of all manner of writs of ours, "or of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and of all other "writs, commands, extracts, and warrants, with "the return of the ſame, by ſuch their miniſters "and deputies, whom they ſhall thereunto chuſe; "and that the ſame mayor and commonalty, and "citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall every year "have there, and through all the town, borough, "pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, one fair, or
Fair, for 3 days. "mart, to endure three days; that is to ſay, the "ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days of the month "of *September*, to be holden, together with the "court of pye-powder, and with all liberties "and free-cuſtoms to ſuch fair pertaining: and "that they may have and hold therein, and at

"the

" the ſaid court, before their miniſter or deputy, A. D. 1550.
" through the ſaid three days, from day to day,
" and hour to hour, and from time to time, all
" the actions, plaints and pleas, of the ſaid court
" of pye-powder, together with all ſummons,
" attachments, arreſts, iſſues, fines, redemptions
" and commodities, and all other rights whatſo-
" ever, to the ſame court of pye-powder, by any
" means belonging; without any impediment,
" let, or diſturbance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors,
" or of other our officers or miniſters whatſoever.
" And alſo, that they may have, in and through Frankpledge, ſummons, attachments, arreſts, &c.
" the precinct aforeſaid, view of frankpledge,
" together with all ſummons, attachments, ar-
" reſts, iſſues and amerciaments, fines, redemp-
" tions, profits, commodities, and other things
" whatſoever, which therefore may or ought
" there to pertain to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors,
" by any means. And further, that the ſaid Felons to be ſent to Newgate.
" mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their
" ſucceſſors, may by themſelves, or by their mi-
" niſter or deputy, in the borough, town, pariſh,
" or precinct aforeſaid, conſtituted and to be
" conſtituted, take and arreſt all manner of fe-
" lons, thieves, and other malefactors, found
" within the borough, town, pariſhes and pre-
" cincts aforeſaid, and may bring them to our
" goal of *Newgate*, there to be ſafely kept, un-
" til by due proceſs of law they may be deliver-
" ed. And furthermore, that the ſaid mayor and
" commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſ-
" ſors, may have in the borough, town, pariſhes,

" and

A. D. 1550. "and precincts aforeſaid, for ever, all and all manner of liberties, privileges, franchiſes, acquittals, cuſtoms and rights, which we or our heirs ſhould or might there have, if the ſame borough or town were or remained in the hands of us or our heirs. And further, we have of our grace, knowledge, and motion aforeſaid, and by the advice aforeſaid, granted, and by theſe preſents do grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, from henceforth for ever, ſhall and may hold all and all manner of contracts and demands whatſoever, within the borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, changing, happening, and growing, before the mayor and aldermen, and heriffs of the ſaid city, for the time being, or any of them, in the *Guildhall* of the chamber of the *Guildhall* and *Huſtings* of the ſaid city, or any of them, to be holden by like actions, bills, plaints, proceſs, arreſts, judgments, executions, and other things whatſoever, and at the ſame days and times, and in ſuch like manner and form, as ſuch happening in the ſaid city, have time out of mind been taken, held, lewied, proſecuted and executed in the court, before the mayor and aldermen, and heriffs of the ſaid city, or in any of them. And that the ſerjeants at mace of the city of *London* for the time being, which have uſed to execute and ſerve any proceſs, or any other things, in the

"ſaid

" ſaid city, may hereafter make, do and exe- A. D. 1550.
" cute any manner of proceſs, and do whatſoever
" things in the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes,
" and precincts, concerning all and ſingular
" things ariſing and happening about ſuch pleas,
" and executions of the ſame, within the pre-
" cincts aforeſaid, as by all the time aforeſaid it
" hath been uſed in the ſaid city of *London*; and To hold pleas in London.
" the inhabitants of the town and borough, pa-
" riſhes, and precincts aforeſaid, as concerning
" the cauſes and matters there ariſing, may be
" impleaded, and plead in the ſame city in form
" aforeſaid, and in the courts aforeſaid. And if Juries.
" the men impannelled and ſummoned in juries,
" for trials of ſuch iſſues, have not appeared be-
" fore the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs,
" in the ſaid courts of the ſaid city, that then
" ſuch men impannelled and ſummoned as afore-
" ſaid, making default, ſhall be amerced by the
" ſaid mayor and ſheriffs, and ſhall forfeit ſuch
" iſſues upon them returned, and to be returned,
" after the ſame or in like manner and form as
" the men impannelled and ſummoned in the ſaid
" city for the like iſſues in the courts of the ſaid
" city to be tried, have before this time forfeited,
" and have accuſtomed to forfeit. And alſo,
" that ſuch amerciaments and iſſues forfeited
" ſhould be levied by the miniſters of the ſaid
" city, to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever. And
" alſo, that the ſame mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and

" may

A. D. 1550. "may from henceforth ever have cognizance of "all manner of pleas, actions, plaints, and ſuits
Pleas, actions. "perſonal, happening or growing out of any "court of ours, or our heirs, before us, or our "heirs, or before any of the juſtices, for or con- "cerning any thing, cauſe, or matter, within the "town, borough, pariſhes, and precincts afore- "ſaid, before the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, "or any of them, in the ſaid courts of the ſaid "city, or any of them. And that the iſſues "happening upon the ſaid pleas and ſuits ſhall "be tried in the ſame courts, before the mayor, "and aldermen, and ſheriffs, or any of them, by "the men of the ſame borough or town, in ſuch "ſort as iſſues in the ſame city are tried. And "that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi- "zens, and their ſucceſſors, may for ever chooſe, "according to the form of the law, and may "conſtitute every year, or as often as, and in "what time ſoever ſhall ſeem to them expedient,
Coroners. "two coroners in the borough or town aforeſaid. "And that the ſaid coroners, and either of them, "being elected and conſtituted, may and ſhall have "full power and authority to do and execute in "the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts "aforeſaid, all and ſingular things, which to the "office of coroner, in any county of our realm "of *England*, do, or ought to pertain to be done "and executed. And that none other coroners "of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, ſhall enter into "any thing, which to the office of ſuch coroner "pertaineth, to be done within the ſaid borough,

"town,

" town, pariſhes, and precincts; neither ſhall at A. D. 1550.
" all intermeddle about any thing belonging to
" the office of coroner, happening within the
" borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts afore-
" ſaid. And that the mayor of the ſaid city, Eſcheator.
" for the time being, ſhall be our eſcheator,
" and eſcheator of our heirs, in the borough,
" town, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid. And
" that he ſhall have full power and authority to
" make his precept and commandment to the ſhe-
" riff of the county of *Surry* for the time being,
" and do, execute, and finiſh there, all and ſin-
" gular, things which appertain to the office of
" eſcheator in any county of our realm. And
" that none other eſcheator of ours, or of our
" heirs, ſhall enter there, into any thing, which
" to the office of eſcheator appertaineth to be
" done; neither ſhall at all intermeddle with any
" thing to the office of eſcheator there belonging.
" And that the mayor of the ſaid city, for the Mayor clerk of market.
" time being, ſhall be clerk of the market, and
" of the market of our heirs, within the bo-
" rough, town, pariſhes, and precincts afore-
" ſaid; and ſhall do and execute therein all ſuch
" things which to the clerk of the market apper-
" taineth. And that the clerk of the market of
" our houſe, or of the houſe of our heirs, or
" any other clerk of the market, intermeddle not
" there. And that the ſaid mayor and common- Liberties.
" alty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall
" and may from henceforth, and for ever, have,
" hold, enjoy and uſe, as well within the ſaid

A. D. 1559. "manor, as in the town, borough, pariſhes and "precincts aforeſaid, as well all and ſingular li-"berties and franchiſes aforeſaid, as tolls, ſtall-"ages [e], pickages [f], and other our juriſdictions, "liberties, franchiſes and privileges whatſoever, "which any archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and which "the ſaid *Charles*, late duke of *Suffolk*, or any "maſter, brethren, or ſiſters, of the late hoſpi-"tal of *St. Thomas's*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; or "any abbot of the ſaid late monaſtery of *St.* "*Saviour's*, *St. Mary Bermondſey*, next *Southwark* "aforeſaid, in the county aforeſaid; or any prior "and convent of the late priory of *St. Mary* "*Overy*, in the ſaid county of *Surry*, or any of "them; ever had, held, or enjoyed, in the ſaid "manors, lands, tenements, and other the pre-"miſes or places aforeſaid, or any of them, or "which we have, hold, or enjoy, by any means "whatſoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample "manner, as we, or our moſt dear father *Henry* "the VIIIth, late king of *England*, had, held, "or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy "the ſame. And that none of our ſheriffs, or "any other officer or miniſter of ours, or of our "heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall any way intermeddle "in the town, borough-town, pariſhes and pre-"cincts aforeſaid, or in any of them, contrary "to this our grant. And we, with the advice

[e] A payment for erecting or having a ſtall.

[f] A payment for breaking the ground in order to erect ſuch ſtall.

"afore-

" aforeſaid, do farther by theſe preſents grant to A. D. 1550.
" the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of
" the ſaid city of *London*, and to their ſucceſſors, Subject to the mayor of London.
" that all and ſingular perſons, from time to
" time, inhabiting or reſident within the town,
" borough, pariſhes, and places aforeſaid, ſhall
" from henceforth be in the order, government,
" and correction of the mayor and officers of the
" city of *London*, and their deputies for the time
" being, as the citizens and inhabitants of the
" ſaid city of *London* be, and ought to be, by
" virtue of the charter before this time by any
" means made, granted, and confirmed by any
" of our progenitors to the ſaid mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens, of the ſaid city, and their
" ſucceſſors, ſhall and may from henceforth have,
" hold, and enjoy, ſo many and ſo great the ſame,
" ſuch and the like rights, juriſdictions, liberties,
" franchiſes, and privileges whatſoever, in the
" towns, pariſhes, and places aforeſaid, and in
" every parcel thereof, as fully, freely, and
" wholly, as the ſaid mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens, of the ſaid city enjoy and uſe, or
" may enjoy and uſe in the ſaid city, by virtue of
" any of the charters and grants made, granted,
" and confirmed by any of our progenitors,
" kings of *England*, to any mayor, commonalty,
" and citizens of the ſaid city. And that the Mayor and aldermen juſtices.
" mayor of the ſame city, for the time being, and
" the recorder thereof, for the time being, after
" the ſaid aldermen have exerciſed and borne the
" charge of mayor of the ſaid city, ſhall be

A. D. 1550. "juſtices of our peace, and of our heirs, in the "town, borough, pariſhes, and limits aforeſaid; "ſo long as the ſame aldermen ſhall be and re- "main aldermen of the ſaid city; and every of "them ſhall there do and execute all and ſingular "things which other juſtices of our peace, and "our heirs, may do and execute within the ſaid "county of *Surry*, according to the laws and ſta- "tutes of our realm of *England*. And that the "ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and "their ſucceſſors, ſhall have on every week, on Market days. "*Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, with- "in the borough and town aforeſaid, one market "or markets, to be there holden, and all things "which to a market do appertain, or may apper- Proviſos of exemption. "tain, for ever. Except always, and reſerved to "us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, out of theſe our "letters patent, all and all manner of rights, "juriſdictions, liberties, and franchiſes whatſo- "ever, within the walk, circuit, and precinct, "over the capital meſſuage, gardens, and park, "in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in all gardens, cur- "tilages [z], and lands to the ſame manſion, gar- "dens, and park appertaining; and except and "always reſerved the houſe, meſſuage, or lodg- "ing there called the *King's-bench*, and the gar- "den or gardens to the ſame pertaining, with "the appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed "for a priſon for the impriſoned as now it is.

[z] Pieces of garden plat, or ground, or yard, pertaining to or lying near an houſe.

"And

" And except the meſſuage and lodging there call- A. D.
" ed the *Marſhelſea*, and the gardens to the ſame 1550.
" belonging, with the appurtenances, ſo long as
" it ſhall be uſed for a priſon as now it is. Pro-
" vided alſo, that theſe our letters patent, nor
" any thing therein contained, ſhall extend to the
" prejudice of the officers of the great maſter,
" ſteward, and marſhal of our houſe, or of the
" houſe of our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be exerciſed
" within the town, borough, pariſhes, and limits
" aforeſaid, being within the verge: nor of *John*
" *Gate*, knight, one of the gentlemen of our privy-
" chamber, of or for lands, tenements, offices,
" franchiſes or liberties, by us, or our father, to
" the ſaid *John Gate* granted during his life:
" which manors, lands, tenements, rents, privi-
" leges, and all other the premiſes, are now ex-
" tended to the yearly value of 35l. 14s. 4d.
" to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid manors,
" meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feed-
" ings, paſtures, commons, woods, underwoods,
" rents, ſervices, reverſions, court-leets, view of
" frank-pledge, chattels, waved-ſtrays, free-war-
" rens, and all and ſingular the ſaid premiſes,
" with the appurtenances, (except before except-
" ed) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens of the ſaid city of *London*, and to their
" ſucceſſors for ever; to be holden of us, and
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of our manor of
" *Eaſt-Greenwich*, in the county of *Kent*, by fealty [h]

[h] An oath taken at the admiſſion of a tenant, to be true to the lord of whom he holds his lands.

A. D. 1550. " only in fee ſoccage[1], and not in chief, for all " ſervices and demands whatſoever. We give " alſo, and, for the conſideration aforeſaid, do by " theſe preſents grant unto the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of " *London*, all the iſſues, rents, revenues, and " profits of the ſaid manor, meſſuages, lands, " tenements, and all other the premiſes, with " their appurtenances, coming and growing from " the feaſt of St. *Michael* the archangel laſt paſt " hitherto, to have the ſame, to the ſaid mayor " and commonalty, and citizens, of our gift, " without account, or any other thing to us, our " heirs and ſucceſſors, by any means therefore " to be given, paid, or made. And furthermore, " of our ample grace, we will, and for us, our " heirs and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents " grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, that we, our " heirs and ſucceſſors, will yearly for ever diſ- " charge, acquit, and ſave harmleſs, as well the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and " their ſucceſſors, as the ſaid manors, meſſuages, " lands, tenements, and all other the premiſes, " with their appurtenances, and every part there- " of, againſt us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors; and

[1] A certain tenure of lands held by inferior huſbandry ſervices, to be performed to the lord of the fee, or manor. Anciently this tenure was of two parts, viz. *free* or *common ſoccage*, and *baſe ſoccage*, commonly called *villenage*. But ſince, all tenures, by an act of parliament in the 12th of *C.* II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into *fee* and *common ſoccage*.

" againſt

" againſt whatſoever perſons concerning all and A. D. 1550.
" all manner of corodies [k], rents, fees, annuities,
" ſums of money, and charges whatſoever, by
" any means going out, or to be paid out of the
" premiſes, or to be charged thereupon: ſaving
" the ſervices above by theſe preſents reſerved,
" and the demiſes and grants by any means made
" for terms of life, or years, of the premiſes,
" or any parcel whereupon the old rent and more
" is reſerved, and ſhall be due yearly during the
" terms aforeſaid, and beſides the covenants in
" the demiſes and grants in being; and ſaving 10l.
" by the year of the ancient farm for the town of
" *Southwark* aforeſaid, by the ſaid mayor and
" commonalty, and citizens, due in our exche-
" quer, yearly to be paid and payable: willing,
" and by theſe preſents by ſtreight injunction
" commanding, as well our chancellor and gene-
" ral overſeers, and council of our ſaid court of
" augmentations, and revenues of our crown,
" and all receivers, auditors, and other our offi-
" cers, of ours, or of our heirs, whatſoever,
" for the time being, that they, and every of
" them, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our let-
" ters patent, or of the inrollments of the
" ſame, without any other writ or warrant from
" us or our heirs, by any means to be obtained
" or proſecuted, ſhall make, and cauſe to be

[k] An allowance of meat and drink towards the maintenance of any perſon whom the king ſhall appoint; or money paid in lieu thereof.

A. D. 1550. " made unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city of *London*, and " their ſucceſſors, full power and due allowance, " and manifeſt diſcharge of all ſuch corodies, " rents, fees, annuities, and ſums of money " whatſoever, going out, or to be paid out of " the premiſes, or thereupon charged or to be " charged, (except as before excepted). And " theſe our letters patent, and the enrollment " of the ſame, ſhall be yearly, and from time to " time, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge, as " well to the ſaid chancellor and general over- " ſeers, and to our council of our ſaid court of " augmentations and revenues of our crown, as " to all receivers, auditors, and other officers " and miniſters of ours, our heirs and ſucceſſors, " whatſoever, for the time being, in this behalf. " We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, " to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of the ſaid city of *London*, that they may and " ſhall have theſe our letters patents in due man- " ner made and ſealed under our great ſeal of " *England*, without fine or fee, great or ſmall, " to us in our hamper[1] or elſewhere, to our uſe, " to be by any means given, paid, or made, al- " though expreſs mention be not in theſe preſents " made of the true yearly value, or of the cer- " tainty of the premiſes, or of other gifts or

[1] Or, hanaper, an office in chancery, wherein are paid all monies due to the king, for the ſeal of charters, patents, &c. and to the officers for enrolling the ſame.

" grants

" grants of us, or by any our progenitors, to the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, be- " fore this time made; any ſtatute, act, or ordi- " nance, proviſion or reſtraint thereof, made, or- " dained, or provided to the contrary, or any thing, " cauſe, or matter whatſoever, in any thing not- " withſtanding. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed " theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs " myſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 23d day of *April*, in " the 4th year of our reign." A. D. 1550.

The ſweating-ſickneſs broke out again in *London* this year, and carried off a number of people in every ſtation. Sweating ſickneſs. A. D. 1551.

The king, wanting money, had recourſe to his citizens of *London* to be ſecurity for a large ſum he propoſed to borrow of *Anthony Fugger* and Co. bankers in *Antwerp:* and the lord-mayor and citizens became bound for the ſaid ſum together with his majeſty. City bound with the king for a large ſum of money.

By virtue of an act of common council, made on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 6 *Edward* VI. a poſtern-gate was made out of the wall on the north ſide of the diſſolved cloiſter of *Friars Minors* or *Grey-friars*, which is now *Chriſt*'s hoſpital, to paſs through to *Bartholomew*'s hoſpital. A new poſtern in Chriſt's hoſpital.

The lord-mayor and citizens of *London* having purchaſed of the king the manor of *Southwark*, with its appurtenances, as ſet forth in the charter above recited, they became poſſeſſed of an hoſpital dedicated to St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, and endowed by *Peter de Rupibus*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with land valued at 343l. a year, whoſe ſcite belonged to St. Thomas's hoſpital founded.

and

A. D. 1551. and was held of the abbot of *Bermondſey:* and, at the diſſolution of religious houſes, this hoſpital fell, as a part of the houſe of *Bermondſey*, into the hands of king *Henry* VIII. and, by this purchaſe made of the manor of *Southwark*, of which *St. Thomas*'s was a part, the citizens became poſſeſſed thereof. They immediately repaired and enlarged it at the expence of 1100l. and in *November* following received into it 260 poor, ſick, and helpleſs objects; the hoſpital ſtill retaining its ancient name, *St. Thomas:* and in 1553 the king incorporated the lord-mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London* governors of this hoſpital, in common with the two other great charities, *Bridwell* and *Chriſt*'s hoſpital.

Anſeatic company diſſolved. The *Anſeatic* merchants, having engroſſed almoſt the whole woollen manufacture trade, were, in the beginning of this year, diſſolved by order of king and council.

Foundation of Chriſt's hoſpital. King *Henry* VIII. in the laſt year of his reign, gave the city both the priory of St. *Bartholomew* and the convent of *Grey-friars* for the relief of the poor: and in the ſame year his majeſty did found two churches out of thoſe religious houſes; the one to be called *Chriſt*'s church, out of the *Grey-friars*; and the other, *Little St. Bartholomew*'s, out of *St. Bartholomew*'s hoſpital: by which grant the city was obliged to eſtabliſh here a ſettled and regular proviſion for the poor. But the perfecting of this good work was left to his ſon, king *Edward* VI. who, by the advice of biſhop *Ridley* and the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, founded

founded *Chriſt*'s hoſpital in the *Grey-friars* convent for the relief and education of young and helpleſs children. And his majeſty did voluntarily incorporate the governors of theſe hoſpitals by the title of, *The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of* LONDON, *governors of the poſſeſſions, revenues, and goods of the hoſpitals of* EDWARD VI. *king of* ENGLAND, *&c.* as his majeſty deſired to be eſteemed their chief founder and patron. And to promote and continue this great work, his majeſty did alſo grant to the ſaid city certain lands that had been given to the houſe of the *Savoy*, founded by king *Henry* VII. for the lodging of pilgrims and ſtrangers; but which had of late been a harbour only for beggars and ſtrumpets. Which lands amounted to the yearly value of 600l. He alſo commanded, that, after reſerving a ſufficient quantity of the linen, which had been uſed in times of popiſh ſuperſtition, to each church in the city and ſuburbs of *London*, the remaining ſuperfluous great quantities ſhould be delivered to the governors of this hoſpital for the uſe of the poor children under their care. And ſuch was the diligence of thoſe employed to execute this great and good plan, that the *Grey-friars* convent was fitted up and converted to the uſe of poor fatherleſs children, and 340 were admitted upon its foundation ſo early as in the year 1552. A. D. 1552. Firſt children admitted.

By the advice alſo of the good biſhop *Ridley*, who afterwards died a martyr for the proteſtant faith, king *Edward* VI. gave the old palace of *Bridewell* to the city, for the lodging of poor wayfaring Bridewell hoſpital founded.

A. D. 1552. faring people, the correction of vagabonds, ſtrumpets, and idle perſons, and for finding them work. And, as the city had appointed the *Grey-friars*, alias *Chriſt's hoſpital*, for the education of poor children, *St. Bartholomew's*, and *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*, for the maimed and diſeaſed, his majeſty formed the governors of theſe charitable foundations into a corporation. For by his charter for that purpoſe, dated *June* 6, in 7 *Edw.* VI. it is therein declared, "And that our intention may take the better effect, and that the lands, revenues, and other things granted for the ſupport of the ſaid hoſpitals, houſes, and poor people, may be the better governed, for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, we do will and ordain, that the hoſpitals aforeſaid, when they ſhall be ſo founded, erected, and eſtabliſhed, ſhall be named, and called, and ſtiled, *The hoſpitals of* Edward VI. *of* England, *of* Chriſt, Bridewell, *and* St. Thomas *the Apoſtle*; *and that the aforeſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of* London, *and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be ſtiled, The governors of the ſaid hoſpitals of* Bridewell, Chriſt, *and St.* Thomas *the Apoſtle*; *and that the ſame governors, in deed, and in fact, and in name, ſhall be hereafter one body corporate and politic of themſelves for ever. And we will that the ſame governors ſhall have perpetual ſucceſſion.*"

Incorporation of the city hoſpitals.

LIST of the LORD MAYORS in the Reign of King *Edward* VI.

In his 1ſt year Sir *John Greſham.*

In

		A. D.
In his 2d year	*Henry Ameoats.*	1553.
3	Sir *Rowland Hill.*	
4	Sir *Andrew Jud.*	
5	Sir *Richard Dobbes.*	
6	Sir *George Bame.*	

The lord-mayor, by direction of the privy council, after being informed of the king's death, and that his majeſty had appointed the lady *Jane Grey* to be his ſucceſſor, proclaimed her queen with the uſual formalities in *London*: but, finding reaſons to alter their opinion and their conduct, the ſame counſellors repaired to *Baynard*'s caſtle, there conſulted with the lord-mayor and aldermen, and they all in a body proceeded on horſeback to *Cheapſide*, and at the croſs proclaimed princeſs *Mary*, the daughter of King *Henry* VIII. by *Catharine* of *Arragon*: and the citizens received her majeſty queen *Mary* in ſo pompous and joyful a manner, at her riding [m] from the *Tower* of *London* to *Weſtminſter*, that ſhe returned the mayor thanks.

King Edward VI.'s death. A. D. 1553. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed. Princeſs Mary proclaimed.

At *Mary*'s coronation the lord-mayor of *London* and twelve of the aldermen officiated as chief butler, according to ancient uſage; and the mayor received a golden cup and ewer, weighing ſeventeen ounces for his fee.

Lord-mayor chief butler of England. His fee.

[m] The queen rode in a chariot, before whom the lord-mayor, in a crimſon velvet gown, carried the ſcepter of gold; and after her majeſty followed the princeſs *Elizabeth* her ſiſter, and the lady *Ann* of *Cleve*, in another chariot: the proceſſion cloſing with a great number of ladies on horſeback, richly trapped with velvets, *&c.* *Baker*'s Chron. p. 315.

The

A. D. 1553. The ſticklers for popery began every where to be very active againſt the reformation: and a match between the queen and the king of *Spain* was ſoon talked of as the moſt effectual way to root out proteſtantiſm from this nation. Theſe meaſures alarmed the nation: and the general diſcontent grew ſo public, that the court thought it neceſſary to provide againſt all events. Accordingly the privy-council ordered the lord-mayor, *&c.* to exert themſelves in ſo critical a juncture to preſerve the peace of the city; and, upon advice that Sir *John Wyat* was in arms, they were commanded to put the city into a poſture of defence.

Wyat's rebellion.

City guarded. The citizens not only placed a ſtrong guard at every gate of the city, and in each ward, but they raiſed 500 men to march againſt *Wyat*, with ſuch expedition, that in two days they were ſent down by water to *Graveſend*, under the command of *Alexander Brett*, an experienced officer; there they joined the duke of *Norfolk*, and with him marched to *Rocheſter* in queſt of *Wyat*.

Send 500 men to the army.

Queen's army march to Rocheſter.

Wyat was in *Rocheſter*, and had fortified the bridge. The duke offered him and his men a general pardon upon their ſubmiſſion: but, it being rejected, the queen's army advanced to attack the bridge.

General pardon offered to Wyat.

In this critical juncture captain *Brett*, who commanded the *Londoners*, drew his ſword, and addreſſed his men in theſe words—— "Gentlemen; "nothing can be more barbarous and unjuſt than "for us to fight againſt our friends and country-"men; eſpecially conſidering that they are en-"gaged

Londoners revolt to Wyat.

Captain Brett's ſpeech.

" gaged in defence of the rights and liberties of A. D. 1553.
" our dear country, in oppoſition to the proud
" and imperious *Spaniard:* from whom, if the in-
" tended match ſucceeds, we can expect no other
" than that (if it may be called ſo) of becoming
" their ſlaves. Therefore, as that worthy patriot,
" Sir *Thomas Wyat*, has laudably undertaken to
" protect and prevent us from being impoſed up-
" on by thoſe lordly foreigners, I am humbly of
" opinion, that, inſtead of oppoſing, we ought,
" in duty to our country, to join him, for the
" more eaſily obtaining ſo ſalutary an end." The *Londoners*, concurring in ſentiments with their captain, cried out, *a Wyat, a Wyat*; and turned their ordnance againſt the queen's forces ſo effectually, that they ran away with ſuch precipitation as to leave their ordnance, ammunition, and equipages, to be a prey to *Wyat*; who next day marched as far as *Deptford* in his rout to *London*.

Queen's forces run away.

This near approach threw both the city and court into the utmoſt confuſion, inſomuch that the very judges and counſellors in the courts of juſtice ſat and pleaded in armour. As for the queen, her majeſty repaired to *Guildhall*, commanded the magiſtrates and citizens to attend her, and harangued them in a long and ſoothing ſpeech, in which ſhe endeavoured to paint the inſurgents under *Wyat* in the moſt horrible colours, as ſeeking nothing leſs than the total ſubverſion of all good government; inſiſted upon her right to the crown, and declared that ſhe was wedded to the realm and to the laws of her country: that ſhe loved her coun-

The queen harangues the citizens at Guildhall.

A. D. 1353. try as affectionately as a mother loveth her own children: that ſhe of herſelf had no deſire to be married to any man, much leſs to marry any prince to injure her beloved ſubjects. And though ſuch a match had been propoſed with the king of *Spain* by her council, ſhe was determined not to liſten thereto, if the parliament ſhould not think ſuch a marriage to be of ſingular benefit and commodity to the whole realm. Then ſhe concluded with exhorting them to ſtand faſt with their lawful prince againſt thoſe rebels; and ſhe put the care of the city in the hands of the mayor and of the lord *Howard*, knowing that *Wyat* had many friends in *London*.

Wyat arrives at Southwark

Wyat arrived at *Southwark* on the 3d of *February*, where he was well received and entertained.

London guarded.

But, being diſappointed in his expectation of admiſſion into *London*, by the gates ſhut againſt him and the draw-bridge cut down,

Wyat marches to Kingſton.

he marched to find a paſſage over the *Thames* at *Kingſton*, in order to attack the city on the land ſide. The bridge at *Kingſton* was broke down, and the oppoſite ſhore guarded by 200 men. *Wyat* ſoon drove the guard away with his ordnance. He then ordered ſome ſailors under his command to ſwim the river, and bring to him the barges moored on the other ſide: with which he repaired the bridge ſo expeditiouſly, that he was able to paſs his army over the night following: and he continued his march with an intention to reach *Whitehall* next morning by break of day; having the promiſe of his friends in *London* to join him, and to admit him into the city at a certain hour. But this ſcheme was rendered

abortive by his halting at *Turnham-green* to repair the carriage of one of his great guns which had broke down. *Harper*, who had been very inſtrumental in bringing over *Brett* and the *Londoners* to *Wyat*, looking upon this delay as a prelude to a loſt cauſe, deſerted, and diſcovered his whole deſign to the court. *Harper*'s example was followed by others; ſo that the deſertion became almoſt general: and in a few hours *Wyat* loſt above one half of his army. However, he continued his march towards the city, and arrived in the neighbourhood of *St. James*'s with the remains of his forces: and, having mounted his artillery upon an eminence, and detached two companies, under the command of *Cudbert Vaughan* to *Weſtminſter*, *Wyat* left the greateſt part of his army with the artillery, and haſtened away, at the head of five companies only, for *London*. In this march he was attacked by Sir *John Gage*, who met him with a ſuperior force at *Charing-Croſs*. *Wyat* attacked him with that reſolution as obliged him to retreat, and to ſhut himſelf and his men up in *Whitehall*, where *Wyat* left him, and continued his march towards *London*. In the way thither the earl of *Pembroke*, with a body of cavalry, harraſſed him much in the rear, and cut off ſeveral of his men. And when he arrived at *Ludgate*, inſtead of finding that eaſy entrance he had expected, the gate was ſhut, and lord *Howard*, who commanded within, ſcoffed and laughed at him.

A. D. 1553.

The cauſe of his miſcarriage.

His army deſerts.

The remains arrive at St. James's.

Repulſes Sir John Gage.

Shut out of London.

Thus circumſtanced, and ſurrounded by his enemies, who continued to gather about him from

Retreat cut off.

A. D. 1553. every quarter, *Wyat* reſolved to return: but *Pembroke*'s horſe cut off his retreat at *Temple-bar*. His men would have fought their way: but *Wyat*, in a fit of deſpair, and overcome by *Clarenceux* king at arms, who interpoſed and preſſed him to yield, with promiſes of mercy, ſurrendered himſelf to Sir *Maurice Berkley*. But he found no mercy*.

Wyat ſurrenders.

Executed. Thus ended this rebellion: and ſoon after *Wyat* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, his head ſtuck upon the gallows at *Hay-hill* near *Hyde-park*, and his quarters hung up in ſeveral parts of the city.

Marriage of Q. Mary A. D. 1554. Queen *Mary*, delivered from this oppoſition, haſtened her nuptials with King *Philip*: and they made their public entry into *London* on the 12th of *Auguſt*; on which occaſion the city was moſt pompouſly embelliſhed.

The increaſe of pedlars and hawkers had greatly hurt the trade in towns corporate, eſpecially in the metropolis; wherefore it was enacted by parliament, in 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mar.* "That no perſon or "perſons, dwelling any where out of the cities "or towns (the liberties of the two univerſities "only excepted) ſhall hereafter ſell, or cauſe to be "ſold, by retail, any woollen or linen cloth (ex- "cept of their own making) or any haberdaſhery, "grocery, or mercery ware, at or within any of

Law againſt hawkers and pedlars. Stat. 1 and 2. P. and M. ch. 7.

* Twenty pair of gallows were ſet up in divers parts of the city, on which were hanged fifty of *Wyat*'s faction on the 15th of *February*. And, on the 20th of the ſame month, 400 of *Wyat*'s followers were brought before the queen, with halters about their necks, and received her majeſty's free pardon. *Baker*'s Chron. p. 318.

"the ſaid cities, boroughs, towns corporate, or "market-towns, within this realm (except in open "fairs) on pain to forfeit and loſe, for every time "ſo offending, 6s. 8d. and the whole wares ſo "ſold, offered or proferred to be ſold." A. D. 1554.

In the city records there is found, among the ordinances of this year, an act of common-council, retrenching the extravagant way of living, by the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and companies, whereby it was enacted, That thenceforth the mayor ſhould have no more than one courſe either at dinner or ſupper; and that, on a feſtival, being a fleſh day, to conſiſt of no more than ſeven diſhes, whether hot or cold; and on every feſtival, being a fiſh day, eight diſhes; and on every common fleſh day ſix diſhes, and on every common day ſeven diſhes, excluſive of brawn, collops with eggs, ſallads, pottage, butter, cheeſe, eggs, herrings, ſprats, ſhrimps, and all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh and fruits.——That the aldermen and ſheriffs ſhould have one diſh leſs than the above-mentioned; and all the city companies, at their ſeveral entertainments, to have the ſame number of diſhes as the aldermen and ſheriffs; but with this reſtriction, to have neither ſwan, crane, or buſtard, upon the penalty of 40s.——That all the ſerjeants and officers belonging to the mayor or ſheriffs, on fleſh days, to have three; on fiſh days, four diſhes. But, when any foreign miniſters or privy counſellors are invited to any of the city entertainments, then the regulations or additions are left to the diſcretion of the mayor; provided always, that no other entertainment be given after dinner

Act of common-council for retrenching expenſive living in the city.

A. D. 1554. than ipocras and wafers. And the annual feaſts on the three days after *Whitſunday* and *Bartholomew-tide* were entirely laid aſide.

Further retrenchments of expences. And it was further enacted, That no wyth ſhould be carried away from the mayor's or ſheriff's houſes; and that none of them ſhould keep a lord of miſrule: and, in conſideration of the great and annual expence the mayor and ſheriffs are at in providing a ſumptuous entertainment every lord-mayor's day at *Guildhall*, for the honour of the city and regaling perſons of the greateſt diſtinction, it was ordained, that every ſubſequent mayor, as an alleviation of that charge, ſhall be paid, out of the chamber of the city, the ſum of 100l.

100l. allowed the lord-mayor for his feaſt.

Number of taverns &c. regulated. Stat. larg. 7 Edw. VI. The parliament alſo, informed of the great increaſe of taverns and wine-vaults in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, to the great hurt and debauchery of the morals of the people, did, this ſame year, enact, That thenceforth the number of taverns, or retailers of wine, within the city and liberties of *London*, ſhould not exceed *forty*, nor thoſe of *Weſtminſter three*.

Wood-ſtreet compter built. A. D. 1555. The keeper of *Bread-ſtreet* compter having diſhonoured the city, and greatly impoſed upon and abuſed his priſoners by mal-practices, and making his priſon a common receptacle for whores and thieves, without any poſſibility of redreſs, the lord-mayor and citizens, at the common expence, erected a large and convenient building, for a compter, in *Wood-ſtreet*, and removed the priſoners from *Bread-ſtreet* into it.

There

There was ſuch a ſcarcity of corn this year, occaſioned by a want of men to reap it, who were carried off by a great mortality, that it ſold at 14s. the quarter. And on the laſt day of *September* fell ſo great a ſtore of rain, that *Weſtminſter-hall* was full of water, and boats were rowed from *Weſtminſter-bridge* into *King-ſtreet*. A. D. 1555. Scarcity of corn. High tide.

The city mechanicks, not finding themſelves effectually defended againſt the encroachment of foreigners upon their trades by the acts already made, applied for further relief in that caſe: and it was now enacted by the mayor and common-council, "That thenceforth no citizen ſhould pre-"ſume to employ any foreigner in any manner "of buſineſs, excluſive of felt-makers, cap-thick-"ers, carders, ſpinners, knitters, and brewers, "upon penalty of 5l. for every offence; and all "offenders, upon conviction, refuſing to pay, to "be committed to priſon, without bail or main-"prize, till ſuch fines were paid. Act againſt foreign mechanicks.

The way to preferment was now to cloſe in with the court in their ſcheme to re-eſtabliſh popery. This put alderman *Chriſtopher Draper*, of *Cordwainer-ſtreet* ward, upon an invention of a bellman, who, by his orders, did go about his ward by night with a bell, and rang it at certain places, and with an audible voice bid the citizens take care of their fires and lights, to help the poor, and to *pray for the dead*. An inſtitution afterward adopted by the other wards. Firſt bellman. A. D. 1556. in January.

About the ſame time *London* ſuffered greatly by a malignant fever, which carried off many people, and ſeven aldermen. Malignant fever.

A. D. 1556. Reception of the Ruſſian ambaſſador.

Nothing more extraordinary happened during this reign, within the compaſs of this hiſtory, except the magnificent reception the citizens gave to *Oſep Napea*, the emperor of *Ruſſia*'s ambaſſador extraordinary; who, in reſpect to the *Ruſſia* merchants chiefly intereſted in his ambaſſage, received him in their formalities at *Smithfield-bars*, and conducted him to apartments provided for him in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. And the city companies, in the year 1558, lent the queen 20000l. upon ſecurity, at 12 *per cent.* to enable her to carry on the war againſt *France*.

Loan of 20000l.

A LIST of LORD MAYORS in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I.

In her 1ſt year Sir *Thomas White*.
2d Sir *John Lyon*.
3 Sir *William Garret*.
4 Sir *Thomas Offley*.
5 Sir *Thomas Curteis*.
6 Sir *Thomas Lee* or *Leigh*.

Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion. A. D. 1558.

The death of Queen *Mary* made way to the throne for her ſiſter *Elizabeth*, who was proclaimed queen in *London* on the 17th of *November*, with ſuch tokens of joy as perhaps had never been ſeen on the like occaſion before. Her majeſty came from *Hatfield*, and was met by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens, in their formalities, at *Highgate*, who conducted her to the *Charter-houſe*. From whence, on the 28th, her majeſty repaired to the tower of *London*, in great ſtate, through *Barbican*

Reception at London.

Barbican, and *Cripplegate*, by *London-wall*, *Blanch-Appleton*, *Mark-lane*, and *Tower-ſtreet*: and from thence, on the 1ſt of *December*, to *Somerſet-houſe*. And on the 12th of *January*, ſhe returned by water to the tower of *London*. From whence her majeſty rode, on the 14th, through the city in a moſt pompous manner: and at the weſt end of *Cheapſide* was addreſſed by the recorder in a moſt affectionate ſpeech, and preſented, in the name of the citizens, with 1000 marks of gold, in a velvet purſe richly embroidered. And her majeſty not only thanked them for this token of their affection for her, but promiſed to continue their good and gracious ſovereign, and that ſhe would not even ſpare her blood for their ſafety. A. D. 1558. Preſented with 1000 marks of gold.

Her majeſty reſuming the work of reformation[n] began by her father, and advanced by her brother *Edward* VI. the city of *London* encouraged her to proceed, in defiance of any attempt on that account to deter her from accompliſhing the eſtabliſhment of the church of *England*, by exhibiting a ſpecimen of the ſtrength and forces they could raiſe in caſe of neceſſity. For on the 2d of *July*, the 12 principal corporations ſent out 12 companies, conſiſting of 1400 men, to be muſtered before the queen in *Greenwich park*; 800 of whom were pikemen, in bright armour; 400 Review of the twelve company's forces.

[n] On *Sunday* the 1ſt of *Jaunary*, next after her acceſſion to the throne, the *Engliſh* liturgy, by virtue of her majeſty's proclamation, was read in all churches through the city of *London*: and alſo the epiſtle and goſpel for the day was begun to be read at maſs-time in the *Engliſh* tongue.

A. D. 1558. harquebuſſes, in coats of mail and helmets; and 200 halberdeers, in *German* rivets; accompanied by 28 whifflers, richly dreſſed, and led by the 12 principal wardens of the ſaid companies, well mounted, and dreſſed in black velvet, with ſix enſigns in white ſattin, furred with black ſarſnet, and rich ſcarves: Sir *William Hewet* being then lord-mayor; of whom is recorded the following tradition.

Sir Will. Hewet's daughter's hiſtory. Sir *William* at his death was a cloth-worker, and died poſſeſſed of 6000l. per ann. eſtate. He had three ſons and one daughter. Sir *William* lived on *London-bridge* when his daughter was born, and as the maid-ſervant was diverting this infant on the edge of an open window, ſhe let her drop accidentally into the *Thames*. Sir *William* had then an apprentice whoſe name was *Oſborne*, and one of the anceſtors of the duke of *Leeds*, in a direct line; who ſeeing the child drop, leapt out of the ſhop-window inſtantly into the river after it, and brought the child up ſafe. This child being grown marriageable had many ſuitors, amongſt whom was the earl of *Shrewſbury*: but Sir *William*, her father, rejected all their advantageous propoſals, and gratefully betrothed her, with a very large fortune, to him who had ſaved her life at the riſque of his own, declaring, "That as "*Oſborne* had ſaved her, *Oſborne* ſhould have "her." And this remarkable ſtory is ſtill repreſented in a painting carefully preſerved by that moſt noble family.

A. D.

A. D. 1560. A. D. 1560, *Richard Hill*, merchant-taylor, gave 500 l. towards the purchaſe of a houſe called *The manor of the Roſe*, on which the merchant-taylors founded their free-ſchool in *London*: and he alſo gave them the ground and ſome cottages on *Tower-hill*, where he built almshouſes for 14 old women. And about the ſame time *William Lambert*, Eſq; a draper by company, founded *Queen Elizabeth's College*, for poor people in *Eaſt Greenwich*, in truſt to the company of drapers.

Richard Hill's charities.

Q. Elizabeth's college founded.

On *Wedneſday*, the 4th of *June*, 1561, it rained all day, and towards four in the afternoon it began to thunder terribly. A thunder-bolt, ſays my author, *Richard Jones*, who was preſent, ſtruck *St. Paul's* ſteeple within a yard of the top: a little fire appeared at firſt like to the light of a torch, which increaſed ſo much towards the weather-cock, that it fell down within half a quarter of an hour; and blown up with a high wind, the fire within an hour, burnt the whole ſteeple down to the very battlements: which alſo, receiving the timber that fell from the ſpire, began to burn ſo vehemently that all the timber took fire, and the iron and bells melted and fell down upon the ſtairs in the church in a ſhort ſpace: and the eaſt and weſt roofs of the cathedral catching fire, burnt ſo furiouſly that theſe ends and the north and ſouth were conſumed before one o'clock after midnight; when there was not a piece of timber left, nor lead unmolten upon any of the higher and croſs roofs and battlements. The ſide iſles were a little ſcorched, but not ruined: neither

Violent thunder, Ex. MSS.

St. Paul's burnt.

A. D. 1563. ther did the damage end here: divers houſes were pulled down in the church-yard, near the north door: a pinnacle at the eaſt end fell and demoliſhed a houſe: a ſad ſight. But he adds, The *French* here, (in *London*) were not ſorry to ſee it.

A plague. The plague broke out in this city about *Mid-*

Orders to prevent its ſpreading. *ſummer*, 1563, and on the 5th of *July*, the queen commanded the mayor, and the lord-mayor ordered the maſter and wardens of the company of clerks, to enquire who died of the plague within their reſpective pariſhes, and to report the ſame: and the curates and church-wardens to give notice to them, of ſuch houſes where the plague ſhould appear, and to forbid every body in ſuch a houſe coming to church for the ſpace of one month following, after the plague had been in it, and to fix a blue croſs on the door of every houſe, with a writing underneath ſignifying that the infection was there, and to avoid it. And on the 9th, it was further ordered, That every man, in every ſtreet and lane, ſhould make bonefires three times in the week, viz. on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, till the infection ſhould ceaſe. And in the beginning of *Auguſt*, the lord-mayor ordered a proclamation to kill all dogs found in the ſtreets by day or night.

Famine. But this was not the only misfortune of the city, in this year. For there was alſo ſuch a great ſcarcity of money and proviſions, that the citizens were reduced to great miſery.

Goods to be cried by a bellman. In the ſixth year of her majeſty's reign, it was enacted by the common-council of *London*, That all

all ſuch citizens as ſhould thenceforth be conſtrained to ſell their houſehold ſtuff, leaſes of houſes, or ſuch like, ſhould firſt cauſe the ſame to be cried through the city by a man with a bell, and then to be ſold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpoſe; and he to receive one farthing upon the ſhilling for his pains. A. D. 1564.

The river *Thames* was alſo agitated in ſuch a manner, on the 26th of *January*, that the tide recoiled twice, five hours before its time: and the ſame on the 27th: and likewiſe once on the 28th. Preternatural tides. A. D. 1564.

On the 21ſt of *December* a hard froſt ſet in, which froze the *Thames* ſo as to bear all ſorts of diverſions and carriages upon the ice. Great froſt.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, merchant of *London*, made an offer to the lord-mayor and citizens to build, at his own expence, a commodious edifice for merchants to meet and tranſact buſineſs, provided the city would find him a convenient ſcite for the ſame. And the citizens readily purchaſed, for the ſum of 3532l. 8o houſes in the two alleys called *New St. Chriſtopher's*, and *Swan-alley*, leading out of *Cornhill* into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; and ſold all the materials of thoſe 8o houſes for 478l. and they conveyed the ſaid ground, when cleared, to Sir *Thomas Greſham*: who, accompanied by divers aldermen, laid the firſt brick of the new building, on the 7th of *June*, 1566: each alderman alſo laid his brick, and a piece of gold for the workmen; who ſet to it with ſuch aſſiduity and reſolution, that the whole fabric was roofed Royal Exchange founded.

by

A. D. 1564. by the month of *November* 1567, and was ſoon after completed under the name of *The Burſe.*

To whom bequeathed. Sir *Thomas* by his will, dated the 26th of *November* 1579, deviſed this ſtately fabric to the mayor and citizens of *London*, and the company of mercers, to be equally enjoyed and poſſeſſed by them, with all its appurtenances, and the profits ariſing thereby, on condition that the citizens, out of their moiety, ſhould pay a ſalary of 50l. per ann. each, to four lecturers, to read lectures in divinity, aſtronomy, muſic and geometry, in his manſion-houſe, viz. *Greſham-college:* and to pay 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. each, to eight alms-people, ſituate behind the ſaid college, in *Broad-ſtreet*; and 10l. yearly to each of the priſons of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *King's-bench*, *Marſhalſea*, and *Wood-ſtreet Compter*. And that the mercers, out of their moiety, ſhould pay 50l. each per ann. to three lecturers to read lectures in law, phyſic and rhetoric, in his manſion-houſe; and 100l. per ann. for four quarterly dinners at their own hall, for the entertainment of the whole company: and 10l. yearly each, to *Chriſt*'s, *St. Bartholomew*'s, *Bethlehem*, and *St. Thomas*'s hoſpitals, to the *Spital*, and to the *Poultry* compter.

Profits how to be applied.

Strangers ordered to be numbered. The behaviour of the *Spaniſh* monarch, and the great increaſe of foreigners in the metropolis, produced ſuch a jealouſy in her majeſty, that ſhe commanded the lord-mayor to take the name, quality and profeſſion, of all ſtrangers reſiding within the city of *London*, and to report the ſame. When the numbers were found to be,

A. D. 1568. Their number.

Scots	40
French	428
Spaniards and *Portugueze*	45
Italians	140
Dutch	2030
Burgundians	44
Danes	2
Liegois	1

Old Bethlehem burial ground

Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Knt. lord-mayor in 1568, has perpetuated his memory by many charitable actions; amongſt which we reckon his gift of *Old Bethlehem burial ground*, at the north-eaſt corner of the *Lower-Moorfields*, which contains about one acre of ground, and was by him incloſed with a brick wall, for the burial of poor citizens, *gratis*. Whereon alſo he appointed a ſermon to be preached every *Whitſunday*, in the morning, before the lord-mayor and aldermen.

Conduit in Wallbrook

A conduit for the reception of *Thames* water, was erected in the ſame year at the corner of *Wallbrook*.

Firſt lottery. A. D. 1569.

The firſt lottery mentioned in *Engliſh* hiſtory, was begun to be drawn at the weſt door of *St. Paul*'s cathedral, on the 11th of *June* 1569, and continued drawing night and day inceſſantly, till the 6th day of *May* following.

Order for clearing the city of beggars, &c.

There was an order made in *April* this year, by the common-council, for the 16 beadles belonging to the hoſpitals to take up all vagrants and ſturdy beggars, and to carry them to *Bridewell*: all ſick, lame, blind, aged, and to carry them to

St.

A. D. 1569. *St. Bartholomew's*: and all children beggars, under the age of 16, to *Chriſt's-hoſpital*; appointing to the beadles of each hoſpital their proper circuit or diſtrict; with ſevere penalties upon their neglect of duty. But this act had not its effect. The ſtreets, next year, ſwarmed again with beggars, vagrants, and maimed ſoldiers. It was then reſolved to appoint a city-marſhal, who in a more effectual manner might deliver the citizens from the diſgrace and miſchief of being over-run with ſturdy beggars, &c. And the committee to whom this appointment was given in charge, choſe *William Sympſon* and *John Read*, two able perſons, (for the conſideration of 6 s. 8 d. a day, for them and their horſes, and ſix perſons a-piece, of their own chooſing, to attend on each day, at 12 d. each, which is 12 s. 8 d. a day for either of them) whoſe office was to take ſome courſe with thoſe vagrants and wandering people, ſo as to clear the ſtreets of them, and to deliver them to their ſeveral places and puniſhments if they deſerved it. And for the more ready executing this office, it was ordered, that one month's pay, of 28 days to the month, ſhould be paid to them before hand, and accordingly the aldermen, by way of loan, diſburſed the ſame, amounting to 35 l. 9 s. 4 d. And it was alſo thought convenient, that 12 fair partiſans, ſuitably and conveniently armed, ſhould at preſent be provided by the chamberlain for this ſervice, at the charge of the city; and coats or mandilions for the attendants upon

City-marſhals appointed.

Sr. THOMAS GRESHAM.

upon the marſhals: which incident gave beginning to the office of city-marſhal. A. D. 1569.

This brought an extraordinary expence upon the city: but it was ſoon after wiſely determined to balance it by laying down the pompous cavalcade of the city-marching-watch, which coſt a vaſt ſum of money in an uſeleſs proceſſion. And then the common-council ſubſtituted the common watch, which has been continued down to this day, at the expence of each ward. A ſtanding watch appointed.

This ſummer a plague broke out in *London*, and obliged the adjournment of *Michaelmas* term to that of *Hilary*. On which melancholy occaſion, the lord-mayor and aldermen iſſued their ſpecial orders for preventing its ſpreading, and for hindering idle perſons going about, that might carry it among the citizens. Plague.

The city about this time laid out 814 l. 15 s. 8 d. in cleanſing the city ditch, between *Aldgate* and the *Poſtern* on *Tower-hill*, and making a new ſewer, and wharf, of timber, from the head of the poſtern into the town ditch. Before this time the ditch had always lain open, without wall or pale, and was well ſtocked with divers kinds of good fiſh. City ditch from Aldgate to the poſtern cleanſed.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. had the honour of entertaining her majeſty at dinner, in his own houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, on the 23d of *January*, 1570: and her majeſty, after dinner, returning through *Cornhill*, went into the *Burſe*, newly built at Sir *Thomas*'s own expence, and having viewed all its parts, commanded a herald to proclaim, Queen dines at Sir Thomas Greſham's A. D. 1570.

with

A. D. 1570. with ſound of trumpet, That henceforth that place ſhould be called the *Royal Exchange*.

Royal Exchange proclaimed.

Ely rents within the city juriſdiction.

The biſhop of *Ely* denying the juriſdiction of the lord-mayor of *London* over his tenants in *Holbourn*; the matter in diſpute was referred to the lord keeper, the two chief juſtices, and the chancellor of the exchequer, who gave their report in favour of the city of *London*: and that for the future, the mayor might as juſtly exerciſe his authority in the biſhop's rents in *Holbourn*, as in any other part of the city.

Citizens trained in the art of war.

A. D. 1572, by the queen's command to the citizens to practiſe the uſe of arms, in caſe of any emergency that might call them out to her aſſiſtance, the lord-mayor ordered the maſters and aſſiſtants of every company to ſelect young active men out of their reſpective corporations for that purpoſe. And in purſuance of this order the ſeveral communities, aſſembled on the 25th and 26th of *March*, choſe 3000 ſizeable and active young citizens, ſome to bear muſkets, others to be pikemen, armed with breaſt-plates and head-pieces. Officers were alſo appointed to inſtruct them in the uſe of their weapons, and in the military art: and they became ſo expert, as to paſs in review before the queen at *Greenwich*, in the beginning of *May*.

Price of poultry ware fixed.

A. D. 1572. The poulterers, this year, entered into a combination to raiſe the price of poultry. Which produced a table, ſettled by the lord-mayor and aldermen on the 4th of *April*, to aſcertain the price of poultry ware: who ſet the beſt gooſe in a ſhop

a ſhop at 1 s. 2 d. in the market at 1 s. green geeſe after *May-day* at 2 d. beſt butter at 3 d. per pound, and other things in proportion. A. D. 1572.

The queen, intending to make a tour into the countries at a diſtance from her royal reſidence, appointed the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the biſhop of *London*, lord *Wentworth*, Sir *Anthony Cook*, Sir *Thomas Worth*, Sir *Owen Hopton*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Dr. *Wylſon*, and *Thomas Wilbraham*, to aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen in the well-governing the city, and to prevent and ſtay diſorders. Sends aſſiſtants to the lord-mayor, &c.

A. D. 1573, there being a great ſcarcity of corn and proviſions in *London*, occaſioned by the exportation of corn and victuals, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, lord-mayor, remonſtrated to the lord treaſurer, That unleſs the miniſtry would ſee redreſs thereof in time, the ſcarcity muſt ſhortly be felt more powerfully, even by thoſe in the higheſt ſtation of life. Lord-mayor remonſtrates againſt the exportation of corn, &c. A. D. 1573.

There fell ſuch a rain on the 4th of *September*, 1574, that it filled the ſtreets in ſuch a manner that the current on *Dowgate-hill* was rapid enough to carry away and drown a young man of 18 years of age, endeavouring to leap over the channel. Great rain and flood. A. D. 1574.

The plague ſoon after broke out again in *London*, on which account there was no entertainment at *Guildhall* on lord-mayor's day. Plague.

And the inſtitution of plays or interludes, for innocent paſtime and recreation, being degenerated into nurſeries of vice and lewdneſs, the common-council paſſed an act, "That no play ſhould be openly played Plays regulated.

A. D. 1574. "within the liberty of the city, wherein ſhould "be uttered any words, examples, or doings of "any unchaſtity, ſedition, or ſuch like unfit and "uncomely matter, upon pain of imprisonment "for 14 days, and 5l. for every ſuch offence. "That no inn-keeper, &c. ſhall ſhew or play, "or cauſe to be ſhewn or played, within his "houſe or yard, any play, which ſhall not be "firſt peruſed and allowed by the lord-mayor and "court of aldermen's order. And that no per-"ſon ſhall be allowed to play, but ſhall be there-"unto admitted by the lord-mayor and aldermen. "And that every perſon to be licenſed, ſhall pay "to the uſe of the poor in the hoſpitals of the "city, or of the poor viſited with ſickneſs, cer-"tain ſums to be agreed upon, upon pain of "forfeiting his ſaid licence. And that all ſums "and forfeitures incurred by any offence againſt "this act, and all forfeitures of bonds, ſhall be "employed to the relief of the poor of the ho-"ſpitals, or of the poor infected or diſeaſed in "the city; to be ſued for and recovered by the "chamberlain in the court of the outer-chamber "of *Guildhall, London*, called *The Mayor's Court*;" with a proviſo permitting plays in private houſes, without public or common collection of money from the audience.

Players appeal without redreſs.

The players appeal to the queen and council: but they could obtain no permiſſion, except they would conform to the order of common-council made in the mayoralty of *Hawes*.

Great

Great damages were done by an exceeding high tide, which happened on the 6th of *November*. It had ebbed about an hour; when a preternatural tide flowed back with such impetuosity, that the *Thames* soon overflowed its banks, and did incredible damage, by filling the marshes, and the neighbouring cellars and warehouses. A. D. 1574. High tide.

Notwithstanding the reduction of the number of ale-houses in the late reign; they were at this time so greatly multiplied, that the mayor, with the assistance of the recorders of *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, put down above 200 within their several jurisdictions: which example was soon followed by those in *Westminster*, the dutchy of *Lancaster*, *Tower Hamlets*, and other parts of *Middlesex*, near *London*. Great number of ale-houses.

One of the many instances to prove the considerable raising of some parts of *London*, since its first building, is found in digging a well, this year, where the pump now stands in *Leadenhall-street*, almost facing the end of *Lime-street*; for, at the depth of about 13 feet, upon the virgin earth, was discovered a hearth built of *Roman* bricks, with charcoals thereon. Well in Leadenhall street.

A. D. 1577, Mr. *William Lamb*, citizen and cloath-worker, at the expence of 1500 l. erected a conduit of springs, drawn together at the north extremity of *Led-Lion-street*, *Holbourn*, to feed the conduit on *Snow-hill*, in a leaden pipe 2000 yards long. And left in trust to the cloth-workers company his dwelling-house, situate a little S.W. from where *Cripplegate* did then stand, and lands and tene- Lamb's conduit. A. D. 1577.

A. D. 1577. ments to the value of 30 l. *per ann.* for a miniſter to perform divine ſervice on *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, every week, in the chapel adjoining to his houſe, called *St. James's in the Wall*, at the north end of *Monkwell-ſtreet*, for cloathing 12 men with a frize gown, one lockram ſhirt, and a good ſtrong pair of winter ſhoes; and 12 women with a frize gown, a lockram ſmock, and a good pair of winter ſhoes, all ready made for wearing.

Chapel.

Charities.

Alderman Kympton impriſoned A. D. 1579.

Alderman *Kympton* having concealed a letter, which adviſed him of a riot at *Northall*, where the people had tumultuouſly pulled down ſome pales, he was committed by the lord-chancellor to the *Fleet-priſon*; and being found guilty, in the *Star-chamber*, of a miſpriſon of treaſon, was fined 500 marks, and impriſoned during the queen's pleaſure.

Earthquake. A. D. 1580.

A dreadful earthquake happened in this city on the 6th of *April*; which in a minute's time ſhattered houſes and churches, and killed ſeveral perſons. Soon after which another inquiſition was ordered to be taken of the number of foreigners in *London*, when they were reported to the queen and council to be 6462, viz.

Dutch	2302
French	1838
Italians	116
Engliſh, born of foreign parents	1542
Other nations	447
Ditto	217
	6462

This

This conſiderable increaſe of foreigners in the metropolis, was productive of a remonſtrance from the lord-mayor and aldermen, againſt the vaſt increaſe of new buildings and number of inhabitants within the city and ſuburbs of *London*, chiefly occaſioned by the great reſort of people from abroad, and all parts of the kingdom, to ſettle there: which was imagined would prove of dangerous conſequence both to *London* and to the whole nation, if not timely remedied. Wherefore her majeſty iſſued out a proclamation, by which it was forbidden to build any new buildings of any houſe or tenement within three miles from the city gates, where no former houſe could be remembered to have been by any one living: and alſo not to ſuffer any more families than one only, to be placed or to inhabit in any one houſe: with power to the lord-mayor to commit offenders againſt this proclamation, or to hold them to bail. And when Sir *John Branch*, the next lord-mayor, went to take the oath in the exchequer, the lord-treaſurer charged him ſtrictly to enforce the ſaid proclamation, becauſe, ſaid he, there will, from an increaſe of people, ariſe an exceſſive price of victuals and fuel; and danger of plague and infection. And further, in this charge, his lordſhip admoniſhed the mayor to enquire diligently after fugitives, eſpecially from *Rome*, miſlikers of the religion, ſtate, and government; and practiſers of ſedition: perſons dangerous to the realm, and of whom the city of *London*, being the great-

A. D. 1580.

Proclamation againſt new buildings, 7th of July, A. D. 1580.

Reaſons for it.

A. D. 1580. eſt and wealthieſt place in the nation, had chief cauſe to beware.

Proclamation about dreſs. Such was the extravagance in dreſs about this time in *London*, that her majeſty was obliged to iſſue a proclamation againſt exceſs of apparel, gold chains and cloaks, which men wore down to their heels: by which alſo the length of ſwords was limited to three feet, and daggers to 12 inches, beſides the hilts.

Cheapſide-croſs demoliſhed. A. D. 1581. The croſs in *Cheapſide* had been frequently preſented by the inqueſt as a public nuiſance, obſtructing carriages: and it was otherwiſe become diſagreeable for the figures or images with which the croſs was adorned. But the complainants not finding any redreſs, certain perſons unknown did, by night, in the year 1581, almoſt demoliſh it.

Apprentices apparel regulated. A. D. 1582. Apprentices, encouraged by the luxury of the times, were arrived at ſuch an exceſs in apparel and dreſs, that it was thought neceſſary, by an act of common-council, to ordain, "That no apprentice whatſoever ſhould preſume, 1. To wear "any apparel but what he receives from his maſter. 2. To wear no hat, nor any thing but a "woollen cap, without any ſilk in or about the "ſame. 3. To wear neither ruffles, cuffs, looſe "collars, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar, "and that only of a yard and half long. 4. To "wear no doublets but what are made of canvas, "fuſtian, ſackcloth, *Engliſh* leather, or woollen, "without any gold, ſilver, or ſilk trimming. "5. To wear no other coloured cloth, or kerſey "in hoſe or ſtockings, than white, blue, or "ruſſet.

"ruffs. 6. To wear no other breeches but what A. D. 1582.
"ſhall be of the ſame ſtuffs as the doublets, and
"neither ſtitched, laced, or bordered. 7. To
"wear no other than a plain upper coat, of cloth
"or leather, without pinking, ſtitching, edging,
"or ſilk about it. 8. To wear no other ſurtout
"than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with
"cloth, cotton or baize, with a fixed round col-
"lar, without ſtitching, guarding, lace or ſilk.
"9. To wear no pumps, ſlippers or ſhoes, but
"of *Engliſh* leather, without being pinked, edged,
"or ſtitched: nor girdles, nor garters, other
"than of crewel, woollen, thread, or leather,
"without being garniſhed. 10. To wear no
"ſword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife;
"nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor ſilver, nor ſilk,
"in any part of his apparel, on pain of being
"puniſhed at the diſcretion of the maſter for the
"firſt offence; to be publicly whipped at the
"hall of his company for a ſecond offence; and
"to ſerve ſix months longer than ſpecified in his
"indentures for a third offence." And it was Conduct.
further enacted, "That no apprentice ſhould fre-
"quent or go to any dancing, fencing, or mu-
"ſical ſchools: nor keep any cheſt, preſs, or
"other place, for keeping of apparel or goods,
"but in his maſter's houſe, under the penalties
"aforeſaid."

Peter Maurice, a *German* engineer, did this year lay a ſcheme before the lord-mayor and aldermen, to ſupply the city with water from the *Thames*; which was approved of, and carried into execu- London-bridge water-works,

A. D. 1582. don. *Maurice* had for his encouragement, obtained a leaſe of one arch, and a place for fixing his engine upon at the north end of the bridge, for the term of 500 years, at 10s. per ann. rent. He, two years after, obtained a leaſe for another arch. The citizens ſoon experienced the benefit of this invention; and the proprietor and his poſterity grew rich by its improvements. And in 1701, they ſold the property to *Richard Seams*, a goldſmith, for 36,000l. *Maurice* having firſt obtained another leaſe of the fourth arch. *Seams* got from the city a confirmation of *Maurice*'s leaſe, and the yearly rent of 20s. and a fine of 300l. After which, *Seams* divided the whole property into 300 ſhares, at 200l. each ſhare; and made it a company. The wheels placed under the arches are moved by the common ſtream of the tide-water of the river *Thames*: and the machinery of theſe works altogether, is ſuperior to that at *Marly*, in *France*, and is eſteemed one of the greateſt curioſities in its kind either in this or in any other country. But the diſſection of it belonging more to mechanical than hiſtorical work, I ſhall refer a deſcription of it to Dr. *Diſagulier*'s mathematical works.

Standard of weights, &c. loſt. By ſome accident the city had loſt their ſtandard weights and meaſures: by which they were not able to redreſs and prevent frauds in the ſale of goods and merchandize: therefore Sir *James Harvey*, the mayor, wrote a letter to the lord treaſurer for his advice and aſſiſtance, to remedy the abuſes that were crept in on that occaſion. But his lordſhip took

Applications to lord-treaſurer.

took no notice of this application. Wherefore the next lord-mayor preſſed the lord-treaſurer more ſtrongly, in which letter the mayor alledges, "That for lack of order to aſſize weights, the "common-wealth taketh detriment, and private "men preſume, without order, to ſell and uſe "unlawful weights, both in the city and in the "country, that are accuſtomed to take their aſſize "from hence[p]. A. D. 1583.

In *September* 1583 there was a ſplendid ſhooting match, under the direction of the captain of the *London* archers, who, for many years, aſſumed the name of the duke of *Shoreditch*[q]: and who, on the occaſion, ſummoned his nominal nobility to attend him with their ſeveral companies, under the following titles, the marquiſes of *Barlow*, *Clerkenwell*, *Iſlington*, *Hoxton*, and *Shaklewell*, the earl of *Pancras*, &c. Theſe, to the number of 3000, aſſembled at the place appointed, ſumptuouſly apparelled, and 942 of them had gold chains about their necks. They marched from merchant-taylors-hall, preceded by whifflers and bellmen, that made up the number 4000, beſides pages and footmen, performing ſeveral exerciſes Shooting match.

[p] This was dated on the laſt day of *July*, 1583.

[q] King *Henry* VIII. having appointed a ſhooting match at *Windſor*, it happened, towards night, when the diverſion was almoſt over, one *Barlow*, a citizen of *London*, and inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, out ſhot all the reſt; with which his majeſty was ſo well pleaſed, that he told *Barlow*, that henceforth he ſhould be called *The duke of Shoreditch:* which title deſcended for ſeveral generations with the captainſhip of the *London* archers.

and

A. D. 1585. and evolutions in *Moorfields*, and at laſt ſhot at the target for glory in *Smithfield*. And in 1585, the court preparing againſt an invaſion from *Spain*, the citizens ſent 5000 men, completely armed at their own expence, and provided by the companies according to their ſeveral abilities, to encamp on *Blackheath*; where they had the honour of being reviewed by the queen divers times: and ſoon after the ſaid companies, at their proper expence, ſent a conſiderable body of ſoldiers completely armed, and cloathed in red, to aſſiſt the *Dutch* againſt the *Spaniards*.

Aid ſent to the Dutch.

School for pick-pockets.

A. D. 1585 there was diſcovered in a houſe on *Smart's-key*, near *Billingſgate*, a ſchool for pick-pockets, or to teach young boys to cut purſes. Two devices were hung up, one was a pocket, and another was a purſe. The pocket had counters in it, and was hung about with hawks-bells, and over the top hung a little facing-bell. The purſe had ſilver in it: and he that could take out a counter without any noiſe, was allowed to be a public *foyſter*, i. e. *pickpocket*: and he that could take a piece of ſilver out of the purſe without noiſe of any of the bells, was judged a judicious *nypper*, i. e. a *pickpurſe*, or *cutpurſe*.

Conſpiracy againſt foreigners intended. A. D. 1586.

The apprentices and others, in 1586, had formed a deſign to make a general aſſault upon the foreigners, eſpecially the *French*, reſiding in this metropolis. But their intentions being diſcovered in time, the innocent were ſaved from deſtruction; and many of the conſpirators were apprehended and ſent to *Newgate*.

This

This is the year in which *Mary* queen of *Scots* was ſentenced to loſe her head; which ſentence was proclaimed with great formality by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and many nobles, in *Cheapſide*, at *Leadenhall*, end of the *Bridge*, and end of *Chancery-lane*. A. D. 1587. Q. of Scot's ſentence proclaimed

On the 8th of *March*, 1587, her majeſty wrote to the lord-mayor: "Truſty and well-beloved, "we greet you well. Whereas, upon informa- "tion given unto us of great preparations made "in foreign parts, with an intent to attempt ſome- "what againſt this our realm, we gave preſent "order that our ſaid realm ſhould be put in order "of defence; which we have cauſed to be per- "formed in all parts accordingly, ſaving in the "city of *London*: we therefore, knowing your "readineſs, by former experience, to perform "any ſervice that well-affected ſubjects ought to "yield to their prince and ſovereign, do let you "underſtand, that, within our ſaid city, our plea- "ſure is, that there be forthwith put in a readi- "neſs, to ſerve for defence of our own perſon, "upon ſuch occaſions as may fall out, the num- "ber of 10,000 able men, furniſhed with armour "and weapons convenient: of which number our "meaning is that 6000 be enrolled under captains "and enſigns, and to be trained at times con- "venient, *&c.* Given under our ſignet, *&c.*" And this was backed, two days after, by a letter from the privy-council. And theſe letters being laid before a court of common-council, it was unanimouſly reſolved to grant 10,000 troops, as required; Q. demands 10,000 men of the city. A. D. 1587. Granted.

A. D. 1587. required; and that they ſhould be raiſed in the ſeveral wards by the aldermen and common-council-men reſpectively. A committee of twenty-ſix was alſo appointed to find ways and means to ſupply thoſe men with neceſſaries.

Common-council vote 16 large ſhips and 4 frigates.

Theſe men were no ſooner raiſed than the lords of the privy-council ſent another letter to the lord-mayor, preſſing him to have them in readineſs to march where her majeſty ſhould command, to make head againſt the enemy [r]. And they were ready accordingly. Beſides, the common-council, on the 3d of *April*, voted a ſupply of ſixteen of the largeſt ſhips in the river *Thames*, and four pinnaces or light frigates, and fitted them out in a proper manner, with the utmoſt expedition; and defrayed the charge of both the 10000 men and theſe ſhips (which afterwards were increaſed to thirty-eight) during the time they continued in the queen's ſervice.

[r] The quota of troops raiſed in the ſeveral wards.

	men		men
In *Farringdon within*	807	In *Cheap* ward	358
Aldgate	347	*Queenhithe* ward	404
Coleman-ſtreet	229	*Farringdon without*	1264
Baſſiſhaw	177	*Cordwainers* ward	301
Billingſgate	365	*Tower-ſtreet* ward	444
Broad-ſtreet ward	373	*Wallbrook* ward	290
Bread-ſtreet ward	386	*Vintry* ward	364
Alderſgate ward	232	*Portſoken* ward	243
Bridge ward *within*	383	*Candlewick* ward	215
Dowgate ward	384	*Cripplegate* ward	925
Cornhill ward	191	*Biſhopſgate* ward	326
Caſtle-baynard ward	551	*Langbourn* ward	349
Lime-ſtreet ward	99		

In

In her majeſty's 28th year Mr. *Ralph Lane* returned from the *Weſt-Indies*. He was the firſt that brought tobacco into *England*. A. D. 1587. Tobacco firſt brought into England.

The coal-owners at *Newcaſtle*, in the year 1590, entered into a ſhameful combination to enhance the price of coals in *London*, which they raiſed from 4s. to 9s. a chaldron. And, in the year following, the lord high-admiral of *England* claimed a right to the coal-metage in the port of *London*: but the mayor and citizens ſhewing their indubitable right to the ſame, the admiral receded from his pretenſions. And, to prevent ſuch controverſies, the citizens applied to and obtained of the queen a confirmation of their right to the coal-metage: as may be ſeen in the city records at *Guildhall*. Combination to raiſe the price of coals. A. D. 1590. Coal-metage, right of the city.

The plague broke out again in the year 1591, and continued till next year, in which 10675 citizens died. Plague.

On the 21ſt of *February*, 1593, her majeſty iſſued a proclamation for ſuppreſſing vagrants, beggars, and thieves, and to enforce the law againſt them, with command to the lord-mayor to put it in execution, within three miles of *London*. Proclamation againſt vagrants. A. D. 1593.

A.D. 1594 the lord-mayor and common-council, by application from the queen, did agree to fit out ſix ſhips of war at their own expence, and two frigates, and to fit them with ſtores for three months, and to raiſe 450 men for her majeſty's ſervice, and to maintain them at their own charge. For which a fifteenth was granted, and raiſed in the city. Fleet and army fitted out by the city of London. A. D. 1594.

An

A. D. 1594. Water-works at Broken-wharf.

An engine of four pumps, to be worked by horſes, was about this time erected at *Broken-wharf* in *Thames-ſtreet*, to ſupply the weſtern parts of the city with *Thames* water; but was afterwards dropt on account of the expence of working it.

Care to prevent ſcarcity of corn, &c.

This year being threatened with a great ſcarcity of corn, occaſioned by great rains both in ſpring and autumn, the merchants imported great quantities from foreign countries; and the lord-mayor called upon the city companies to lay in ſuch quantities of corn as they were obliged by the conſtitution of the city, to prevent a ſcarcity before the coming-in of new corn. And corn aroſe to 3 l. 4 s. wheat, and 40 s. rye, per quarter.

A. D. 1595. Rioters.

A. D. 1595 the apprentices of *London*, drawn in by a parcel of incorrigible rogues, were got to ſuch a pitch of inſolence, that the lord-mayor found it neceſſary, to prevent riots, to lay the caſe before the lord-treaſurer, for her majeſty's aid. Who, on the 4th of *July*, publiſhed her royal proclamation for apprehending ſuch vagrants and rioters. In which her majeſty ſignified her will to have a *provoſt-marſhal*, with ſufficient authority to apprehend all ſuch as ſhould not be readily reformed and corrected by the ordinary officers of juſtice, and then, without delay, to execute them upon the gallows by order of martial law. And accordingly Sir *Thomas Wilford* was appointed provoſt-marſhal, who patrolled the city with a numerous attendance on horſeback, armed with piſtols, apprehended many of the rioters, carried them before the juſtices appointed for their examination, and, after

Provoſt-marſhal.

after condemnation, executed five of them on *Tower-hill*. Which put an effectual ſtop to riots for ſeveral years. A. D. 1595. Rioters executed.

The queen, having preferred their recorder, deſired the lord-mayor to ſend her the names of thoſe perſons they intended to put in nomination for that office. The citizens, imagining this might be a ſtroke at their rights and privileges, returned only one perſon for that office, in order to prevent the diſagreeable oppoſition, in caſe her majeſty ſhould think fit to return any one that might not be acceptable to them, or ſo proper, in their opinion, as the gentleman they had nominated. And with this nomination Sir *John Spencer* the lord-mayor ſent a letter to the lord-treaſurer, in which, after obſerving, That it was her majeſty's pleaſure that the citizens ſhould deliver to the lord-keeper the names of ſuch as they would put in election a-new, to the end that her majeſty might pleaſe to conſider of their aptneſs for the place, ſaving to them their own free election therein, he continues thus—"The grave commoners of the city "of *London* hearing a common bruit, that a new "recorder was ſpeedily to be choſen, at a common-"council held at *Guildhall* on *Tueſday* laſt for other "cauſes, one of them in that behalf made very "earneſt ſuit, becauſe in all our counſels and "conſultations (which are almoſt daily for one "cauſe or other) the recorder hath of ancient time "been preſent as a principal man, both for advice "in law and other direction; and now, of late, "thoſe which we have had have been for the moſt "part

Attempt of the crown to name a recorder.

How avoided by the citizens.

A. D. 1595. "part abſent; that therefore myſelf and the alder-
"men would take care, that hereafter we chuſe
"no ſerjeant nor other ſtranger; but only ſome
"one that is reſident and dwelling among us,
"and acquainted with our cuſtoms; and to make
"choice of ourſelves, as we have been wont,
"without ſending any names, as hath been men-
"tioned: and therefore very urgent ſuit was made
"in common-council on the behalf of the com-
"moners; whereof I have thought it my duty
"to advertize your lordſhip, moſt humbly deſir-
"ing you to be a means, that we may herein have
"our own free election, according to our ancient
"cuſtom: ſo that though we have lately had moſt
"worthy men, yet we have found their long and
Nominate Mr. Altham. "much abſence a great mahim unto us. And
"for mine own opinion, my good Lord, as alſo
"of many others, we have one born and dwelling
"amongſt us, whom we have great experience
"of, and think very able to do us ſervice in this
"behalf; his name is Mr. *James Altham*, ſon of
"Mr. *Altham*, late of *Eſſex*, Eſq; He is a bencher
"of *Gray's-inn*, and one of our ordinary ſworn
"counſellors of the city, well acquainted with our
"cuſtoms, and very well thought of for his ho-
"neſty and ſkill in law, both throughout the city
"and elſewhere."——And then concludes with
his earneſt requeſt that her majeſty will pleaſe to
approve this nomination.

The queen demands 1000 men. A meſſage from her majeſty was delivered to the lord-mayor and aldermen, as they attended ſermon at *Paul's* croſs, commanding them to raiſe

1000

1000 able-bodied men with all expedition. The magiſtrates immediately departed from church, and, before eight at night, did preſs the number of men required, and, before next morning, had them completely armed and ready to march. But freſh advice from *Calais*, to whoſe relief they were to have been ſent, making them not neceſſary, they were all diſcharged in the afternoon. However, the court, being again alarmed, ſent the ſame ſort of meſſage on *Eaſter-day* in the morning to the lord-mayor, *&c.* who, for greater expedition, aſſiſted by the conſtables, *&c.* repaired to the ſeveral churches within their reſpective juriſdictions, and, cauſing the doors to be ſhut, they took, during the time of divine ſervice, the number of men required. Theſe men were immediately armed, and began their march, the night after, for *Dover*, in order for their embarkation to *France*. But *Calais* being reduced by the *Spaniards*, they were countermanded.

A. D. 1595. Raiſed immediately. Diſcharged. Another demand of 1000 men.

The harveſt failing this year, on account of prodigious rains, a great famine enſued, and wheat at laſt roſe to 5*l.* 4*d.* the quarter, and rye to 3*l.* 12*s.* *per* quarter in *London*.

Famine. A. D. 1596. 1597.

The earl of *Eſſex* having threatened his enemies at court to come with an army from *Ireland*, and to take vengeance on thoſe courtiers, it was artfully publiſhed by the miniſtry, that the *Spaniards* were meditating another invaſion: and the queen demanding the aid of the city of *London* on this occaſion, they raiſed 6000 ſoldiers, and fitted out ſixteen men of war: a moiety of which troops

City raiſes 6000 men and 16 ſhips.

A. D. 1597. were to take the field, and the other, compoſed of eminent citizens, were ordered to attend the queen, as her body guard, at their own and the city's expence. And, during this time of public danger, by the queen's ſpecial command, ſtrong guards were kept in all quarters of the city, the chains at the ends of all ſtreets and lanes nightly drawn acroſs, and a candle and lanthorn hung out at every door upon pain of death.

City guarded.

Sends 500 men to Ireland.

They alſo raiſed 500 ſoldiers in 1600, and ſent them, by the queen's command, into *Ireland*; and in 1601 they fitted out ſeveral gallies for her majeſty's ſea-ſervice, towards the charge of which the common-council raiſed three fifteenths in the city.

Fit out ſeveral gallies.

Earl of Eſſex comes into the city.

The earl of *Eſſex*, being returned with a few friends from *Ireland* to his houſe in the *Strand*, was made to believe that the citizens were diſpoſed to riſe in his favour, and to follow him, ſhould he only ride into the city and call them to his aſſiſtance. His lordſhip, too credulous and too precipitate, made the attempt; but found himſelf diſappointed; and at laſt, being proclaimed a traitor by the queen's command in *Cheapſide*, &c. and his retreat cut off by forces placed at *Ludgate*, his few friends deſerted him, and he himſelf was obliged to fly by water to *Eſſex-houſe*, where now is *Eſſex-ſtreet*, in the *Strand*; where being alſo purſued by the earl of *Nottingham*, and his houſe inveſted, without any proſpect of ſucceſs from his defence againſt the queen's forces, the noble earl ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Retreat cut off.

Surrenders

The

The queen next day ſent a ſpecial meſſage of thanks to the lord-mayor and citizens for their dutiful and loyal conduct upon this occaſion. A. D. 1597. Q. returns thanks to the citizens

The *Spaniards* having of late greatly interrupted the trade and navigation upon the coaſt of *England* by privateers, the queen commanded a number of ſhips of war to be built, to protect our coaſts againſt them. On which occaſion *London* raiſed no leſs than five fifteenths towards the expence thereof; and ſuch debtors in the gaols of *London*, as were willing to enter on board the ſaid ſhips, were diſcharged by proclamation from all the demands of their creditors. Spaniſh privateers. Ships built to cruize againſt them. Debtors diſcharged by proclamation.

On *Chriſtmas-eve* this ſame year there was felt a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake at noon in *London*. Earthquake.

The great increaſe of hawkers and pedlars, and the damage they did to the trade of this city, in the year 1602 produced the following act of common-council——"That no citizen or other "inhabitant of *London*, for the future, ſhould, "upon any pretence whatſoever, preſume to let, "before his, her, or their houſe, any ſtall, ſtand, "or purpreſture, upon the penalty of 20s. And "that all hawkers and ſtall-keepers, offending "againſt the tenour of this act, not only to forfeit "all their goods ſo offered to ſale, but likewiſe "pay a fine of 20s. for every ſuch offence." Act againſt hawkers, &c. A. D. 1602.

The laſt fact to be obſerved in this reign is another demand, made by the queen, of the city of *London*, to fit out two ſhips of war and a tender for her ſervice, and to maintain them at the expence of 6000l. *per ann.* So that, upon the Q. demands 2 ſhips of war and a tender.

A. D. 1602. Remarks.

whole, this reign, ſo much extolled by the friends of liberty, as they call themſelves, appears to have been one continued act of power to drain the purſes of the *Londoners*. It does not indeed appear that *Elizabeth* or her miniſtry were ſo impolitic as to riſk their popularity in the city, by ſeizing their liberties, *&c.* upon every trifling occaſion, in order to raiſe money by their redemption: but it is very extraordinary, that, during this long reign, and conſidering the readineſs with which the *Londoners* always anſwered her demands, this queen did not grant them any new charter of privileges, nor ſo much as confirmed their ancient franchiſes by *inſpeximus*; and in an arbitrary manner commanded them to raiſe both ſuch ſums of money and numbers of men and ſhips as ſhe and her council thought proper to impoſe, without authority of parliament.

LIST of MAYORS in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

In her	1ſt year	Sir *William Hewet.*
	2d	Sir *William Cheſter.*
	3	Sir *William Harper.*
	4	Sir *Thomas Lodge.*
	5	Sir *John White.*
	6	Sir *Richard Mallory.*
	7	Sir *Richard Champion.*
	8	Sir *Chriſtopher Draper.*
	9	Sir *Roger Martin.*
	10	Sir *Thomas Roe.*
	11	Sir *Alexander Avenan.*

In

		A. D.
In her 12th year	Sir *Rowland Heyward.*	1602.
13	Sir *William Allen.*	
14	Sir *Lionel Ducket.*	
15	Sir *John Rivers.*	
16	Sir *James Hawes.*	
17	Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas.*	
18	Sir *John Langley.*	
19	Sir *Thomas Ramſey.*	
20	Sir *Richard Pipe.*	
21	Sir *Nicholas Woodroffe.*	
22	Sir *John Branch.*	
23	Sir *James Harvey.*	
24	Sir *Thomas Blanche.*	
25	Sir *Edward Oſborne.*	
26	Sir *Thomas Pulloccel.*	
27	Sir *Wolſtane Dixie.*	
28	Sir *George Barne.*	
29	Sir *George Bond.*	
30	Sir *Martin Culthorp.*	
31	Sir *John Hart.*	
32	Sir *John Allat.*	
33	Sir *William Webb.*	
34	Sir *William Rae.*	
35	Sir *Cuthbert Buckle.*	
36	Sir *John Spencer.*	
37	Sir *Stephen Slaney.*	
38	Sir *Thomas Skinner.*	
39	Sir *Richard Saltonſtall.*	
40	Sir *Stephen Some.*	
41	Sir *Nicholas Moſeley.*	
42	Sir *William Rider.*	
43	Sir *John Garret* or *Gerrard.*	
44	Sir *Robert Lee.*	

CHAP. XII.

King James I.'s *acceſſion, and letter to the lord-mayor. A plague. New buildings,* &c. *prohibited. Court of conſcience eſtabliſhed by parliament. Houſes to be built with brick or ſtone. Great froſts. Preternatural tides. Loans to his majeſty.* Aldgate *rebuilt. Two charters. Fields laid open for archers.* Charterhouſe *hoſpital and ſchool founded.* Hicks's *hall built. Public granaries erected. Province of* Ulſter, *now called the city's* Iriſh eſtate, *ſettled,* New-river *made, and its water brought to* London. Smithfield *paved. Militia muſtered. Charter relating to coals. Free-ſtone pavements begun,* Alderſgate *rebuilt.* Dulwich *college founded. Preſent to the king. Lord-mayor ſtops the king's coach travelling through* London *on a ſunday.* St. Paul's *reſolved to be repaired. The fatal veſpers. Firſt whited-brown paper.* London *raiſes* 2000 *men.* Spaniſh *ambaſſador aſſaulted. Liſt of lord-mayors.*

A. D. 1603. March 24. K. James I. proclaimed

THE lord-mayor of *London* was called in by the privy-council, upon the death of Queen *Elizabeth*, and they having acknowledged King *James* VI. of *Scotland* to be the right and lawful heir to the crown, he was proclaimed on the 24th of *March*, 1603, with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy in the city of *London*. Which loyalty of the *Londoners* was communicated with ſuch ſpeed, and was ſo highly pleaſing to the new king, that it reached his royal perſon in two days, and was acknowledged by a letter under his own hand, dated

His letter of thanks to the lord-mayor.

dated the 28th of the ſame month from *Holyrood-houſe*, to the lord-mayor and aldermen of *London*. In which we read this commendatory declaration: "You have given, (in proclaiming me king) ſingu- "lar good proof of your ancient fidelity, (a re- "putation hereditary to that of our city of *London*) "being the chamber of our imperial crown, and "ever free from all ſhadows of tumults and un- "lawful courſes." A. D. 1603.

When his majeſty arrived in the neighbourhood of *London*, he was met at *Waltham* by Sir *John Swinnerton*, one of the ſheriffs, (the other being ſick) attended by 60 ſervants in rich liveries. And on *Stamford-hill* he was received by the lord-mayor and aldermen, dreſſed in velvet, and with gold chains about their necks, and accompanied with 500 of the principal citizens on horſeback. Theſe conducted his majeſty to the *Charter-houſe*, where he was entertained ſumptuouſly for four days by lord *Howard*. But the grand preparations, deſigned to diſplay the love and magnificence of the metropolis, were obliged to be ſuſpended [a], on account of the plague, which at this juncture of time raged violently in the city; where, within the year, (from *December* 23, A. D. 1602, to *December* 22, 1603) it carried off 30578 perſons, of whom 3090 died in one week. K. James's reception. Great plague.

[a] The king's public entry into *London*, and the city-rejoicings, were poſtponed to the 15th of *March*, 1604; when, the plague having ceaſed, the king, queen, and prince *Henry*, rode from the tower of *London* through the city, which on that occaſion was decorated in the moſt pompous manner.

A. D. 1603. Coronation

However, the coronation was appointed for the 25th of *July*, at which the lord-mayor, aldermen, and 12 principal citizens, appeared in quality of chief butler of *England*, and had the uſual fee of a gold cup and ewer. Next day the mayor and aldermen waited on his majeſty, according to the royal command, and thoſe who had not been dignified with that honour were all knighted.

Fairs prohibited.

The continuance of the plague did alſo put off *Bartholomew-fair*; and occaſioned a proclamation forbidding all fairs for 50 miles about *London*;

New buildings prohibited.

and another againſt building upon new foundations within the walls, and within three miles of the city gates, on the penalty that all ſuch houſes ſhould be demoliſhed.

Court of Conſcience eſtabliſhed by parliament.

A. D. 1604.

The *Court of Requeſts*, or *Court of Conſcience*, in the city of *London*, (which had been eſtabliſhed originally, A. D. 1517, by an act of common-council, and continued from time to time, with ſome variations in the management thereof, as a charitable and profitable method to recover ſmall debts) was now found of ſuch great utility and benefit to the inferior claſs of citizens, that the corporation, in order to ſtrengthen their own act againſt the innovations and artful attempts of the lawyers, and unmerciful creditors, to break thro' their city-inſtitution, applied to parliament, as ſoon as *James* came to the crown, and obtained an act to ſtrengthen and to eſtabliſh the ſaid court. But even that precaution did not yet anſwer the good end propoſed by a court of conſcience. For divers perſons took hold of ſome ambiguous words

in

in the ſaid act, (1 *Jac.*) and wreſted the ſame for their own lucre and benefit, to the avoiding of the juriſdiction of the ſaid court, contrary to the good meaning of the ſaid act. For remedy whereof, and to the intent that ſome more full and ample proviſion might be made for the further eſtabliſhing and ſtrengthening the ſaid court, and for the better relief of ſuch poor debtors, another act of parliament paſſed, *anno* 3 *Jacobi*, 1605, whereby the authority of the commiſſioners of the ſaid court were much enlarged, viz. "That every citizen and freeman of *London*, "[*and every other perſon and perſons, inhabiting, or "that ſhall inhabit, within the city of* London, *or "the liberties thereof, being a tradeſman, victualler, "or labouring man*] which have, or ſhall have, "any debts owing to him or them, not amounting to 40*s.* by any citizen or freeman, [*or by "any other perſon or perſons, (being a victualler, "tradeſman, or labouring man) inhabiting within "the ſaid city, or the liberties thereof*], ſhould or "might cauſe ſuch debtors to be warned to appear before the ſaid commiſſioners of the ſaid "court of requeſts. And the ſaid commiſſioners, "or any three or more of them, ſhall have power "to ſet down ſuch orders between plaintiff and "defendant, creditor and debtor, touching ſuch "debts not amounting to 40*s.* as they ſhall find "to ſtand with equity and good conſcience; and "to adminiſter an oath to the creditor or debtor, "and to ſuch witneſſes as ſhall be produced on "each part; and to commit to priſon, in one of "the

A. D. 1604.

Authority of the Court of Conſcience enlarged by parliament.

A. D. 1604. " the compters, ſuch creditor and debtor as ſhall " not appear upon lawful ſummons, or not per- " form ſuch order, as the ſaid commiſſioners, or " any three or more of them, ſhall ſet down." With this proviſo, " That this act ſhall not ex- " tend to any debt for any rent upon any leaſe of " lands or tenements, or any other real contracts; " nor to any other debt that ſhall ariſe by reaſon " of any cauſe concerning teſtament or matri- " mony, or any thing concerning, or properly " belonging to, the eccleſiaſtical court, albeit the " ſame ſhall be under 40s."

And ſuch was their favour with the king, that his majeſty, this ſame year, granted the *Londoners* the following charter:

K. James I. his firſt charter. " *James*, by the grace of God, of *England*, " *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, king, defender " of the faith, &c. To all to whom our letters

Preamble reciting ancient priviledges. " patent ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our " beloved the mayor and commonalty, and citi- " zens, of our city of *London*, time out of mind, " have had, exerciſed, and ought, and have ac- " cuſtomed themſelves to have and exerciſe, the " office of bailiff, and conſervation of the water " of *Thames*, to be exerciſed and occupied by " the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, " during the time of his mayoralty, or by his " ſufficient deputies, in, upon, and about the " water of *Thames*, that is to ſay, from the bridge " of the town of *Staines*, in the county of *Mid-* " *dleſex*, and toward the eaſt unto *London-bridge*, " and from thence to a certain place called *Ken-*

" *dall*, otherwiſe *Yenland*, otherwiſe *Yenlet*, towards A. D.
" the ſea, and towards the eaſt, and in *Medway*, and 1604.
" in the port of the city of *London* aforeſaid, and
" upon whatſoever bank, and upon every ſhore,
" and upon every wharf, of the ſaid water of
" *Thames*, within the limits and bounds afore-
" ſaid, and in, and upon, and about all and
" every of them: and alſo for all the time afore-
" ſaid, have, had, and taken, and ought and
" have accuſtomed to have and take, to their
" own proper uſe, by the mayor of the ſame
" city for the time being, during the time of his
" mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies, all
" wages, rewards, fees and profits, belonging to
" the ſaid office of water-bailiff. And whereas the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, from
" all the time aforeſaid, have had and exerciſed
" the office of meaſurer, and meaſuring of all
" coals and grain of whatſoever kind; and alſo
" of all kinds of ſalt, and all kind of apples,
" pears, plumbs, and other fruit whatſoever;
" and alſo all kind of roots eatable, of what
" kind ſoever, and of onions, and of all other
" merchandizes, wares, and things whatſoever
" meaſurable, and the meaſuring of every of
" them, in or unto the ſaid port of *London* com-
" ing, carried, or brought upon the ſaid waters
" in whatſoever ſhip, boat, barge, or veſſel, float-
" ing, laden, and being on whatſoever part of
" the ſaid water of *Thames*, or upon whatſoever
" bank, ſhore, or wharf of the ſaid water of
" *Thames*, which ſhall come to, arrive, abide, be

" deli-

A. D. 1604. "delivered, or laid down, from the ſaid bridge "of the ſaid town of *Staines* weſtward to the "ſaid bridge of *London*, and from thence to the "ſaid place called *Yendall*, otherways *Yenlet*, to-"wards the ſea, and towards the eaſt, and in *Med-*"*way*: and in the ſaid port of the city of *London* "aforeſaid, to exerciſe and occupy the ſame office "by the mayor of the city, for the time, during "the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient "deputies. And alſo for all the ſaid time they "have had and taken, and ought to have and "take, to their proper uſe, by the mayor of the "ſaid city for the time being, during his mayor-"alty, or by his ſufficient deputies, all wages, "rewards, fees, and profits to the ſaid office be-"longing: and notwithſtanding they, the mayor "and commonalty, and citizens, of late times "thereof have been diſquieted, and in ſome "meaſuring aforeſaid unjuſtly hindered, and eſpe-"cially in the ſaid office of meaſuring coals, "ſuppoſing that office to the mayor and com-"monalty, and citizens, anciently not to apper-"tain, neither by any lawful grant or preſcrip-"tion as yet to appertain and belong, whereas "in truth it doth manifeſtly and plainly appear, "that the ſame offices, and all other premiſes to "them of old time appertaining, and do now "of right appertain, and that they lawfully re-"ceived and enjoyed, and ought to have, take "and enjoy, the wages and rewards, fees and "perquiſites thereof: We therefore, to take away "all controverſies, and remove all doubt in this "behalf,

" behalf, and to the intent that the ſaid mayor A. D. 1604.
" and commonalty, and citizens, may ſecurely,
" freely, and quietly uſe, have, exercise and en-
" joy the offices aforeſaid, and every of them;
" and the meaſuring aforeſaid, and the fees;
" wages, rewards and profits to the ſaid office
" and meaſuring belonging, and all and ſingular
" other the premiſes, to them and their ſucceſſors
" for ever, without the contradiction, moleſta-
" tion, or hindrance any ways of us, our heirs
" or ſucceſſors, admiral of *England*, juſtices,
" eſcheators, ſheriffs, bailiffs, or other our officers
" or miniſters whatſoever. And becauſe it is
" well pleaſing unto us to ſhew favour in this
" behalf to the ſame mayor, commonalty, and
" citizens, and rather increaſe, ſtrengthen, and
" enlarge, than diminiſh the liberties, franchiſes,
" juriſdictions, privileges, and free-cuſtoms of
" the city of *London* aforeſaid, of our ſpecial
" grace, and from our certain knowledge and
" meer motion, we do by theſe preſents approve,
" allow, certify and confirm, for us, our heirs
" and ſucceſſors, all and ſingular the offices and
" meaſuring aforeſaid, and other recited premiſes,
" and the wages, fees, and profits, belonging
" and appertaining thereto, and the uſe and cu-
" ſtoms aforeſaid, to the ſaid mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city aforeſaid,
" and their ſucceſſors. And further of our ſpe- Conſervacy of the Thames granted to the mayor.
" cial grace, and certain knowledge and meer
" motion, we have granted, and by theſe pre-
" ſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do

" grant

A. D. 1604. "grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that they may exerciſe and execute the ſaid office of water-bailiff, and conſervation of the water of *Thames*, by the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, from time to time, for ever, in, upon, or about the ſame water of *Thames*; that is to ſay, from the bridge of *Staines* to the bridge of *London*, and from thence to a certain place called *Yendall*, otherwiſe *Yenlet*, towards the ſea, and towards the eaſt, and in *Medway*, and in the port of the city of *London* aforeſaid, and upon whatſoever bank, ſhore, and wharf of the ſame water of *Thames*, within the limits and bounds aforeſaid, in, upon, and about every one of the ſame, and to receive and collect, and enjoy all and ſingular wages, rewards, fees, and profits to the ſame office of bailiff pertaining, to the proper uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies: and alſo of our more ample grace, and from our certain knowledge and meer motion, we have given, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do

Office of meaſurer. grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that they may peaceably and quietly, from time to time, for ever, execute and exerciſe the aforeſaid office of meaſurer of all and ſingular coals and grain,

of

" of what ſort ſoever, and all kind of apples, A. D. 1604.
" pears, plumbs, and other fruit whatſoever;
" and all roots to be eaten of whatſoever ſort;
" and alſo of onions, and other merchandizes,
" wares, and things meaſurable, and the mea-
" ſuring of them, whatſoever in or to the port
" of *London* coming, carried, or brought, in
" whatſoever ſhips, boats, barges, or other veſ-
" ſels, floating, laden, remaining, or being in
" any part of the ſame river of *Thames*, and up-
" on any bank, or ſhore, or wharf of the ſame
" water of *Thames*, happening to unlade, ſtay,
" remain, be delivered, or laid down, from the
" ſaid bridge of the town of *Staines*, in the coun-
" ty of *Middleſex*, and towards the weſt unto
" *London-bridge* aforeſaid, and from thence to the
" ſaid place called *Yendall*, alias *Yenlet*, towards
" the ſea and eaſt, and in *Medway*, and in the ſaid
" port of the city of *London*, by the mayor of
" the aforeſaid city for the time being, during
" the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient
" deputies; and to have, receive, collect, and
" enjoy all and ſingular the wages, rewards, fees,
" and profits whatſoever, to the ſame office of
" meaſuring belonging or appertaining, to the
" uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens, and their ſucceſſors, to be received
" and taken up by the mayor of the aforeſaid
" city for the time being, during the time of his
" mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, without
" the hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or
" any of our officers, bailiffs, or miniſters, or of

" our

A. D. 1604. "our admiral of *England*, or of our ſucceſſors, "or any others of our ſubjects, or of our heirs "and ſucceſſors, to be made to the contrary; "to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid office, and "all and ſingular the premiſes, with all and "ſingular wages, rewards, fees, profits, and "appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid offices, "and every or any of them, belonging or ap- "pertaining, to the aforeſaid mayor and com- "monalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for "ever, by the mayor of the aforeſaid city for "the time being, during the time of his mayor- "alty, or his ſufficient deputies, to be exerciſed "and executed, without any account, or any "other thing, to be rendered or made thereof to "us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; ſo as no other bai- "liff, or conſervator of the ſaid water, or mea- "ſurer of coals, grain, ſalt, apples, pears, plumbs, "roots to be eaten, onions, or other merchan- "dizes and commodities, or of any thing or "things above-mentioned, ſhall be, or ſhall in "any wiſe intermeddle in the premiſes, or any of "them. And we, willing to ſhew to our ſaid "mayor and commonalty, and citizens, more "ample favour, of our ſpecial grace, from our "certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, "our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, and by this "our preſent charter confirm unto the ſaid mayor "and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc- "ceſſors, hitherto in ſome caſe happening, have "not uſed, or peradventure have abuſed the offi- "ces aforeſaid, or any, or ſome of the offices,

" or the meſſuage aforeſaid, or any thing or things A. D. 1604.
" to any or ſome of them appertaining or be-
" longing: notwithſtanding they, the mayor and
" commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors,
" from henceforth freely and peaceably ſhall uſe
" and enjoy the ſaid offices ſo, not without hin-
" drance, uſed, or abuſed, and every of them,
" without the let or impediment of us, our heirs,
" or ſucceſſors; or of our juſtices, eſcheators,
" ſheriffs, or other bailiffs, officers, or miniſters,
" of us, or our heirs, or ſucceſſors, any ſtatute or
" ordinance made, or judgment rendered, or any
" charters of us, our progenitors, or predeceſſors,
" in times paſt made or granted notwithſtanding.
" Although there be no expreſs mention in theſe
" patents of the true yearly value or certainty of
" the premiſes, or of any of them, or of other
" gifts or grants by us, or any of our progeni-
" tors or predeceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens, of the ſaid city of *Lon-*
" *don* aforeſaid, before theſe times made, or any
" ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation
" or reſtraint, to the contrary thereof theretofore
" had, made, publiſhed, ordained or provided,
" or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever
" notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof, theſe
" our letters we have cauſed to be made patents.
" Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 20th day of
" *Auguſt*, in the third year of our reign of *Eng-*
" *land*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the
" 39th."

A. D. 1606. Soon after the king borrowed 60,000l. of the city of *London*; and in the month of *October*, he was ſolemnly proclaimed, in *Cheapſide*, king of "*Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*[b].

Loan of 60,000l.

K. James aſſumes the title of king of Great Britain, &c.

The common-council, in the year 1606, ordered the town ditches to be cleanſed; which was done accordingly, for the laſt time down to our days.

Ditches cleanſed.

Diſputes about precedency.

Diſputes ariſing between the aldermen, who were knights, and the knights commoners of the city, about precedency; the latter alledging that it was due to the ſeniority of knighthood; but the former not only inſiſting upon its being due to an alderman, though a junior knight, but likewiſe to him *ex officio*, though not a knight; the matter ran ſo high, that it became neceſſary to lay it before the king, and to requeſt his majeſty to order the ſame to be decided by the lords commiſſioners of the marſhal's office. And the ſaid petition being referred to the commiſſioners aforeſaid, they appointed three certain days for hearing the allegations of both parties. But the knights-commoners not appearing to the ſaid notices, and alledging, "That they would no longer ſtand in oppo- "ſition to the premiſes, the lords commiſſioners "did thereupon order, that the aldermen-knights "ſhould have and take place and ſuperiority in "precedency, within the city, before the knights- "commoners, which now are freemen or citizens

[b] In the parliament holden this year, the oath of allegiance was deviſed and ordained; and ſoon after adminiſtered to all ſorts of people in *England*.

"of

A. D. 1606.

" of the ſaid city, and ſuch other citizens or " commoners, as hereafter ſhall be made bache- " lor-knights: until they ſhall ſee good cauſe to " order and adjudge the contrary."

Lord-mayor entertains the king.

The lord-mayor entertained his majeſty in a moſt magnificent manner at *Clothworkers-hall*, on the 12th of *June*, 1606; and his majeſty, on the 15th of *July* following, did the ſame honour to the maſter and wardens of the *merchant-taylors*, in their hall. At the former dinner, the lord-mayor preſented his majeſty with a purſe of gold; which the king accepted with ſtrong returns of love and affection for the citizens. At the latter, the maſter and wardens did alſo preſent his majeſty with a purſe of gold; and another to his ſon, prince *Henry*, who, by the king's command, honoured the company with accepting the freedom thereof; in which he was accompanied by all the nobility there preſent, and not free of any other company.

Preſent to the king.

Merchant-taylors entertain the king, &c.

Their preſent.

Another proclamation againſt new buildings.

The former prohibitions, enacted and proclaimed againſt buildings on new foundations, proving ineffectual, there was again, this year, a proclamation to inforce the ſaid acts of parliament: and this proclamation not being regarded, the ſtar-chamber took the matter into their conſideration, and cenſured many perſons for not regulating their buildings according to the royal command. On which occaſion it was alſo enjoined, to prevent the great decay of wood, " That all perſons " ſhould build the fronts of their houſes either " with ſtone or brick."

Fronts to be of ſtone or brick.

A. D. 1607. A common-council, about the ſame time, did enact, "That no foreigner whatſoever ſhould
No foreigner to retail goods "preſume to vend his, her, or their goods "in the city, by connivance or otherwiſe, either "in houſe, ſhop, ſtall, or ſtreet, upon the penalty
Exception. "of 5 l. for every offence; except ſuch as bring "proviſions to the city."

Great froſt. A hard froſt ſet in upon the 22d of *December*, and continued till *April*; the *Thames* was ſo well covered with ice, in a few days, that it became the place of all public entertainments and diverſions, and carts drove over it, as on dry land.

Preternatural tides. The tide in the *Thames* ran ſo contrary to its natural courſe on the 19th of *February*, 1606-7, that it was high-water at *London-bridge*, at the time it ſhould have been low-water: and after this tide had ebbed half an hour only, it returned with great impetuoſity, and roſe two feet higher than at firſt: then it gradually ebbed and flowed a ſecond and a third time.

King James pays 60,000 l. The king, on the day that he dined at *merchant-taylor's-hall*, diſcharged his [c] debt of 60,000 l. borrowed of the citizens. And in the *May* following, he applied for, and received another loan
Borrows 63,000 l. of 63,000 l. from them. And in order to confirm the citizens of *London* in their love and affection for him, his majeſty granted them an advantageous charter: by which he was pleaſed to

[c] Sir *Richard Baker*, in his annals, page 518, writes, That this was a debt contracted by queen *Elizabeth*, three years before her death; and that the payment of it got king *James* more love than he paid money.

confirm

confirm all their ancient rights, liberties, and immunities, and added the precincts of *Duke's-place*, *St. Bartholomew the Great* and *Leſs*, *Black* and *White Friars*, and *Cold Harbour*, as will more fully appear in theſe letters patents: A. D. 1607.

" *James*, by the grace of God, of *England*, " *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, king, defender of " the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſent let- " ters ſhall come, greeting. Whereas very many " of our progenitors, ſometimes kings of *Eng-* " *land*, of their ſpecial grace, and for free, laud- " able, multiplied, and continued ſervice, done " and expended in times paſt by the mayor, " commonalty, and citizens, of the city of *Lon-* " *don*, and their predeceſſors; and alſo, for di- " vers other urgent cauſes and conſiderations them " thereunto eſpecially moving, have given, grant- " ed, and confirmed, to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, of the city of *London*, " and their ſucceſſors, divers liberties, privileges, " franchiſes, immunities, authorities, juriſdic- " tions, ordinances, cuſtoms, and quittances, as " by the ſeveral letters patent of our progenitors " and predeceſſors, ſometimes kings of *England*, " more fully and manifeſtly is and appeareth. " We alſo, for and in conſideration of the high " fidelity, conſtancy, and ready and laudable ſer- " vice, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, of our ſaid city of *London*, to us in the " beginning of our reign, and continually ever " ſince manifeſted, faithfully done and expended; " have ratified and allowed, and by us, our K. James I. his ſecond charter. Preamble.

A. D. 1607. " heirs, and ſucceſſors, as much as in us is, do " accept of and approve, all and ſingular the " letters patent, charters, and confirmations of " our moſt famous progenitors and anceſtors, to " the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " of the ſaid city of *London*, and their predeceſſors, " by whatſoever name of incorporation before " theſe times made, granted, or confirmed; and " all and ſingular gifts, grants, confirmations, " reſtitutions, cuſtoms, ordinances, explanations, " and all other things whatſoever, in whatſoever " letters-patent, or charters, of our predeceſſors, " progenitors, or anceſtors, kings of *England*; " and alſo all and ſingular things in the ſaid let- " ters-patent, charters, grants, confirmations, " or any of them, contained, cited, confirmed, " or explained; and all and ſingular juriſdictions, " authorities, privileges, quittances, and free- " cuſtoms and hereditaments whatſoever, which " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of " the ſaid city of *London*, or their predeceſſors, " by the name of mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of the city of *London*; or by the name " of the mayor and aldermen of the city of *Lon-* " *don*; or by the name of the mayor, citizens, " and commonalty of the city of *London*; or by " the name of the mayor and commonalty of the " city of *London*; or by the name of the citizens " of the city of *London*; or by the names of the " barons of *London*; or by the names of the ba- " rons of the city of *London*; or by any other " names whatſoever; by reaſon or force of any " letters-

Stile or name of incorporation.

" letters-patent, charters, or confirmations, of A. D. 1607.
" any of our progenitors, kings of *England*,
" which in any time or times they had reaſonably
" uſed or exerciſed: and them all and ſingular to
" the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of
" the ſaid city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, do
" ratify and confirm; to have and hold, enjoy
" and exerciſe, all and ſingular the premiſes to
" the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens
" of the ſaid city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors
" for ever, ſo fully, clearly, and entirely, and in
" as ample manner and form, as if they were or
" had been ſeverally, particularly, and by name
" in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared. And
" further, we will, and of our ſpecial grace, for
" us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant, that
" the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens,
" and their ſucceſſors, be reſtored to all and ſin-
" gular their authorities, juriſdictions, liberties,
" franchiſes, privileges, acquittances, immuni-
" ties, and free-cuſtoms; and we do reſtore the
" ſame to them, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe
" preſents, as fully, freely, and entirely, as they
" or their predeceſſors, in any time of our pro-
" genitors or predeceſſors, kings of *England*, uſed
" or enjoyed, or ought to have, uſe, and enjoy
" the ſame. And we will alſo, and by theſe
" preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, of
" our ſpecial grace, do grant, that although the
" ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of
" the city aforeſaid, in ſome caſe happening, have
" not hitherto uſed, or peradventure have abuſed

A. D. 1607. "the ſame, or any authorities, juriſdictions, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, quittances, and free-cuſtoms, in the letters-patent and charters aforeſaid, or any of them contained, and other their cuſtoms: they notwithſtanding, the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth, fully may enjoy and uſe the ſame authorities, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, quittances, and free-cuſtoms whatſoever, totally not uſed or abuſed, and every of them, without let or hindrance of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, the juſtices, ſheriffs, coroners, eſcheators, or any other bailiffs, or miniſters of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors whatſoever, any cauſe, matter, or thing whatſoever in times paſt to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; to hold all and ſingular the premiſes, of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by the ſame and ſuch like ſervices, fee-farm rents, ſums of money, and demands whatſoever, by which, and as the ſame of us and our progenitors or predeceſſors before this time were holden. And whereas within the ſaid city of *London*, the liberties and ſuburbs, and port of the ſame, we are informed the ſearch and ſurveying of oil, hops, ſoap, ſalt, butter, cheeſe, and ſuch other like things coming or brought to the port of the ſaid city, to the intent to be ſold or expoſed to ſale by way of merchandize; and alſo the meaſuring of all corn whatſoever of any kind, onions, ſalt, ſea-

By what ſervice London holds their charters.

Search and ſurvey of oil, hops, ſoap, butter, cheeſe, &c.

Meaſuring of corn, &c.

A. D. 1607.

" ſea-coals, and fruits of all kinds, fiſh called " ſhell-fiſh, meaſurable and uſed to be meaſured, " which are coming or brought to the ſaid city of " *London*, to the intent to be ſold by way of mer- " chandize, hitherto have pertained to the mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the city of " *London*, and their predeceſſors, to be exerciſed " and executed by the mayor of the ſame city for " the time being, according to the laws, ordi- " nances, and ſtatutes made concerning the ſame, " and the cuſtom of the ſaid city: We, of our " certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, " and our ſucceſſors, do ratify the ſame ſearch, " ſurveying, and meaſuring aforeſaid, in and by " all things, as the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city, or their ſucceſſors, " lawfully had and enjoyed before this time; and " to the ſaid now mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of the ſaid city of *London*, and their " ſucceſſors, confirm by theſe preſents. And Extention of city li- " further we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, berties. " our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do ordain, and grant " to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of the ſaid city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, " that the ſaid city of *London*, and the circuit, " bounds, limits, franchiſes, and juriſdiction of " the ſame, do extend and ſtretch forth, and may " and can extend and ſtretch forth, as well in and " through all and ſingular the ſeveral circuits, " bounds, limits, franchiſes, and juriſdictions of " the late diſſolved priory of the church of *Tri-* " *nity*, near *Aldgate*, *London*, commonly called

" *Creed-*

A. D. 1607. " *Creed-Church-ſtreet*, or the *Duke's-Place*; and " the late diſſolved priory of *St. Bartholomew*, " *London*, near *Smithfield*; and the late diſſolved " hoſpital of *St. Bartholomew*, in *Smithfield*, with- " out *Newgate*, *London*, commonly called *Great* " *St. Bartholomew's* and *Little St. Bartholomew's*; " and alſo the late diſſolved houſe or priory of " *Preaching Friars*, within *Ludgate*, *London*, com- " monly called *Black-Friars*, and alſo the late " diſſolved houſe or priory of *Friars* of the order " of the virgin *Mary* of *Mount Carmel*, called " *White-Friars*; and alſo the inn or liberty of " *Cold Herbage*, otherwiſe *Cold Harburgh*, and " *Cooled Harborough-lane*, within the liberty of " *London* aforeſaid; ſo as from henceforth for " ever, all and ſingular the circuits and franchiſes " aforeſaid of the late diſſolved priory-church of " *St. Trinity*, and the ſaid diſſolved priory or " houſe of *St. Bartholomew*, and the ſaid late diſ- " ſolved hoſpital of *St. Bartholomew*, and alſo the " late diſſolved houſe or monaſtery of *Preaching-* " *Friars*, and alſo the late diſſolved houſe or " priory of *Friars* of the bleſſed virgin *Mary*, " and alſo the ſaid inn and liberty of *Cold Har-* " *bour*, be, and every of them is, and for all " times to come ſhall be and remain within the " circuits, precincts, liberties, franchiſes, and " juriſdictions of the ſame our city of *London*. " And that all and ſingular the inhabitants and " dwellers within the ſame, or any of them, " ſhall be, and every of them is, and for all time " to come ſhall be and remain under the rule,

" govern-

" government, juriſdiction, overſight, ſearch, A. D. 1607.
" correction, puniſhments, precepts, and arreſts
" of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi-
" zens of our city of *London* aforeſaid, and their
" ſucceſſors, and the ſheriffs of our city of *Lon-*
" *don* for the time being, and their officers and
" miniſters for ever, any liberties, franchiſes,
" privileges, exemptions, or authority whatſo-
" ever, to the contrary notwithſtanding. Pro- Proviſo relating to Black-friars and White-friars.
" vided nevertheleſs, and we will and ordain,
" that all perſons now inhabitants, or who ſhall
" inhabit in time to come, within the liberties
" and franchiſes aforeſaid, of the ſaid late diſ-
" ſolved priory called the *Black-Friars*, and the
" late diſſolved priory called the *White-Friars*,
" and the whole precinct, circuit, and compaſs
" of them, and all buildings therein built, and
" to be built from henceforth for ever, ſhall be
" quit and exonerated of and from all taxes,
" fifteenths, and other burdens of ſcot, and of
" watch and ward, through or within the city of
" *London*, to be paid, made, ſuſtained, or con-
" tributed, except the charges and expences due
" and reaſonable for ſetting out ſoldiers, and for
" the defence of our realm, and ſuch like ſpecial
" ſervices, concerning us, our heirs, and ſucceſ-
" ſors; and except the charges for pavements
" and cleanſing the lanes, ditches, ways, water-
" courſes, and ſewers, within the circuits, pre-
" cincts, liberties, and juriſdictions of the ſame
" late houſes or priories called *Black-Friars* and
" *White-Friars* aforeſaid, reſpectively to be paid;

A. D. 1607. " and that the inhabitants ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from the office of conſtable " and ſcavenger, and ſuch offices of charge within the city aforeſaid, without the circuits and " limits of the ſaid late houſe or priory called the " *Black-Friars*, and the *White-Friars* reſpectively, " to be executed and exerciſed. Nevertheleſs, " we will that all freemen of the city aforeſaid, " for the time being, inhabiting, or who ſhall " inhabit, within the ſaid liberties and franchiſes " of the ſaid late houſe or priory of *Black-Friars* " and *White-Friars*, ſhall be charged eligible unto all offices and charges, as well mayor or " ſheriffs and aldermen of the ſaid city, as of the " company within the ſaid city of *London*, of " which they are or ſhall be free, as other freemen of the ſaid city are. And furthermore, " for the better and common profit of our city " of *London*, and for the accommodation and " ſupportation of the charges and expences of " the ſaid city, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " we will and grant to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and to " their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth all and " ſingular perſons, though they be not free of " the ſame city, who now are or hereafter ſhall " be dwelling within the ſaid city, the liberties " or precincts of the ſame, (except the inhabitants within the liberties and franchiſes of the " aforeſaid ſeveral late houſes or priories of the " late friars, called the *Black-Friars* and the " *White-Friars*) in whatſoever aids, tallages,

" grants,

" grants, and other contributions whatſoever, to A. D. 1607.
" the uſe and ſervice of us, our heirs, and ſuc-
" ceſſors, or to the uſe of the ſaid city, for main-
" taining the ſtate, good, or benefit of the ſaid
" city, howſoever to be aſſeſſed, ſhall reaſonably
" be taxed and ſhall contribute. And the ſame
" mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the
" city aforeſaid, may and can levy the ſame aids,
" tallages, grants, and other contributions, (ex-
" cept before excepted) by their officers and mi-
" niſters, by diſtreſs of the goods and chattels of
" ſuch perſons, who from time to time ſhall be
" charged with the payments of ſuch aids, tal-
" lages, grants, and other contributions, of any
" of them, and ſo levied, they can and may have,
" hold, and enjoy, to the uſe and behoof afore-
" ſaid: provided nevertheleſs always, that ſuch Non-freemen to be taxed.
" reſidents and dwellers in any houſes within the
" aforeſaid city, who are not or will not be free-
" men of the aforeſaid city, ſhall be taxed ſuch
" aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions,
" from time to time, only for the houſes in which
" they ſhall inhabit or reſide, or are dwelling
" within the ſame city of *London*, liberties or
" precincts of the ſame, according to the cuſtom
" of the ſaid city ſhall be aſſeſſed and taxed, and
" not otherwiſe: provided alſo, that if any one,
" or any of the ſaid inhabitants, reſidents, or
" dwellers, who are not, or ſhall not be a free-
" man, or freemen of the ſaid city, ſhall think
" himſelf, by reaſon of the ſaid aids, tallages,
" grants or contributions, unjuſtly grieved; that

A. D. 1607. "then, and in ſuch caſes, the chancellor of *Eng-*
"*land* of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the
"time being, upon the complaint of any perſon
"or perſons grieved, ſhall moderate and qualify
"ſuch aids, tallages, grants and contributions,
"as to him in that behalf ſhall be thought fit,
"which moderation ſhall ſtand and be of force.
"And furthermore we will, and by theſe pre-
"ſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant
"to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and
"citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor
"and recorder of the ſaid city, which now are,
"and every mayor and recorder of the ſame city,
"who hereafter for the time being ſhall be, as well
"thoſe aldermen of the ſaid city, as thoſe alder-
"men who ſhall for the time to come bear the
"charge of mayoralty of the ſame city, after
"that they have ceaſed, or removed from the
"office of mayoralty of the ſame city, and ſo
"long as they ſhall continue aldermen of our
"city of *London* aforeſaid, for ever be, and ſhall
"be our juſtices, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors,
"and every one of them be, and ſhall be ju-
"ſtices and keepers of us, our heirs and ſucceſ-
"ſors, in and through all and ſingular circuits,
"precincts, liberties, franchiſes, and places afore-
"ſaid, commonly called *Black-Friars*, the *White-*
"*Friars*, *Duke's Place*, otherwiſe *Creed-Church-*
"*ſtreet*, *Great St. Bartholomew's*, *Little St. Bar-*
"*tholomew's*, and *Cold Harburgh* aforeſaid, and
"every of them, and to keep, or cauſe to be
"kept and executed, all ordinances and ſtatutes

"of

" of this realm, made for the good of our peace, A. D. 1607.
" and for the quiet rule and government of our
" people, in all their articles, according to the
" force, form and effect of the ſame; and to
" chaſtiſe and puniſh thoſe, who, contrary to the
" form and effect of thoſe ordinances and ſtatutes,
" or any of them, within the limits, franchiſes,
" and places aforeſaid, are found to offend, as
" ought to be done, according to the form of the
" ſaid ordinances and ſtatutes, and to make to
" come before them, all thoſe who threaten any
" of the people of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors,
" concerning their bodies, or burning their houſes,
" to find ſufficient ſecurity of the peace or good-
" behaviour towards us, our heirs or ſucceſſors;
" and if they refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, them
" to cauſe to be ſafely kept in priſon, until they
" ſhall find ſuch ſecurity. And further we will Mayor, recorder, and aldermen paſt the chair juſtices of oyer and terminer.
" and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that
" the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being,
" and the recorder of the ſame now being, and
" who for the time to come ſhall be, and every
" alderman as aforeſaid, who has been, or here-
" after ſhall be, mayor of the ſaid city, after
" they ſhall ceaſe to be amoved from the office of
" mayoralty of the ſaid city, and ſo long as the
" aldermen of the ſaid city ſhall continue, or any
" four or more of the ſame, mayor, recorder, and
" aldermen, (whereof the mayor and recorder of
" the ſame city for the time being we will to be
" two) from henceforth for ever, may be juſtices
" of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to enquire of
" all

A. D. 1607. Their power.

" all and all manner of felonies, witchcrafts, in-
" chantments, ſorceries, magic art, treſpaſſes,
" foreſtallers, regraters, ingroſſers, and extor-
" tions whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other
" miſdeeds, and offences, of which our juſtices
" of the peace may and ought lawfully to en-
" quire, howſoever or whereſoever done or com-
" mitted, or which hereafter ſhall be done or
" attempted, in the liberties, franchiſes, and
" places aforeſaid; and alſo of all other who
" within the ſaid franchiſes, liberties and places,
" go or ride in aſſemblies, or armed force, againſt
" our peace, and to the diſturbance of our peo-
" ple; and alſo of thoſe who lie in wait to kill
" our people, or hereafter ſhall preſume to lie in
" wait: and alſo of hoſtlers, and all and ſingu-
" lar other perſons who have offended or at-
" tempted, or hereafter ſhall preſume to offend
" or attempt, in abuſe of weights and meaſures,
" and in ſelling victuals, againſt the form of the
" ordinances and ſtatutes, or any of them, made
" for the common profit of our kingdom and
" people; and alſo to hear and determine all and
" ſingular the ſame felonies and miſdeeds, ac-
" cording to the laws and ſtatutes of our realm
" of *England*; and alſo to hear and determine,
" do, execute, all and ſingular other thing or
" things which pertain, have pertained, or in
" time to come may pertain, to juſtices of the
" peace within the ſaid city of *London*: ſo al-
" ways, that the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and
" citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may have and
" hold

" hold all and ſingular their ancient privileges A. D. 1577.
" free, whole, and unhurt; and that no other
" keepers of the peace, or juſtices, or other offi-
" cers or miniſters, of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors
" whatſoever, ſhall intermeddle in the ſame, or
" any of them. We will alſo, and by theſe pre-
" ſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, charge
" and command our ſheriffs of the ſaid city of
" *London*, for the time being, that from time to
" time they be aſſiſting, aiding, attending and
" deviſing, as it behoveth to the ſaid mayor, re-
" corder, and aldermen, and every or any of
" them, in execution of the premiſes, and ac-
" cording to our true meaning herein expreſſed.
" And further, we do hereby give and grant,
" for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid
" mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our
" ſaid city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, that
" the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens,
" and their ſucceſſors for the time being, may
" have and enjoy to their own proper uſe, with-
" out any account thereof to be rendered to us,
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, all treaſure found or
" to be found in the ſaid franchiſes and places,
" called *Black-Friars*, *White-Friars*, *Duke's Place*,
" *Great St. Bartholomew's*, *Little St. Bartholomew's*,
" and *Cold Harbour* aboveſaid, and waved goods
" and chattels, and eſtrays, goods and chattels of
" felons, and fugitives, for whatſoever felony
" done, or to be done by them, within any the
" ſaid franchiſes or places, adjudged, or to be
" adjudged, before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors,

A. D. 1585. City to enjoy treaſure found.

"or any the juſtices aforeſaid: and it ſhall be "lawful for the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and "their ſucceſſors, by their deputy or miniſter, "deputies or miniſters, of the ſaid city, liberties, "or ſuburbs of the ſame, to put themſelves in "ſeiſin and poſſeſſion of and in all manner of "treaſure found, goods and chattels waiſed and "eſtrayed, goods and chattels of felons and fu- "gitives, from time to time, when they ſhall "happen, by virtue of theſe our letters-patents, "without any further warrant whatſoever. We "will alſo, and by theſe preſents grant, to the "ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of "the ſaid city of *London*, that they ſhall have "theſe our ſaid letters-patent under the great "ſeal of *England*, in due manner and ſealed, "without fine or fee, great or ſmall, to be ren- "dered, paid, or made to us in our hamper, or "otherwiſe to us in any wiſe for the ſame, for "that expreſs mention is made of the true, year- "ly value, or certainty of the premiſes, or any "of them, or of any other gifts or grants made "by us, or by our progenitors or predeceſſors, "to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens "of *London*, before their time, or any ſtatute, "ordinance, proviſion, proclamation, or reſtric- "tion, to the contrary thereof heretofore made "or ordained, ſet forth or provided, or any other "thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever; whereof "theſe our letters we have cauſed to be made "patent. Witneſs ourſelf at our honour of "*Hampton-Court*, the 20th day of *September*, in

And all waiſs, &c.

"the year of our reign of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, the ſixth; and of *Scotland* the two and fortieth [d]." A. D. 1607.

His majeſty, intending further benefit than bare honours and privileges to the *Londoners*, offered them the whole province of *Ulſter*, in the north part of *Ireland*, on condition they would engage to ſettle an *Engliſh* colony therein; which, after proper ſurveys taken by their deputies, and mature conſideration, was accepted; and the common-council immediately paſſed an act to raiſe 20,000l. to carry this deſign into execution, and appointed a committee of ſix aldermen and eighteen commoners to be choſen annually for the government thereof, which was thence called *The Iriſh Committee*. Grant of Ulſter.

The itch of building continuing, in defiance of the laws in being and the late proclamation, his majeſty, looking upon the great increaſe of buildings in and about *London* as a ricketty diſtemper in the head of the kingdom, which occaſioned a flux of humours and diſeaſes to approach the court, and might in time bring the plague to *Whitehall*, did, with the advice of his council, again ſtrictly prohibit the erecting buildings upon new foundations within two miles of the city, upon the penalty of having them deſtroyed. Another proclamation againſt new buildings.

Aldgate, the eaſt entrance to the city, having become very ruinous by length of time, was pulled down in the year 1606, and ſeveral *Roman* coins Aldgate rebuilt.

[d] *Humphrey Wold*, mayor; *George Bolles*, *Richard Farringdon*, Sheriffs, anno 1609.

A. D. 1606. were found in digging the foundation. The firſt ſtone of the new gate was not laid till the next year; and it was the year 1609 before that ſtately gate was finiſhed. Mr. *Bond*, the ſurveyor, cauſed two of the *Roman* coins to be cut in ſtone, and placed on each ſide of the eaſt front. On the ſame ſide was placed, in a large ſquare, the ſtatue of King *James* I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion and a chained unicorn couchant at his feet. On the top of the gate was a vane, ſupported by a gilt ſphere; on each ſide of which ſtood a ſoldier, holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements. On the weſt ſide was a figure of *Fortune* gilt, and ſtanding on a globe, with a proſperous ſail ſpreading over her head; under which was carved the king's arms. Somewhat lower, on the ſouth ſide, ſtood *Peace*, with a dove perched on her hand, and a gilded wreath in the other. And on the north ſide was the emblem of *Charity*. Over the arch of the gate was engraven,

SENATUS POPULUSQUE LONDINENSIS
Fecit 1609.
HUMPHREY WELD, Mayor.

Over the arch of this gate were genteel apartments, allotted for one of the lord-mayor's carvers; to which they aſcended by a pair of ſtairs from the poſtern on the ſouth ſide of the gate. In the poſtern on the north ſide was the watch-houſe for *Aldgate* ward. But this gate was lately pulled down, and totally demoliſhed, by virtue of an act of parliament,

Demoliſhed.

liament, at the petition of the citizens, for the greater convenience of carriages, &c. A. D. 1609.

The landholders and proprietors of the fields for two miles without the city walls and ſuburbs, which had been always left open for the exerciſe of archery by the citizens of *London*, had made banks in the fields and cloſes as time out of mind were allowed to be ſhot in, eſpecially about *Mile-end*, and deſtroyed the old marks: therefore commiſſioners were impowered to go upon thoſe places, and view and ſurvey ſuch grounds, next adjoining to the city of *London* and the ſuburbs within two miles compaſs, and the ſame to reduce into ſuch order and ſtate for the archers as they were in the beginning of the reign of King *Henry* VIII. and to cauſe the hedges, banks, ditches, and quick-ſets, to be made plain and reformed. Fields laid open for the archers. A. D. 1610.

The number of inhabitants increaſing exceedingly, it was wiſely conſidered by the mayor and citizens in what manner they might be ſupplied with all neceſſary proviſions; and for this purpoſe they erected twelve new public granaries at *Bridewell*, capacious enough to hold 6000 quarters of corn, to be ſold to the poor at prime coſt, in caſe of a ſcarcity, or any combination by the dealers in corn or meal. Public granaries erected.

The religious houſe of the *Carthuſian* monks, called *The Charterhouſe*, having, after its diſſolution at the reformation, fallen to the earl of *Suffolk*, Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, a rich and parſimonious batchelor, bought it of that nobleman for 13000l. and obtained a patent for his intended Charterhouſe hoſpital and ſchool founded and endowed.

A. D. 1610. charitable foundation in the year 1611, which was confirmed by parliament in 1628. It coſt him 7000l. more to fit up the houſe for the reception of his penſioners and ſcholars, and he endowed his hoſpital and ſchool with fifteen manors and other lands, to the value of 4490l. *per ann.* and upwards, which now goes at 6000l. a year, for the maintenance of eighty penſioners, who ought to be gentlemen, merchants, or ſoldiers, fallen to decay, to be provided with handſome apartments, and all neceſſaries of life, except cloaths, inſtead of which each is allowed a gown, and 7l. *per ann.* Forty-four boys lodged, boarded, and inſtructed in claſſical *&c.* learning: twenty-nine ſtudents at the univerſities, who have each an allowance of 20l. *per ann.* for eight years. Others, put out to trades, have 40l. given with each of them. There are nine eccleſiaſtical benefices in the patronage of the governors, who are obliged to give them to ſuch as are educated in the charter-houſe, if ſuch offer themſelves. The penſioners and boys are admitted by the governors.

There is a maſter and uſher, a preacher, and ſome perſon of great reputation for his learning to be maſter of the houſe, who are alſo choſen by the governors.

Hicks's hall founded. In the tenth year of this king's reign Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, one of the juſtices of peace in *Middleſex*, who was afterwards ennobled by the title of lord viſcount *Camden*, built a good ſeſſions-houſe of brick and ſtone in *St. John's ſtreet* for the accommodation of the juſtices, who, before this time, uſed

uſed to meet and tranſact the buſineſs of the county in the *Caſtle-Inn*. And the juſtices gave it the name of *Hicks's-Hall*, which it retains to this day. A. D. 1611.

On the 16th of *October*, 1612, we commemorate the arrival of *Frederic*, elector-palatine, to be married with princeſs *Elizabeth*, only daughter to King *James* I. from whom is deſcended the houſe of *Hanover*, which ſits upon the throne of *Great-Britain*. On the 29th the prince-palatine honoured the lord-mayor with his company at dinner in *Guildhall*, and received from his lordſhip, in the name of the citizens, a very large baſon and ewer, and two large pots or flagons, of ſilver, richly gilt; and, on the wedding-day, the city preſented the electoral bride with a necklace of oriental pearl of above 2000 l. value. Preſents to the elector-palatine and his bride. A. D. 1612.

The citizens having neglected to improve, and in ſome meaſure abuſed, the royal favour in the grant of the province of *Ulſter*, they were ſeverely reprimanded by his majeſty, who commanded the *Iriſh* committee to attend him at *Greenwich*. This produced a common-council, which came to a reſolution to ſend a deputation from their body to ſuperintend the work of plantation, and to complete the eſtabliſhment of that colony. Accordingly an alderman and a commoner were deputed by the court of common-council, and the governor and committee of direction added to them three gentlemen of great abilities and experience, as their aſſiſtants: and by their united endeavours the colony was ſettled upon the beſt foundation, to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, and to the honour and intereſt of the city of *London*. Further proceedings in regard to the province of Ulſter.

A. D. 1612. New river cut.

Sir *Hugh Middleton*, by virtue of ſeveral acts of parliament, paſſed in the late and preſent reign, granting powers to cut and convey a river from any part of *Middleſex* or *Hertfordſhire*, to ſupply the city of *London* with a ſufficient quantity of water for domeſtic uſes, undertook, after ſeveral others had dropt the affair, to bring ſuch a river from *Chadwell* and *Amwell* near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, to a baſon or reſervoir near *Iſlington*, on the north ſide of *London*, for that purpoſe. He began this work on the 20th of *February*, 1608, and with great difficulty, art, induſtry, and a prodigious expence, (of, as it is recorded, no leſs than 500,000l. with the aſſiſtance of King *James* and the mayor and commonalty of *London*) he cut a trench, in ſome places full thirty feet deep, thro' ouzy, muddy, and ſtiff, craggy, and ſtony ground, and with ſo many windings to find out a proper current, that it meaſured thirty-eight miles, three quarters, and ſix poles, from the fountain to the reſervoir [a].

Its courſe.

This

[a] According to the meaſurement taken by Mr. *Henry Mills*, ſurveyor to the new river company in 1723, this river, in its preſent ſituation, has 49 ſluices and 215 bridges in and over it, and is carried over two vales in wooden frames or troughs, lined with lead; one at *Ruſhill*, 660 feet in length and 30 feet high, under which is an arch to receive the land-waters, and ſpacious enough for the paſſage of the greateſt cart or waggon, laden with hay or ſtraw; the other trough is a little to the north-eaſt of *Highbury*, and is in length 462 feet, and 17 feet high; and over and under the ſame river a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courſes, have their paſſage; beſides divers conſiderable currents of land-waters. In other places this

This great work was finiſhed ſo far as to be brought to the intended reſervoir; but the water was not yet let into it till *Michaelmas-day*, A. D. 1613, when Sir *Thomas Middleton*, lord-mayor elect, and brother to the great undertaker of this ſcheme, accompanied by Sir *John Swinnerton*, lord-mayor, many aldermen, the recorder, and other gentlemen, repaired to the place called *New river head* in ſolemn cavalcade; and then ſixty labourers, dreſſed handſomely, with green caps, marched with pickaxes, ſhovels, and ſpades, thrice round the baſon, preceded by drums and trumpets, who ſtopt before the mayor, *&c.* ſeated upon an eminence, and one addreſſed them in a long copy of verſes: which being ended, the ſluices were opened, and the ſtream ran plentifully into the reſervoir, under the ſound of drums and trumpets, the diſcharge of cannon, and loud acclamations of the ſpectators [h].

A. D. 1613. When finiſhed.

Solemn opening.

On

this river is conducted through ſubterraneous paſſages: and its head or reſervoir at *Iſlington* fills 58 main pipes of 7 inch bore, (beſides thoſe added to ſerve the liberties of *Weſtminſter*) whereby the water is conveyed into the ſeveral ſtreet, lanes, alleys, courts, *&c.* of *London* and its ſuburbs, and to the northern liberties of *Weſtminſter* and parts adjacent, to the great conveniency and uſe of the inhabitants, who, by ſmall leaden pipes of ¾ inch bore, have water thrown into their houſes.

[h] Sir *Hugh*, after ſpending his whole fortune, was obliged to part with a moiety of the profits for a ſum of money advanced by the king; and to ſell many other ſhares: and in the end was entirely ruined by a project which has turned out of ſuch unſpeakable benefit to this city. For, till this inexhauſtible ſupply of water, there was no putting a ſtop to fires, by which

London

A. D. 1613. On its approaching the reſervoir, there are ſeveral ſmall houſes or huts, erected at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, on its banks, into which the water runs, and is conveyed by pipes to the nearer and more eaſterly parts of the metropolis. Here alſo, in proceſs of time, has been erected an engine, worked by horſes, which throws up a great quantity of water to another reſervoir, ſituate on a much higher ground, in order to fill thoſe pipes laid to ſupply the higheſt ground in and about this city.

Smithfield paved. A. D. 1614. *Smithfield*, which had never been paved, was at this time become ſo ruinous that it was almoſt impaſſable, and raiſed the ſovereign's attention to prevent the dangerous conſequences to thoſe who were obliged to attend that great market for cattle in all weathers: wherefore his majeſty enjoined the citizens to pave it at their own expence. Which was immediately ſet about, and finiſhed, without

London had been ſo often laid in aſhes; and ſince the city has been well waſhed and cleanſed by the cocks and plugs of the *New River*, there have not been ſo frequent viſitations of the plague, within the walls and liberties of this metropolis, as in former times. Yet, ſo little did the people underſtand the advantages that might be made of this river, that, for thirty years and upwards, the proprietors did not divide above 5 l. odd money to each of the 72 ſhares into which they had divided the property. The preſent value may be eſtimated from a late ſale of a ſhare or ſhares at 8000 l. each. And the direction is incorporated in a governor, deputy-governor, treaſurer, and 26 directors, who are always choſen out of the proprietors of the firſt 36 ſhares; for though the crown's moiety is in private hands, they have no ſhare in the management.

delay

delay, in ſix months time, at the expence of 1600 l. A. D. 1614.

The military genius of the *Londoners* met with an opportunity, about this time, to convince the world that they ſtill retained the ſpirit of their forefathers, ſhould they be called out in the cauſe of their king and country. His majeſty having commanded a general muſter of the militia throughout the kingdom, the city of *London* not only muſtered 6000 citizens completely armed, who performed their ſeveral evolutions with ſurprizing dexterity; but a martial ſpirit appeared amongſt the riſing generation. The children endeavoured to imitate their parents; choſe officers, formed themſelves into companies, marched often into the fields with colours flying and beat of drums, and there, by frequent practice, grew up expert in the military exerciſes. Militia muſtered. Children formed into companies.

The city about this time being greatly diſtreſſed by the artificial ſcarcity of coals, occaſioned by the bad practices of monopolizers, regrators, and foreſtallers, the king granted the following charter: K. James's 3d charter, granting the meaſuring of coals

" *James*, by the grace of God, king of *Eng-*
" *land*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, defender of
" the faith, *&c.* to all to whom theſe preſent letters
" ſhall come, greeting. So great is the force of
" our love towards our city of *London*, our royal
" chamber, as whatſoever is in us, that we ſhall
" ſee neceſſary and profitable to the mayor, com-
" monalty, and citizens of our city of *London*;
" that we have been ready freely to give from
" our ſoul to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and
" citizens

A. D. 1616. " citizens of our ſaid city: and it pleaſes us well, " that all grants made by our predeceſſors in times " paſt to our city of *London* be not only confirmed " but alſo enlarged: therefore, whereas amongſt " other things it appears, that, amongſt other " things, the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of *London*, from all time whereof the " memory of man is not to the contrary, have " had and lawfully exerciſed the office of mea- " ſuring all coals, of what kind or ſort ſoever, in " any port of the ſame city, coming, brought, " or carried upon the water of *Thames*, in any ſhip, " boat, barge, or other veſſel whatſoever, float- " ing or being upon what part ſoever of the ſaid " water of *Thames*, or on what bank, ſhore, or " wharf ſoever, of the ſame water of *Thames*, " from the bridge in the town of *Staines* in the " county of *Middleſex*, and to the bridge of *Lon-* " *don*, and from thence to a certain place called " *Yendal*, or *Yenland*, or *Yeenlet*, towards the ſea, " and eaſt, and alſo in *Medway*, in the port of the " city of *London*: Nevertheleſs a queſtion is riſen, " whether the weighing of coals, brought within " the limits aforeſaid, together with the meaſuring " of coals, doth belong to the mayor, common- " alty, and citizens of the ſaid city. We there- " fore, to take away all controverſies in this part, " as well for the preſent as for the time to come, " and to remove all doubt, and to the intent the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city may uſe, have, and enjoy, as well the " weighing as meaſuring, and each as the wages, " rewards,

Grants the weighing and meaſuring of coals.

" rewards, fees, and profits uſed for the ſame, A. D. 1618.
" of our eſpecial grace, have given, granted, and
" confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for us, and
" our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, and
" confirm, to our beloved the mayor and common-
" alty, and citizens of our ſaid city of *London*,
" and to their ſucceſſors, the weighing of all coals,
" called ſtone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals, and
" all other coals weighable, of what kind or ſort
" ſoever, in or at the ſaid port of *London*, coming
" or brought up the ſaid water of *Thames*, in any
" ſhip, boat, barge, or other veſſel whatſoever,
" floating or being in any part of the ſame water
" of *Thames*; and upon whatſoever bank, ſhore,
" or wharf of the ſaid water of *Thames*, from the
" ſaid bridge of *Staines* to the ſaid river of *London*,
" and from thence to the ſaid place called *Yendal*,
" towards the ſea; and alſo in *Medway*, and in
" the port of *London*, to be ſold or put to ſale;
" and alſo all fees, wages, rewards, profits, and
" advantages uſed, or to that belonging or any
" wiſe appertaining, to be exerciſed by the mayor
" of the ſaid city for the time being, and by the
" deputies, officers, and the miniſters of the ſaid
" mayor. And further, we do hereby, for us,
" our heirs, and ſucceſſors, give, grant, and con-
" firm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors,
" that they for ever have and enjoy the office of
" weighing all coals, called ſtone-coals, pit-coals,
" earth-coals, and all other coals weighable, of
" what kind or ſort ſoever, at the port of the ſaid

A. D. 1616. "city of *London*, coming or brought upon the "ſaid water of *Thames* in any ſhip, boat, barge, "or other veſſel whatſoever, floating or being in "any part of the ſaid water of *Thames*, or upon "any bank, ſhore, or wharf of the ſame, from "the ſaid bridge of *Staines* to the ſaid bridge of "*London*, from thence to the ſaid place called "*Yendal*, towards the ſea; and alſo in *Medway*, "and in the port of *London* aforeſaid, to be ſold "or ſet to ſale; and alſo all fees, wages, profits, "rewards, and advantages whatſoever uſed, or "to the ſame office belonging, or in any way ap-"pertaining, to be exerciſed by the mayor of the "ſame city for the time being, and by the depu-"ties, officers, and miniſters of the ſaid mayor.

"And we have alſo conſtituted, and by theſe "preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do "conſtitute and ordain, create and make, the ſaid "mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the "ſaid city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, by the "mayor of the ſame city for the time being, "during the time of his mayoralty, or by his "deputies, officers, or miniſters, to be weigher "of all and ſingular coals, called ſtone-coals, "pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weigh-"able, of what kind ſoever, in or at the port "of the ſaid city of *London*, coming, carried, or "brought upon the ſame river of *Thames*, in any "ſhip, boat, or barge, or other veſſel whatſoever, "floating or being in any port of the ſaid water "of *Thames*; and upon any bank, ſhore, or wharf "of the ſame water of *Thames*, which ſhall happen

"to

" to ſtay, be delivered, or laid down from the A. D. 1616.
" ſaid bridge of *Staines* to the aforeſaid place,
" called *Yenlak*, towards the ſea; and alſo in
" *Medway*, and in the port of *London* aforeſaid,
" to be ſold or put to ſale. And whereas there
" is a queſtion riſen of the quantity of the fee
" demanded and received by the mayor of the
" ſaid city for the time being, and by their de-
" puties, miniſters, and officers, for the weighing
" of every tun weight of coals, containing five
" ſcore and twelve pounds weight to every tun
" weight of coals, brought within the limits afore-
" ſaid: we, wholly to take away every the ſaid Grants a fee of 8d. per tun.
" queſtion, and the like queſtion, do declare, e-
" ſtabliſh, and for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors,
" do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors,
" that it ſhall be lawful for the mayor, common-
" alty, and citizens of the ſaid city for the time
" being, by the mayor of the ſame city, and by
" the deputy, miniſter, and officers of ſuch mayor
" for the time being, to aſk and demand, take
" and receive, a fee of 8d. of lawful money of
" *England*, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their
" ſucceſſors, for the weighing of every ſuch like
" tun of coals aforeſaid, and all other coals weigh-
" able, of what kind ſoever; and according to
" the ſame rate for a ſmaller quantity, if the per-
" ſon bringing ſuch like coals for and in reſpect
" of the charge and coſts of them, the ſaid mayor,
" commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of
" *London*,

A. D. 1616. "London, and their ſucceſſors, in the beam and "weights, and for and in reſpect of their attend-"ance, labour, and neceſſary coſts and expences, "to be had in and about the premiſes; which fee "of 8d. aforeſaid the ſaid mayor and common-"alty, and citizens of the ſaid city, had and re-"ceived formerly. And alſo we command, and "by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſuc-"ceſſors, firmly enjoin and charge all merchants, "and other perſons whatſoever, who ſhall bring "coals called ſea-coal, pit-coals, of what kind or "ſort ſoever, the ſame ſhall be within the limits "aforeſaid, upon the water of *Thames* aforeſaid, "in any ſhip, boat, or veſſel whatſoever; that "none of them ſhall henceforth unlade, deliver, "or lay down, nor cauſe or permit ſuch like coals "to be unladen, delivered, or laid down out of "ſuch ſhips, boats, or other veſſels, being within "the limits and bounds aforeſaid, upon any wharf, "bank, or ſhore, upon either part of the ſaid "water of *Thames*, or to be diſcharged or laid "down before the mayor of our ſaid city, for the "time being, ſhall take certain notice of the quan-"tity of ſuch coals, and ſhall give direction for "the unlading of the ſame, and for the meaſuring "or weighing of ſuch coals, to the intent that "the ſame mayor of the ſaid city, for the time "being, may be able to render a better and more "ready reaſon and account to us, our heirs, and "ſucceſſors, what quantity of coals, of what ſort "ſoever, from time to time, have been brought "within the port of our ſaid city and limits afore-"ſaid,

Forbids unloading till the mayor has notice thereof.

" ſaid, and how the ſaid city, and the ports and A. D. 1615.
" places next adjoining, are from time to time
" provided, when we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors,
" ſhall require the ſame from the mayor of our
" ſaid city for the time being: and alſo to the
" intent that the ſums and other profits due to us,
" our heirs, and ſucceſſors, for ſuch coals, ſo to
" be brought within the limits aforeſaid (if there
" ſhall be any due) may be better anſwered and
" paid into the offices and miniſters of us, our
" heirs, and ſucceſſors, under pain of contempt
" of our royal mandate, and incurring all ſuch
" pains and puniſhments which by the laws and
" ſtatutes of this realm of *England* may be inflicted
" upon ſuch neglecters and contemners. And
" whereas it is notoriouſly known, that the river
" of *Thames* is ſo neceſſary, commodious, and
" practicable to the ſaid city of *London*, and with-
" out the ſaid river our ſaid city would not long
" ſubſiſt, flouriſh, and continue: and for that,
" by foreſtalling, ingroſſing, and regrating of
" coals, in and at the port of the ſaid city, brought
" from the water of *Thames* aforeſaid, ſuch coals
" are made more dear, to the great loſs and pre-
" judice as well of us as of our ſubjects. And Regulates the ſale of coals.
" whereas divers ill-diſpoſed perſons, more affect-
" ing their own private gains and profits than the
" general and public good and benefit of our ſaid
" city, little weighing the conſervation of the ſaid
" river of late, and at preſent do daily and uſually
" ſell coals, and other things by retail, in leſs
" quantities in boats, commonly called lighters,

A. D. 1615. "and other veſſels floating and being on the water
"of *Thames* aforeſaid, after ſuch coals have been
"unladen from the ſhips and other veſſels which
"firſt brought them within the limits aforeſaid,
"which perſons make the ſame boats or lighters
"as their common ſhops and warehouſes, and in
"them do daily hold, upon the ſaid water of
"*Thames*, a common market for ſelling of ſuch
"coals, and other things, having one, two, three,
"and ſometimes more boats and lighters lying
"together, and faſtened one to the other, in the
"river of *Thames* aforeſaid, by which foreſtalling,
"ingroſſing, and regrating aforeſaid, to the great
"couſenage, damage, and oppreſſion, as well of the
"poor as of the rich, daily increaſes and augments,
"and the price of coals and other things is made
"dearer. And for that, by the frequent importa-
"tion, unlading, and meaſuring of ſuch coals,
"and ſuch like things, in and from the ſaid boats
"and lighters, many of the ſame coals and other
"dirt often fall, and are caſt into the river of
"*Thames*, to the great harm and choaking up
"the ſtream of the ſame river, and the paſſage
"of the paſſengers upon the water of the ſame
"river: we therefore thinking it fit that ſuch an
"evil ought not to be permitted to continue, we
"command, and for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors,
"prohibit all perſons whatſoever, that they, nor
"any of them, from henceforth ſell, or preſume
"to ſell, any coals, of what kind ſoever, upon
"the water of *Thames*, in any boat, lighter, or
"other veſſel whatſoever, except only in ſuch ſhips

"or

" or other veſſels which at firſt brought the ſame A. D. 1615.
" coals within the port of the ſaid city, and the
" limits aboveſaid, unleſs upon ſome port, key,
" or wharf, near the ſaid river, upon pain of con-
" tempt of our royal mandate, and incurring ſuch
" pains and puniſhments which may be inflicted
" by the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom
" upon ſuch contemners and neglecters. And
" becauſe it is our intent, that the ſame mayor
" and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city,
" and their ſucceſſors, ſhall fully enjoy the pre-
" miſes; we therefore by theſe preſents declare
" and ſignify, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors,
" do grant and covenant to and with the ſaid
" mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid
" city, and their ſucceſſors, that they may ſafely,
" freely, and quietly have, uſe, and enjoy all and
" ſingular the premiſes for ever, without hindrance
" of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors. And if any
" doubt, in time to come, ſhall be found in theſe
" preſents, or any default, ſcruple, or queſtion
" concerning the premiſes ſhall happen to ariſe,
" we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall vouchſafe
" to make and grant other letters patents under
" the great ſeal of *England*, our heirs, or ſucceſſors,
" to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citi-
" zens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for
" the better giving, granting, and confirming,
" and for the better enjoining of the premiſes,
" when it ſhall be deſired by the ſaid mayor
" and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid

A. D. 1615. "city, and their ſucceſſors, for that the ex-
"preſs mention of the true yearly value, or of
"the certainty of the premiſes, or of other gifts
"and grants, by us, or by any of our anceſtors,
"made in times paſt, to the ſaid mayor and com-
"monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, is not
"made, or being in theſe preſents, or any other
"ſtatute, act, ordinance, proclamation, or re-
"ſtriction, to the contrary heretofore made, or-
"dained, or publiſhed, or any other matter or
"thing whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding.
"In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our let-
"ters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at
"*Weſtminſter*, the 15th day of *September*, in the
"12th year of our reign of *England*, *France*, and
"*Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the 48th [a]."

Free-ſtone pavements begun. A. D. 1615. The year 1615 produceth the firſt eſſay of the citizens to accommodate foot-paſſengers through *London*, by paving the ſides of the principal ſtreets, before their doors, with broad free-ſtones.

Londonderry and Colerain. Since the laſt deputation from the city of *London* the plantation of *Ulſter* in *Ireland* went on with great ſucceſs. Two good towns had been colonized by the name of *Londonderry* and *Colerain*. The former of which his majeſty was pleaſed to diſtinguiſh by erecting it into a city, the other he made a mayor-town. And, in 1616, Sir *Peter Proby*, alderman of *London* and governor of the colony of *Ulſter*, by a ſpecial commiſſion from the

[a] Sir *Thomas Haines*, mayor; *Peter Proby*, *Martin Lumley*, Sheriffs, anno 1615.

king and the city of *London*, and attended by ſeveral of the moſt eminent citizens, paſſed over into *Ireland*, to regulate certain affairs in their new colonies, and preſented each of the towns above-mentioned with a rich ſword of ſtate, to be carried before their chief magiſtrates. A. D. 1616. Swords of ſtate.

In 1616 the citizens rebuilt *Alderſgate*, with King *James* I. on horſeback in a large ſquare over the arch, and in the ſame poſture as when he made his entry through this gate, at his coming to take poſſeſſion of the crown. Above his head were quartered the arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. On the eaſt ſide ſtood the prophet *Jeremiah* in a niche, with the words of the 25th verſe of the 17th chapter of his book. On the weſt ſide ſtood the prophet *Samuel*, with the 1ſt verſe of the 12th chapter of 1 *Sam.* On the ſouth ſide ſat, in a chair of ſtate, King *James* I. in his royal robes, done in relief. The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the common crier; to which they aſcended from the poſtern on the eaſt ſide. There was alſo a poſtern, for the convenience of foot-paſſengers, on the weſt ſide. But this has ſuffered the common fate of *Aldgate*, *Ludgate*, *Moorgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Biſhopſgate*, and is totally taken down. Alderſgate rebuilt.

King *James*, returning from *Scotland* in *September*, 1616, took the rout of *Windſor* before he ſaw the metropolis; and, at his approach towards *London*, the mayor, *&c.* in their formalities, met his majeſty at *Hyde-park*, and preſented him with a purſe of 500 broad pieces of gold. King's return from Scotland. Preſented with 500 broad pieces.

A. D. 1618. Archbiſhop of Canterbury at ſpital ſermon.

Hitherto there was kept up a very good underſtanding between the court and the city. And this might induce the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the lord-keeper, lord-chamberlain, earl of *Worceſter*, lord *Carew*, biſhop of *London*, and divers other courtiers, to pay the lord-mayor the compliment of their company at the *Spital* ſermon on *Eaſter-Monday*, which had never been known before: and from thence they attended the lord-mayor to his houſe at *Billingſgate*, where they and all their attendants were ſumptuouſly entertained.

Book of ſports occaſions diſcontent.

But there ſeemed, after this mark of good-will, to grow up ſome ſeeds of diſcontent. The lord-mayor and the citizens were much diſpleaſed with *the book of ſports*, by which the king tolerated recreations and diverſions upon the ſabbath-day. And though this is ſaid to have been granted by the king at the inſtance of divers biſhops, many of the clergy oppoſed it ſo far as to draw upon them the reſentment of the *high-commiſſion court*. This did not deter the lord-mayor from ſhewing his diſſatisfaction at ſuch an unchriſtian licence. He even cauſed the king's carriages to be ſtopt, as they were driving through the city in the time of divine ſervice. The matter being related to his majeſty with the moſt aggravating circumſtances, *James*, in a great rage, ſwore, "He "thought there had been no more kings in *Eng-* "*land* than himſelf:" and ſent his warrant to the mayor, commanding him to let them paſs. The lord-mayor obeyed, with this declaration, "While "it was in my power, I did my duty: but that "being

King's carriages ſtopt in London on Sunday.

"being taken away by a higher power, it is my "duty to obey." Which being told the king, he thanked the mayor for his conduct. A. D. 1619.

In the midſt of this confuſion, A. D. 1619, Mr. *William Alleyn*, a comedian, and principal actor in many of *Shakeſpear*'s plays, retired from the ſtage, and founded a college by the name of *God's Gift*, at *Dulwich*, a very pleaſant village in *Surry*, about five miles from *London*; and endowed very plenteouſly for a maſter and warden, who are always to be of the name of *Alleyn*; and four fellows, *viz.* three divines and an organiſt; and for ſix poor men, ſix poor women, and twelve poor boys, from the age of four or ſix years, maintained, and educated by one of the fellows as ſchoolmaſter, and by another as uſher, till the age of fourteen or ſixteen. He himſelf became the firſt maſter. And, in his original endowment, he excluded all other benefactions to this foundation; and conſtituted the church-wardens of *St. Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*, *St. Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, and *St. Saviour*'s *Southwark*, perpetual viſitors; who, upon occaſion, were to appeal to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; before whom all the members were to be ſworn at their admiſſion. The viſitors are the electors: but their power goes no further than to nominate two out of the number of candidates who ſhall apply for admiſſion into this college; and thoſe two muſt draw lots; and the party who draws the lot, marked *God's Gift*, is intitled to the election, and muſt be admitted accordingly. Dulwich college founded.

A.D. 1619. The maſter of this college is lord of the manor, for a conſiderable extent of ground; and his apartment is richly decorated with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchaſe at his entering upon that office. Both he and the warden muſt remain unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college; and the warden always ſucceeds upon the death of the maſter.

The original edifice was in the old taſte: but has been pulled down and built with more elegance out of the ſavings from the improved eſtate. Here is a good library; and there are very pleaſant gardens, well-ſtored with a variety of fruit, fiſh-ponds, and all ſorts of kitchen-plants.

Alleyn's alms-houſes. This gentleman, Mr. *William Alleyn*, founder of *Dulwich* college, had alſo founded and endowed ſeveral ſets of alms-houſes in and about *London*; as, alms-houſes for ten poor men and women, with 40 s. a year each, and coats and breeches for the men, and gowns and petticoats for the women, every other year, in *Petty-France*, in the year 1614. But *Petty-France* being improved by new buildings into *New Broad-ſtreet*, theſe alms-houſes were, on that occaſion, moved to *Lambs-alley* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. In 1616 he founded ten more houſes, for men and women, in *Peſthouſe-lane*, *Old-ſtreet*, who receive 6 d. *per* week each, and coats and gowns every other year. And about the ſame time he founded houſes in *Soap-yard*, *Deadman's-place*, *Southwark*, for ten poor men and women, with 6 d. *per* week each.

It

A. D. 1620. Repairs of St. Paul's cathedral reſolved upon.

It being determined to repair *St. Paul*'s cathedral, which had gone greatly to decay ever ſince it was ſet on fire by lightning, his majeſty, accompanied by the prince of *Wales* and many of the chief nobility, came in great ſtate from *Whitehall* to the city. The lord-mayor, &c. met his majeſty at *Temple-bar* in their formalities, and preſented him with the city ſword and a purſe of gold. His majeſty kept the gold: but returned the ſword to the mayor, who, on horſeback, carried it before the king to *St. Paul*'s cathedral. His majeſty alighted at the weſt door, repaired to, and kneeling down at a brazen pillar, he invoked the Almighty to give a bleſſing upon his preſent deſign. An anthem being ſung, his majeſty heard a ſermon at *St. Paul's croſs*; and from thence proceeded to the biſhop of *London*'s palace, to concert meaſures for the more ſpeedy and effectual repairing of the ſaid cathedral [b].

The

[b] After the conflagration abovementioned there was a general contribution among the clergy, nobility, great officers of ſtate, the city of *London*, and the queen herſelf, who gave 1000 marks in gold towards its ſpeedy repair, with a warrant for 1000 loads of timber to be cut in any of her woods: and the zeal ſhewn on this occaſion, by perſons of all ranks, had ſo good an effect, that, in five years time, the timber roofs (the two largeſt whereof were framed in *Yorkſhire* and brought by ſea) were entirely finiſhed and covered with lead; but ſome difference in opinion ariſing about the model of the ſteeple, that part of the work was left unattempted, and was never after rebuilt: for, upon raiſing the roofs, the walls, by the corroding quality of the coal ſmoke, were found to be ſo much decayed, that a general repair of the whole building was judged abſolutely neceſſary: and though this was delayed from time to time

A. D. 1620. A loan of 10,000l.

The king ſoon after, in want of money to ſupport the elector-palatine his ſon-in-law, tried to raiſe the ſum by way of benevolence; and demanded 20,000l. from the citizens of *London*. But they would advance no more than 10,000l. which was raiſed by the ſeveral companies.

Hard froſt.

The winter of this year proved ſo ſevere, and the *Thames* was frozen over ſo ſtrongly, that the citizens exerciſed all manner of trades and diverſions upon the ice.

Gondomar aſſaulted. A. D. 1621.

The influence, which *Gondomar* the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador had over the king, and in his councils, ſo exaſperated the *Londoners*, that they aſſaulted him in *London* ſtreets. The king was ſo enraged thereat, that he came in perſon to *Guildhall*, ſeverely reprimanded the lord-mayor and the other city magiſtrates for the inſolence of the populace, threatened to reſtrain them by a military power in caſe of any ſuch offence for the future, and to puniſh thoſe who could be found guilty of the preſent miſbehaviour, and arbitrarily commanded one poor fellow, pitched upon by the recorder, to be cruelly whipped from *Aldgate* to *Temple-bar*.

City reprimanded.

A man whipped.

time, yet, by the indefatigable application of *Henry Farley*, a private gentleman, king *James* came to this reſolution to undertake the arduous taſk of repairing this cathedral. For this purpoſe it was agreed to iſſue a proclamation, under the great ſeal, impowering ſeveral principal perſonages, or any ſix of them, to enquire into the true ſtate of the decays, with the cauſe thereof, and to conſider of the neceſſary repairs, and the means of raiſing money for carrying them into execution. But it being afterwards found, that the ruin of the biſhop, and of the principal dignitaries of the cathedral, was chiefly aimed at by the commiſſioners, the whole matter came at laſt to nothing.

Soon

Soon after the tide ebbed and flowed in the river four times in the ſpace of four hours. A. D. 1621. Preter-natural tide

Nothing material occurs more in this reign in or about *London* but the *fatal veſpers* at *Black-friars*. This was a melancholy accident in the *French* ambaſſador's houſe, called *Hunſdon-houſe*, in *Black-friars*, where a congregation of 300 people, and upwards, were aſſembled to hear a famous preacher, one *Drury*, a Jeſuit. The chapel floor gave way, it being a large upper room three ſtories high, and, falling downwards, the preacher and near one hundred of his hearers were killed, and near the ſame number were miſerably wounded and maimed, and buried in the rubbiſh, ſending forth hideous groans and piercing cries till dug out of the ruins. Fatal veſpers. A. D. 1623.

The city of *London* perſevering in their ſupport of every good and laudable meaſure, readily raiſed 2000 men, at the king's inſtance, for the ſupport of the proteſtant intereſt in *Germany*, and of the elector palatine againſt the attempts of the popiſh powers [d]. London raiſes 2000 men. A. D. 1624.

LIST of the LORD MAYORS in the Reign of King *James* I.

In his	1ſt year	Sir *Thomas Bennet*.
	2d	Sir *Thomas Low*.
	3	Sir *Leonard Hollyday*.
	4	Sir *John Watts*.
	5	Sir *Henry Rowe*.

[d] In this reign the manufacture of whited-brown paper was firſt made in *England*, in *Surry*, and eſpecially about *Windſor*.

In

A. D. 1624.	In his 6th	Sir *Humphry Weld.*
	7	Sir *Thomas Cambell.*
	8	Sir *William Craven.*
	9	Sir *James Pemberton.*
	10	Sir *John Swinnerton.*
	11	Sir *Thomas Middleton.*
	12	Sir *Thomas Hayes.*
	13	Sir *John Tolles.*
	14	Sir *John Leman.*
	15	Sir *George Bolles.*
	16	Sir *Sebaſtian Harvey.*
	17	Sir *William Cockaine.*
	18	Sir *Francis Jones.*
	19	Sir *Edward Barkham.*
	20	Sir *Peter Proby.*
	21	Sir *Martin Lumley.*
	22	Sir *John Goare.*

CHAP. XIII.

King Charles I.'s *acceſſion. Plagues. Oppreſſive demands of money, men, and ſhips. Dr.* Lamb's *murder. Heavy fines. Orders about* Goldſmith's Row, *&c. Decree againſt ingroſſers, &c. Act againſt hawking proviſions. A grand maſk. Ship-money. Tythes. Hackney coaches. Two charters.* Iriſh *eſtate forfeited. Riots and incendiary papers. Lord-mayor and aldermen impriſoned about ſhip-money. Petition to the king againſt grievances. Tables of rates and duties. Petition to aboliſh epiſcopacy, &c. and for puniſhing the earl of* Strafford. *Alteration in the election of ſheriffs.*

Grand

Grand reception of the king, &c. Money lent to parliament. Petition for reformation. The protection of the five members. Committee of parliament at Guildhall. *King's ſpeech to the common council. Their anſwer. City train bands guard the parliament. Sir* Richard Gurney, *Knt. lord-mayor's hard fate.*

IF we were to judge from the rejoicings made at the acceſſion of king *Charles* I. to the throne of theſe kingdoms, nothing could prognoſticate a more happy reign. But the like misfortune, the plague, which had interrupted the ſolemn preparations made by the *Londoners* for the reception of king *James* I. did now again oblige them to lay aſide the intended ſolemn reception of king *Charles* I.'s entry into *London*. And this proved too ominous of the miſeries that king and the nation afterwards endured. K. Ch. I.'s acceſſion. A. D. 1625.

This plague raged moſt ſeverely in the city and ſuburbs; and in one year carried off 35,470 people, beſides thoſe who died of other diſtempers, which in all amounted to 54,265: the greateſt bill of mortality that had ever been known in *London*; and contained at leaſt one third of the inhabitants. Plague.

At the coronation, which on account of the plague was put off to the 2d of *February*, 1625-6, Sir *Allen Cotton*, mayor, carried the ſhort ſcepter, A. D. 1626.

[e] In this year there were not above twenty hackney coaches in the city of *London* and parts adjacent, which did not ply, nor ſtand in the ſtreets, but were ſent for to ſtables, where they ſtood till called for.

and

A. D. 1626. and received the uſual fee as chief butler. And on the 12th of *June* following the church-yard walls of *St. Andrew*'s, *Holbourn*, and *St. Botolph*'s, *Biſhopſgate*, were thrown down by a violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, hail, rain, and wind.

Loan of 100,000 l. demanded. We may date the misfortunes of king *Charles* I. from this year. His majeſty had the mortification to be denied the ſupplies he demanded to carry on a *French* war. This drove him to try the expedient of a loan, which had been practiſed by all his predeceſſors, in caſes of emergency, and ſucceeded, when requeſted with moderation. But ſuch was the temper of the young king's miniſtry, that looking upon the people as ſlaves, and their property at the diſpoſal of the ſovereign, his majeſty was adviſed to demand 100,000 l. at once, from the citizens of *London*; who, not over-perſuaded of the wiſdom and integrity of the men about the king, excuſed themſelves as modeſtly as they could before the privy-council, which ſat upon that occaſion. It was then tried, what could be effected by threats. But neither could the citizens be brought thereby to a compliance.

Modeſtly refuſed.

A demand of 20 armed ſhips. In order to puniſh the *Londoners* for their refractorineſs in this affair, the king commanded them to fit out immediately 20 of the beſt ſhips in the river *Thames*, well manned, and ſtored with ammunition and proviſion for three months. The mayor and aldermen, pretending their inability to comply with ſo great a demand, petitioned and prayed that his majeſty would pleaſe to accept of 10 ſhips and two pinnaces. But they were anſwered,

Excuſe.

"That the number demanded were neceſſary for A. D. 1626.
"the preſervation of the ſtate, and that the King's anſwer.
"charge impoſed did not exceed the value of
"ſome (*one*) of their eſtates: that all petitions
"and excuſes on that occaſion were to be rejected,
"as tending to the manifeſt danger of the pub-
"lic: and that as the ſaid demand was not only
"directed to the generality of the city, but like-
"wiſe to the ſeveral members, his majeſty would
"therefore require an account of every citizen in
"particular." In courſe the *Londoners* were com- Fitted out.
pelled to fit out the 20 ſhips above demanded: which did great ſervice againſt the *French*, who had ſeized 100 *Engliſh* ſhips in their own harbours.

Neither did the reſentment of the miniſtry reſt here. Reſolved to raiſe money at all events, they arbitrarily ſeized and impriſoned the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons, throughout the nation, that oppoſed the loan: amongſt whom were 20 principal citizens: and forced the lower claſs of ſubjects into the ſea or land-ſervice. Reſentment of the court.

Such meaſures at court ſpread a general alarm amongſt the ſons of liberty; who grew more reſolute, as they found themſelves more oppreſſed: and matters came to that iſſue, that it was reſolved in council to releaſe the parties impriſoned, and to order the lord-mayor of *London* to proceed cautiouſly in his demands of the loan within his juriſdiction. Of the people. Order of council for moderation

While this was tranſacting, one Dr. *Lamb*, (a creature of the duke of *Buckingham*, the king's favourite, Dr. Lamb's murder. A. D. 1608.

A. D. 1626. favourite, and ſuppoſed leader in all theſe arbitrary meaſures) being found in the city, was attacked in *Cheapſide*, firſt by a few boys, but after a while by a great mob of men, who purſued him down *Wood-ſtreet* with bitter invectives, and appellations of conjurer, wizard, and devil; and ſeizing upon him bodily, they dragged him along the ſtreet, kicking and thumping him with their feet and fiſts, and though the king himſelf, informed of this tumult, arrived time enough with his body guard to ſave the doctor's life, if he had had ſufficient force to reſcue him out of the hands of the exaſperated citizens; and he took upon him the part of a wiſe ruler, mildly to exhort them to keep the public peace, and to deliver up the doctor to be tried according to law, with aſſurances that he ſhould be puniſhed for whatever offence the law of the land might find him guilty of: and tho' he commanded them to diſperſe, and depart every one to his own houſe from *St. Paul's* church-yard, where his majeſty met the rioters, the inſolent mob paid no regard to the royal ſpokeſman, and replied only, "That they had judged "him already." They pulled the doctor ſo inhumanly by his legs and arms, that they diſlocated his joints, and otherwiſe beat him, that he died inſtantly upon the ſpot.

Letter from the privy-council to the lord-mayor, &c.

The king, unable to chaſtiſe ſo much inſolence, repaired immediately to his palace; and ſoon after the privy-council ſent a letter to the lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, commanding them to cauſe ſtrict enquiry to be made for the principal actors

and

and abettors, and to bring them to punishment, as may be seen at length in *Rushworth*'s collection, vol. i. and in this letter, they attribute the above-mentioned misdemeanor to the remissness and neglect of the city magistrates, in the execution of the laws. A. D. 1629.

However this might be, the lord-mayor and aldermen paid so little regard to the order of council, that they reported, that they were not able to discover any of the said rioters; and were thereupon commanded to attend the privy-council; where they were threatned, "That if they did "not deliver up the principal actors in the late "murder, their charter should be confiscated." This made no impression upon their resolution to screen the parties sought after: for their next report was, "That they could not be found." Therefore the king amerced the city in a fine of 6000l. However this fine was mitigated to 1500 marks, upon the commitment of several of the rioters. Little regard paid thereunto. City liberties threatened. City fined 6000l.

Another expedient adopted by the ministry to raise money without parliamentary authority was, to impose new duties upon merchandize, by order of privy-council only: and they as arbitrarily seized upon the effects, and imprisoned some of the merchants, who had resolution to oppose the said order, and refused to pay the said duties. New impositions. Opposed.

Rushworth, in the second volume of his collection, records an order of the privy-council to confine the south side of *Cheapside*, from the *Old Change* to *Bucklersbury*, then called *Goldsmith's-row*, A. D. 1629. Goldsmith's-row, in Cheapside.

A. D. 1629. and *Lombard-ſtreet*, to the trade of *Goldſmiths* only.

Order for keeping the Sabbath. An order of much leſs importance than that of Sir *Richard Deane*, then lord-mayor; who, as the ſame author informs us, publiſhed an order for keeping the *Sabbath-day* holy.

Act of common-council againſt ſelling proviſions, &c. in the ſtreets. A. D. 1631. A. D. 1631 the principal ſtreets of *London* being greatly incumbered with ſtalls and ſtands for bakers, butchers, poulterers, chandlers, fruiterers, ſempſters, grocers, oyſters, herbs, and tripe, in defiance of the laws againſt thoſe nuiſances, it was enacted, by the common-council, "That no inhabitant whatever ſhould preſume to ſell any "thing in the ſtreets or lanes of the city, upon "pain of forfeiting for the firſt offence 20 s. for the ſecond offence 40 s. for the third offence 4 l. and for each offence afterwards the penalty to be doubled.

Decree of ſtar-chamber about victuallers, bakers, &c. A. D. 1633. The court of ſtar-chamber, in the year 1633, upon complaint of engroſſers, and the bad practices of vintners, bakers, &c. in *London*, made a decree, "That no perſon whatſoever ſhould "preſume to engroſs any ſort of proviſion; and "particularly, that no chandler ſhould buy corn, "grain, meal, or flour, to ſell again at market "or elſewhere. That no vintner ſhould ſell any "thing but bread and wine; nor permit any "fleſh, or other ſorts of proviſion to be brought "into his houſe, to be there eaten by any of his "gueſts. That no baker ſhould ſell bread at "any other rate than 12, or at moſt, 13 loaves "to the dozen. That the keepers of victualling "houſes, (in that dear time of ſcarcity) ſhould

" take no more of each gueſt for a meal than 2s. A. D. 1633.
" including wine and beer; and of a ſervant 8d.
" That no inn-holder within *London* and *Weſtmin-*
" *ſter*, and 10 miles of the ſame, ſhould take
" above 6d. in 24 hours for hay for one horſe;
" nor more than 6d. for a peck of oats. That
" to prevent the many inconveniencies that might
" ariſe from the increaſe of the number of livery-
" ſtables in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*,
" it was decreed, that the ſaid ſtable-keepers, after
" they had conſumed their ſtocks of hay and
" oats, ſhould not lay in any further proviſion,
" but lay the buſineſs entirely aſide. And finally,
" that neither victuallers nor vintners ſhould
" ſuffer cards, dice, tables, or other unlawful
" games, in their houſes, under penalty of loſ-
" ing their licence."

The gentlemen of the four inns of court, entertained the king and his court, juſt returned from *Scotland*, with a maſque, which coſt them 20,000l. and upwards; which for curioſity of fancy, excellence in the performance, and ſplendor, excelled every thing of the kind ever exhibited in *England*. The proceſſion took its departure from *Ely-houſe* in *Holbourn*, and marched under the royal inſpection at *Whitehall*; where their majeſties viewed them with great pleaſure, from a window of that banqueting-houſe, from which his majeſty was afterwards led to the ſcaffold, on which he was beheaded. A grand maſque.

The queen in particular was ſo delighted with this pompous pageantry, that ſhe expreſſed a great

A. D. 1633. deſire to have it repeated. Which being intimated to *Ralph Freeman*, the lord mayor, he gave their majeſties an invitation to dine at *merchant-taylor's-hall*: where his lordſhip entertained his royal gueſts with the utmoſt magnificence; and then engaged the aforeſaid maſquers to come into the city and to perform the maſquerade in all its parts, with the ſame dexterity, ſplendor and applauſe, as they had done at *Whitehall*.

Repeated at merchant-taylors-hall.

King's writ for ſhip-money. A. D. 1634. Soon after all this outward ſhew of good-will between the court and the city, his majeſty's writ[f] to the city of *London*, for laying ſhip-money without the aſſent of parliament, for fitting out a formidable fleet, gave great offence. Upon receipt of the ſaid writ a common-council was called, in which it was reſolved, and ordered, to addreſs his majeſty for relief againſt that illegal and exorbitant demand, in this form: "Whereas your majeſty, by writ, "bearing *teſte* the 20th of *October* laſt, command-"ed your petitioners, at their charge, to provide "ſeven ſhips of war, furniſhed with men, victual, and all warlike proviſions, to be at *Portſmouth* by the 1ſt of *March*, next, and to continue from thence by the ſpace of 26 weeks in "your majeſty's ſervice, upon defence of the "ſeas, and other cauſes in the ſaid writ contained; your petitioners do, in all ſubmiſſive humbleneſs, and with acknowledgment of your ſacred majeſty's many favours unto your ſaid "city, inform your majeſty, that they conceive

City's petition for exemption.

[f] *Rush. Coll.* vol. II.

"that

"that by ancient privileges, grants, and acts of A. D. 1634.
"parliament, (which they are ready humbly to "ſhew forth) they are exempt, and are to be "freed from that charge. And *do moſt humbly* "*pray*, that your majeſty will be graciouſly "pleaſed, that the petitioners, with your princely grace and favour, may enjoy the ſaid privi"leges and exemptions, and be freed from pro"viding of the ſaid ſhips and proviſions." But this had ſo little effect, that on the contrary we find his majeſty extended the ſhip-money over the whole kingdom, which at firſt was impoſed only upon maritime towns. Did not ſucceed.

The *London* clergy, this ſame year, petitioned his majeſty for an increaſe of their tythes, ſetting forth, that by the colluſion between landlord and tenant, the decree for tythes was greatly evaded, to their great loſs: that they were not in a condition, by the preſent method for recovering their right, to contend with their pariſhioners; and that his majeſty would pleaſe to take ſome courſe for their redreſs. His majeſty did appoint a commiſſion to enquire into the alledged grievances: and while this commiſſion ſate, the citizens oppoſed their proceedings ſo warmly, by petitions to the king and council, that, upon the king's propoſal, the deciſion of the point in queſtion was left ſolely to his majeſty's arbitrement. And here the matter dropt. For, he was unwilling, in his preſent circumſtances, to paſs an award in a matter ſo unpopular, when the nation were already Petition of the London clergy for increaſe of tythes. Commiſſion appointed. Oppoſed. Left to the king's deciſion. Dropt.

A. D. 1634. ſo highly inflamed by the arbitrary way of raiſing money.

Hackney coaches ply in the ſtreets. A. D. 1635. A. D. 1635 we meet with the firſt account of hackney coaches plying in the ſtreets, in the manner they ſtill continue; their number being greatly increaſed in ten years paſt. But they became ſuch a nuiſance, by obſtructing the common paſſages, and rendering the ſtreets dangerous to their majeſties and the nobility, and by enhancing the prices of hay and other provender for horſes, that a proclamation was publiſhed, on the 19th of *January*, ſtrictly commanding, "That after "the 24th of *June* next enſuing, no hackney-"coach ſhould be uſed in the city of *London*, nor "ſuburbs thereof, other than by carrying of peo-"ple to and from their habitations in the coun-"try, and that no perſon ſhould make uſe of a "coach in this city, except ſuch perſons as were "capable of keeping four able horſes fit for his "majeſty's ſervice; which were to be ready when "called for, under a ſevere penalty."

Proclamation againſt them.

Who allowed to keep coaches.

A plague. *London* was again, this ſummer, viſited by a contagious diſtemper, which, within the year, carried off 10,400 citizens, and was the occaſion of a proclamation to forbid *Bartholomew* and *Southwark* fairs.

But the greateſt plague of all was the reſolution of the miniſtry to ſupport the authority of the king and council to raiſe money without conſent of parliament. And, I am ſorry to ſay, bad as that meaſure was, there did not want men in power to concur in it. Sir *Edward Bromfield*, lord-mayor

Proſecutions for ſhip-money

of

of *London*, committed. Mr. *Richard Chambers*, a merchant, to priſon, for peremptorily refuſing to pay *ſhip-money*: and *Robert Berkley*, one of the juſtices of the king's-bench, upon an action of falſe impriſonment, brought by the ſaid *Chambers* againſt Sir *Edward*, would not ſuffer the lawfulneſs of ſhip-money to be ſo much as controverted by the counſel; but declared in court, "That "there is a rule of law, and another of govern- "ment; and that many things that could not be "done by the rule of law, might be done by that "of government:" and thereby, without any regard to the laws of the land, quaſhed the cauſe. A. D. 1635. Judge Berkley's opinion.

Yet this did not deter the *Londoners* from their reſolution not to pay ſhip-money. They rather became more reſolute; and returned ſuch a diſagreeable anſwer to another order of the privy-council, requiring their ſubmiſſion to the authority of the king and council, that it produced the following letter from them to the lord-mayor and aldermen: "We have received, by "ſome of you the aldermen, a denial, in the "name of the city, to our late letter for the "ſetting forth of ſhipping for the preſent and "neceſſary defence of the kingdom: and the "excuſes that are made upon the like occaſions, "we cannot impute it truly to any thing but "want of duty. We do therefore, in his ma- "jeſty's name, and by his commandment, re- "quire you to ſee the directions of our ſaid letter "performed, upon your allegiance, and as you Londoners oppoſe ſhip-money. Letter from the council to enforce it.

A. D. 1635. " will anſwer the contrary at your perils. And " ſo, &c."

Petition for mitigation. This produced a petition from the city to the council, for an abatement of the number of ſhips rated upon the city; praying that his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to accept of ten.

Not effectual. But this was abſolutely rejected. And, as if means were ſought for to perplex and oppreſs the

Order above Goldſmith's-row. *Londoners*, the privy-council reſumed the affair of *Goldſmith's-row*, in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-ſtreet*; and by an arbitrary letter, in the king's name,

A. D. 1637. to the lord-mayor, commanded the lord-mayor and aldermen to ſhut up all ſhops in thoſe places not occupied by goldſmiths. Which order was ſoon after enforced by a decree of the court of ſtar-chamber; wherein, after reciting his majeſty's commands to the citizens for that purpoſe, it is declared, " That if the alderman, or his deputy, " ſhall not forthwith cauſe to be ſhut up every " ſuch ſhop, ſtanding within his ward, in *Cheap-* " *ſide* and *Lombard-ſtreet*, which are not gold- " ſmiths, upon knowledge thereof, the ſaid al- " derman, or his deputy, ſhall be committed to " priſon, by warrant from the board, &c. *Star-* " *chamber*, 7th of *July*, 1637."

Not regarded. The magiſtrates paid no regard to this order,

Another order. nor to a future letter, ſent by the privy-council to the lord-mayor and aldermen, complaining of their neglect and refractorineſs, requiring them to acquaint the aldermen, and their deputies, of thoſe wards, in which *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-ſtreet* are ſituated, " That if they did not forthwith put

" their

" their former directions in that particular in A. D. 1637.
" execution, they would then give ſuch further
" orders, as ſhould teach them to know, that
" the commands of that board ought not to be
" ſlighted."

Amidſt all this contention, we find that the citizens found means to obtain the moſt extenſive charter they ever had received from former kings. By which charter, begun with an acknowledgment of the good ſervices of the city of *London*, his majeſty confirmed all their former letters-patent, the garbling of tobacco only excepted. Then his majeſty recites the charter granted by king *Henry* VI. on the 26th of *October*; makes void all other charters of the ſaid king; and mentioning ſome doubts concerning the validity of the charter granted to the city of *London* 20th *Henry* VII. his majeſty grants as follows: " That
" the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, belonging
" to the city of *London*, be juſtices of the peace;
" with power to commit thoſe to the priſon of
" *Newgate*, &c. who ſhall refuſe to find ſecurities
" for the preſervation of the peace; and to do
" and to execute all ſuch things, which juſtices
" and keepers of the peace in any county of
" *England* do, or are wont to do. That four of
" the ſaid juſtices, the mayor or recorder always
" to be one, may hold a ſeſſions, to enquire into
" weights and meaſures, and ſelling victuals
" contrary to the ſtatutes, &c. And to receive
" and inſpect into indictments taken before them,
" to make and continue proceſs, and puniſh of-

King Charles I.'s charter A. D. 1638.

Hen. VI.'s charters made void.

Mayor, recorder, and aldermen, juſtices.

Seſſions to enquire of weights, meaſures, and ſelling victuals.

Indictments, proceſs, &c.

A. D. 1637. Executions

" fenders, according to the laws of the kingdom,
" and cuſtom of the city: and to execute the
" laws as fully and largely, as any other juſtices
" of the peace in any other county. And or-

Sheriffs to aid and attend.

" dains, that the ſheriffs, &c. ſhall attend, aid,
" and aſſiſt the ſaid juſtices, when deſired. He

Forfeiture of recognizances, &c. granted.

" alſo grants them the forfeiture of recognizan-
" ces, particularly thoſe relating to baſtard chil-
" dren, inmates, and alehouſes: with recogni-
" zances for appearances at the ſeſſions of gaol
" delivery. He likewiſe grants them all fines,
" amerciaments, &c. impoſed by the conſervator
" of the river *Thames*, and by the commiſſioners

Moorfields and Smithfield.

" of ſewers. And he grants *Moorfields* and *Weſt*
" *Smithfield*, with liberty to hold fairs and mar-
" kets in the ſaid fields, with all tolls, profits,
" &c. thereunto belonging. To which grant is
" added this particular clauſe: We, our heirs or
" ſucceſſors, *will not erect or cauſe to be erected,*
" *nor will permit or give leave to any perſon or per-*
" *ſons to erect and build a new one, or any meſſuages,*
" *houſes, ſtructures, edifices, in or upon the ſaid field*
" *called* Inner Moor, or the field called *Outward*
" *Moor*, or the ſaid field called *Weſt Smithfield*;
" but that the *ſaid ſeparate fields and places be re-*
" *ſerved, diſpoſed and continued to ſuch like common*
" *and public uſes*, as *the ſame fields heretofore and*
" *now are uſed, diſpoſed or converted* to, (ſaving
" nevertheleſs and always reſerving to us, our
" heirs and ſucceſſors, all ſtreets, lanes and alleys,
" and now waſte and void ground and places, as
" they are now within the city and liberties of the
" ſame)

" ſame) to hold and enjoy the ſaid meſſuages, A. D. 1637.
" houſes, edifices, court-yards, and all and ſingu-
" lar the premiſes granted or confirmed, or men-
" tioned to be granted and confirmed, with all
" their appurtenances, (except before excepted)
" to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens
" of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever;
" to hold, in fee and common burgage [a], and
" not in capite [b], or by knights ſervice. He fur- Garbling.
" ther grants the garbling of all ſpices, and mer-
" chandize, and other things, which ought to
" be garbled; (except only tobacco) with power
" to take fees for the ſame: and alſo the office Gauging.
" of gauging wines, oils, and other merchan-
" dizes, and things gaugable, with all and ſin-
" gular fees, profits and emoluments, appertaining
" to the ſaid office: and to keep the great balance
" or weight, within *London*, and all weights
" whatſoever of all ſorts of wares, merchandizes,
" and things within the ſaid city. And he con- Weighing.
" ſtituted the lord-mayor, commonalty, and ci-
" tizens of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, keepers
" of the great ſtandard, balance and weight, and
" all weights whatſoever; with power to take
" fees, &c. appertaining to the ſaid office. And
" then he proceeds in theſe words: Alſo we will,

[a] A tenure by which lands are held of the king or ſome lord, for an annual rent.

[b] A tenure by which a perſon held of the king immediately, as of his crown, either by knights ſervice or ſoccage, and not of any honour, caſtle or manor belonging to it. By a ſtatute 12 of *Charles* II. all ſuch tenures are aboliſhed.

" and

A. D. 1637. Common Cryer.

" and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do erect and " create in and through the ſaid city, and liber- " ties thereof, and in and through our borough " and town of *Southwark*, in our county of *Surry*, " a certain office, called *outroper*, or *common cryer*, " to and for the ſelling of houſhold-ſtuff, appa- " rel, leaſes of houſes, jewels, goods, chattels, " and other things, of all perſons who ſhall be " willing that the ſaid officers ſhall make ſale of " the ſame things by public and open claim, " commonly called outcry, and ſale in common " and open place or places in the ſaid city, and " the liberties of the ſame, and for the town and " borough of *Southwark* aforeſaid: and the ſame " office, for the conſideration aforeſaid, we, for " us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant " to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens, " of the city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors for " ever, to have and exerciſe the ſame office, by " them or their deputy, officer, or miniſter, offi- " cers, deputies, and miniſters, being firſt allow- " ed or admitted thereto by the mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, for the " time being, in common-council of the ſaid " city aſſembled, or the major part of them: " and that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the " city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, and their " deputy or deputies, officers, or miniſters, to " demand, take, and keep, for the uſe of the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, afore- " ſaid, the wares and fees expreſſed in a certain

" ſchedule

" ſchedule hereunto annexed. And we will, and, A. D.
" for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtrictly ap- 1637.
" point, command, and charge all perſons, that
" neither they nor any of them preſume to ſell
" any goods, chattels, houſhold-ſtuff, apparel,
" jewels, and other things in public claim, called
" outcry, in the city aforeſaid, or the liberties of
" the ſame, or in the borough and town of
" *Southwark*, under pain of our royal diſplea-
" ſure.

" And alſo we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſ- Freemen's widows to uſe arts.
" ſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and common-
" alty, and the citizens of the ſaid city, and their
" ſucceſſors, and by theſe preſents do declare,
" that the relicts and widows of freemen of the
" ſaid city, uſing manual arts and occupations, ſo
" long as they ſhall continue widows, and remain
" in the ſame city from time to time, and at all
" times hereafter, may and be licenced to uſe and
" execute, and exerciſe the ſame arts and manual
" occupations in the ſaid city, although they were
" not educated by the ſpace of ſeven years as ap-
" prentices, notwithſtanding the ſtatute made and
" publiſhed in parliament of lady *Elizabeth*, late
" queen of *England*, in the 5th year of her reign;
" or any other ſtatute or ordinance to the contrary
" notwithſtanding. And further, that no market No market to be kept within 7 miles.
" ſhall henceforth be granted, erected, or per-
" mitted by us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, with-
" in ſeven miles in compaſs of the ſaid city.
" And that whenſoever, and as often as, there
" ſhall happen any iſſues to be taken of or upon

" the

A. D. 1637. Cuſtoms recorded viva voce.

" the cuſtom of the ſaid city between any parties
" in pleading (although they themſelves be par-
" ties) or if any thing ſhall be moved or happen
" in pleading, act, or queſtion, touching the
" cuſtoms aforeſaid, before us, our heirs or ſuc-
" ceſſors, or juſtices for holding pleas before us,
" our juſtices of the common bench, treaſurer
" and barons of the exchequer, or any other ju-
" ſtices of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, which
" ſhall exact or require inquiſition, ſearch, or
" trial, the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city
" for the time, may record, teſtify, and declare,
" by word of mouth, by the recorder of the ſaid
" city for the time being, thoſe cuſtoms; and
" that by ſuch record, teſtimony, and declaration,
" without taking any jury thereupon, or making
" any further proceſs, they may ſpeedily proceed
" to the caption or determination of the plea,
" deed, or cauſe of buſineſs. We have given
" alſo and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us,
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to
" the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens,
" and their ſucceſſors, treaſures found in the ſame
" city, or the liberty of the ſame; and alſo waiv-
" ed or ſtrayed goods and chattels of all felons
" and fugitives, for felonies committed by them
" in the ſaid city, or the liberties of the ſame,
" judged or to be adjudged before us, our heirs
" or ſucceſſors, or any of our juſtices. We have
" granted alſo, that the mayor of the ſaid city,
" and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, may
" name to the chancellor of *England* for the time
" being,

Treaſure-trove, waifs, &c.

" being, two of the aldermen of the ſaid city, A. D. 1633.
" of which one, at the nomination of the ſaid
" mayor, ſhall be one of the keepers of the peace Two aldermen juſtices in Middleſex and Surry.
" in the county of *Middleſex*, and the other in
" the county of *Surry*, who ſhall be inſerted with
" others into all commiſſions henceforth to be made
" for the conſervation of the peace, in the coun-
" ties aforeſaid; and may henceforth do, con-
" cern, and execute thoſe things which are to be
" done by the keepers of peace of the counties
" aforeſaid, according to the force and effect of
" the commiſſions directed or to be directed to
" them and others. And we will, appoint, or-
" dain, and declare, for us, our heirs and ſuc-
" ceſſors, that all they who are, or hereafter ſhall
" be ſons of freemen of the city, or who are, or
" hereafter ſhall be apprentices or ſervants of
" freemen of our ſaid city, and now do, or here-
" after ſhall reſide or inhabit in the ſame city, or
" the liberties of the ſame, or within ten miles
" diſtant from any part of the ſame, and do or
" ſhall uſe merchandizes; and who do or ſhall
" refuſe or delay to become freemen of the ſaid
" city, ſhall not be permitted at any time hence-
" forth, by themſelves or by others, directly or
" indirectly, to tranſport any goods, wares, or
" merchandizes, by way of merchandizing, in
" any way, from the port of our ſaid city of
" *London*, to ports foreign or beyond the ſeas;
" and we do firmly command the governors, Freedoms to be taken up.
" aſſiſtants, and merchant adventurers of *Eng-*
" *land*, &c. and other ſocieties of merchants,

" trading

A. D. 1637. "trading or merchandizing into foreign parts beyond the ſeas; that they, or any of them, admit, licence, or permit any ſuch like perſon or perſons to merchandize or traffic, or have commerce as merchants to foreign parts, unleſs ſuch perſons firſt become freemen of the ſaid city, and bring a teſtimonial from the chamberlain, or under-chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, that they are admitted into the liberty of the ſaid city.

Apprentices of merchants to ſerve 7 years. "And that no merchant, being a freeman of the ſaid city, ſhall take any apprentice to ſerve him in ſuch like merchandizes within the city aforeſaid, liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame, or within ten miles of the ſame city, for leſs than ſeven years, to be bound and enrolled according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city, and not otherwiſe.

Court of Conſcience to have a clerk. "And we ordain and conſtitute, that there ſhall be a certain office of the clerk of the court of *requeſts*, to be named and appointed by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, aſſembled in common-council of the ſame city, or the greater part of them. And

Beadle. "that there ſhall be a beadle of the court of *requeſts*, to be named and appointed by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, aſſembled in common-council, to ſummon, ſerve, and execute warrants, precepts, and proceſs of the ſaid court; and to receive for his labour in the ſaid office the wages and fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule hereunto annexed. And whereas divers burglaries, felo-

"nies,

" nies, robberies, clandeſtine ſtealings, and thefts A. D. 1637.
" of goods, jewels, apparel, and houſhold-ſtuff,
" and other things, are daily committed within
" our city of *London*, and liberties of the ſame,
" to the grievous damage of ſome of our ſub-
" jects inhabiting there, or in the parts adjoining;
" We, for the better diſcovery of ſuch like offend- Brokers of pawns.
" ers, and of things ſo loſt, will, and for us,
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, do
" ordain, grant, and conſtitute, that from hence-
" forth for ever, within the ſaid city of *London*,
" and the liberties of the ſame, there be and
" ſhall be a certain office of regiſter of all, and
" for ſales and pawns made or to be made to re-
" tailing brokers within the ſaid city, and liberties
" of the ſame; and for any goods, jewels, appa-
" rel, houſhold-ſtuff, and other things ſo to be
" ſold or pawned by any perſons. And that it
" may be lawful for the ſaid mayor, and citizens
" of the ſaid city, to demand, take, or have the
" wages and fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule
" annexed to theſe preſents. And further, we Leave to hang out ſigns.
" do grant, that it may and ſhall be lawful to the
" citizens of the ſame city, to expoſe and hang
" in and over the ſtreets and ways, and alleys of
" the ſaid city, and ſuburbs of the ſame, ſigns
" and poſts of ſigns affixed to their houſes and
" ſhops, for the better finding out ſuch citizens
" dwellings, ſhops, arts, or occupations, with-
" out impediment, moleſtation, or interruption
" of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors. We do grant
" and confirm to the mayor and commonalty,

A. D. 1637. Governors of Bethlehem.

" and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſ-
" ſors, the cuſtody, ordering, and government
" of the hoſpital called *Bethlehem*; and all manors,
" lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, and reverſions
" whatſoever and whereſoever lying and being,
" belonging and appertaining to the ſame houſe
" and hoſpital called *Bethlehem*. And do make,
" ordain, and conſtitute by theſe preſents, thoſe
" the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of
" the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, maſters,
" keepers, and governors of the ſaid houſe and
" hoſpital called *Bethlehem*, and of the ſaid manor,
" lands, tenements, and other the premiſes be-
" longing to the ſame houſe and hoſpital called
" *Bethlehem*; to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid
" cuſtody, ordering and government of the ſaid
" houſe and hoſpital called *Bethlehem*, and of the
" ſaid manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, re-
" venues, and hereditaments, belonging to the
" ſame houſe and hoſpital called *Bethlehem*, to the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the
" ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever; to the
" ſame uſes, intents and purpoſes, as in the let-
" ters-patent of lord *Henry* the VIIIth are ordain-
" ed and appointed: Willing moreover, and for
" us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do declare and
" ordain, that the ſaid houſe or hoſpital of *Beth-*
" *lehem*, or the manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſ-
" ſions, revenues, and hereditaments belonging
" and appertaining to the ſame houſe or any part
" thereof, be not delivered, converted, or diſ-
" poſed to any other uſe than to the charitable
" works

" works now uſed and applied in the ſame ho- A. D. 1637.
" ſpital.

" And further we will, and command the ſame " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that they do not " deliver or grant the ſaid manors, lands, tene- " ments, poſſeſſions, and revenues, belonging to " the ſame houſe or hoſpital, or any part of them, " for any term or terms of years, exceeding the Term of hoſpital leaſes. " number of 21 years; to commence from the " time of the making of ſuch like grant or leaſe " in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion, reſerving " half of the yearly value at leaſt of ſuch " manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, " ſo leaſed and granted, yearly to be paid during " the ſaid term, to the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and their ſucceſſors, to the uſes, intents, " and purpoſes above-mentioned. And more- Purchaſe of 5 acres of land in St. Giles's. " over we grant and give ſpecial licence, that it " ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens of *London*, and their " ſucceſſors, to purchaſe and receive, and hold " to them and their ſucceſſors, of any perſon or " perſons whatſoever, five acres of land, ſituate, " lying, and being in the pariſh of *St. Giles*'s in " the Fields, in the county of *Middleſex*, now or " late in the tenure or occupation of *Margaret* " *Pennell*, or her aſſigns; although the ſame five " acres, or any part of them, be held of us in " *capite* by knights ſervice; to have to the ſame " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the " ſame city, and their ſucceſſors for ever. And

A. D. 1637. "we declare it to be our royal pleaſure, by theſe "preſents, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, "and citizens, or their ſucceſſors, or any other "perſon or perſons by the aſſent and conſent of "the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, "ſhall build and erect, without the royal licence "of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, in that behalf "firſt had and obtained, any houſes, edifices, or "ſtructures upon the premiſes, or any parcel "thereof. In witneſs whereof, we have made "theſe our letters patents. witneſs myſelf at "*Weſtminſter*, the 18th day of *October*, in the "14th year of our reign."

A Schedule of the Fees taken by the common Outroper.

	s.	d.
For ſelling all goods, in every ſhilling	0	0¼
For writing and keeping the books, in every pound	0	1
To the cryer for crying the goods ——	1	0

A Schedule of the Fees taken by the Regiſter for Brokers.

	s.	d.
For the bond to be entered into by every broker, brogger and huckſter, to the chamber —	0	8
For every bargain, contract, pawn, for or upon which there ſhall be lent or given 1s. or above and under 5s.	0	0½
For every the like, for which ſhall be lent 5s. or more, and under 20s. ——	0	0½
For every the like, on which ſhall be lent 20s. or more, and under 40s. ——	0	1
For every the like, on which ſhall be lent 40s. or more	0	2

A

A Schedule of the Clerk's Fees of the Court of Conſcience, in London. A D. 1637.

	s.	d.
For every plaint	0	2
For every appearance	0	2
For every order	0	4
For every remittance to the common law	0	4
For every precept or warrant to commit to priſon	0	6
For every ſearch	0	2
For every ſatisfaction acknowledged on an order	0	6
For warning every perſon within the liberties	0	4
For warning every perſon without the liberties	0	6
For ſerving every precept or warrant	0	4

This is the moſt ample charter hitherto granted to the *Londoners*. But it muſt not be looked upon either as a free gift from the crown, or to be the effect of the good-will of the king and his courtiers towards them: for whoever will take the trouble to conſult *Ruſhworth*'s third volume, and other cotemporary authors, will find that the citizens had paid very conſiderable ſums of money to obtain this confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges; and that, ſo ſoon after as in the year 1639, the miniſtry, in a moſt illegal, arbitrary, and unjuſt manner, commenced a ſuit in the court of ſtar-chamber, or the ſtate-inquiſition, againſt the lord-mayor, citizens, and the governor and aſſiſtants of the ſociety for the new plantation in the province of *Ulſter* in the kingdom of *Ireland*, in order to deprive them of that royal grant made by King *James* I. and wrong them out of the improvements they had made in the ſaid province at a vaſt expence. But though the ſtar-chamber, after a

Citizens paid dear for this charter.

Condemned to forfeit Ulſter.

A. D. 1639. hearing in that court of ſeventeen days, did condemn them to loſe all their lands and poſſeſſions in that kingdom, and at the ſame time amerced the citizens in a fine of 50,000l. the parliament, ſeeing it was time to interpoſe, and to prevent the total ruin of the nation by ſuch arbitrary and unjuſt proceedings, came to ſuch reſolutions as deterred the king from putting the ſaid decree of the court of ſtar-chamber, in regard to the fine, in force againſt the citizens of *London*, declared the decree againſt the *Iriſh* eſtate unlawful, and confirmed the grant of the province of *Ulſter* made to them by the late King *James*. The king and his miniſtry pretended great lenity and merit in the remiſſion of the fine. But the *Londoners* attributing that to the power of parliament, and not to the inclination of the king, they gave him afterwards great reaſon to repent of ſuch arbitrary proceedings, which loſt him the confidence of the *Londoners*, and made them join the parliament, as their beſt friends, and guardians of their liberty, property, and lives.

Fined 50,000l.

Twelve hundred men raiſed to fight the Scots.

In 1640 the city was called upon by the privy-council to ſend 1200 men to join the army in the expedition againſt the *Scots*: and they were accordingly raiſed, and ſhipped at *Blackwall*; though the rabble could ſcarce be kept within any bounds of civility towards the powers above. For the apprentices and others, invited by a paper ſtuck up in the *Royal-exchange* on the ninth of *May*, aſſembled on the eleventh, to the number of 500, and marched to *Lambeth* in the night, with an intent

A. D. 1640.

Incendiary papers.

Riot.

to

to plunder the archbiſhop's palace, whom they accuſed of being a principal leader in the miniſterial oppreſſions complained of by the people. But the archbiſhop, being apprized of their coming and intention, was ſo well provided, that the rioters were repulſed, and obliged to return without being able to effect what they intended. A. D. 1640.

This alarmed the court, and produced an order of council to the lord-mayor to provide a double watch, and to make every houſeholder anſwerable for the quiet and peaceable behaviour of all his apprentices and ſervants, till further orders. Double watch ordered.

The lord-mayor obeyed theſe orders. But the city was grown ſo turbulent and enraged againſt the court and miniſtry for their deſpotic government, by which the whole nation was oppreſſed, that all his efforts to quell and to keep the citizens quiet proved inſufficient. Papers were ſtuck up in ſeveral parts of the city, exciting the people to a general inſurrection. Which occaſioned another order [a] from the privy-council, to command the lord-mayor to draw forth the city trained-bands, to ſuppreſs diſorderly and riotous meetings, and diſperſe vagrant and other idle perſons gathered together. Incendiary papers ſtuck up. Order for aſſembling train bands

Neither did matters ſtop here. The king, ſtill in want of money, committed ſeveral [b] of the alder- Four aldermen committed to priſon.

[a] On the 14th day of *May*.

[b] *Viz.* Sir *Nicholas Rainton* committed to the *Marſhalſea*, alderman *Somes* to the *Fleet*, alderman *Atkins* to the *King's Bench*, and alderman *Geere* to the *Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter*, in order that they might be examined apart.

A. D. 1640. men to priſon, for refuſing to give in to the privy-council the names of the moſt ſubſtantial inhabitants in each ward, in order to be forced to advance the ſums his majeſty ſhould ſee proper, without power of parliament, and to aſſeſs upon them all the ſum of 200,000l. The attorney-general was ordered alſo to proceed againſt the ſaid aldermen in the ſtar-chamber. And the flame was ſtill increaſed by another order of the privy-council to proſecute the lord-mayor and the ſheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, &c. for their contempt and default in the proſecution of the writ for ſhip-money, iſſued out to diſtrain certain merchants and citizens for the non-payment thereof. But this did not at all affect the firmneſs of thoſe magiſtrates; who, to ſhew that they did not act in contempt of his majeſty, but only in oppoſition to his evil counſellors, who were endeavouring to force them to join in the execution of their illegal meaſures and orders, immediately complied with his majeſty's command, about the ſame time, to furniſh him with 4000 able-bodied men, well-accoutred and conducted, to march and join his army againſt the *Scots*; under his royal promiſe of being repaid the expence out of his majeſty's exchequer. And the citizens did afterwards advance his majeſty a conſiderable ſum of money, in conſideration of another charter.

Proſecution ordered againſt lord-mayor and ſheriffs in regard to ſhip-money

K. Charles I.'s ſecond charter.

By which, having firſt recited their former privileges of package, ſurvey, or ſcavage of all goods, and of baillage, "his majeſty, in conſideration "of 4200l. confirms the ſaid offices, and created,

5 "ordained,

" ordained, and conſtituted an office or officer A. D.
" of package of all ſorts of goods and merchan- 1640.
" dize whatſoever; and an office of cariage and
" portage of all wools, &c. and merchandize
" whatſoever: and did ratify and confirm the fees
" ſet down in the tables hereunto annexed, due
" to the ſaid office. And his majeſty did alſo give
" and grant the ſaid offices of ſcavage or ſurvey-
" ing, baillage, package, carriage, and portage,
" and their lawful fees, to the lord-mayor and citi-
" zens of *London*, to be exerciſed and occupied by
" ſufficient miniſters or deputies," with this par-
ticular clauſe, " That no other porter or carrier,
" or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall
" preſume to intermit or intrude him or them-
" ſelves to carry or lade any of the ſaid goods or
" merchandizes, from any wharf or ſhore within
" the limits aforeſaid, into any ſhip or veſſel; or
" to unlade any goods or merchandizes from any
" veſſel upon any wharf, ſhore, or lane, within
" the limits aforeſaid; without the ſpecial appoint-
" ment or licence of the ſaid mayor and common-
" alty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, or of
" their officers or deputies, for that purpoſe firſt
" had and obtained." And concludes with giv-
ing power and authority to the ſaid mayor and his
proper officers, in the foreſaid employments, " to
" give and adminiſter the oath upon the holy
" evangeliſts, from time to time, to all ſuch per-
" ſons ſuſpected or to be ſuſpected of withdraw-
" ings, concealments, colourings, frauds, covins.
" And that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid
" mayor,

A. D. 1640. "mayor, his miniſter, and deputy, or officer for "the time being, by all lawful ways and means "to compel all ſuch perſons ſuſpected, or to be "ſuſpected, as ſhall refuſe or deny to take the ſaid "oath, to take the ſame oath." Which charter is dated the 5th day of *September*, in the 16th year of his reign.

The SCAVAGE *Table of rates inwards.*

A

	s.	d.
ALLUM, the weight qt. 112lb.	0	1
Amotto, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
Apples and pears, the little barrel	0	0¼
Aquavitæ, the hogſhead	0	6
Argil, white or red, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1¼

B

Babies heads, the dozen	0	0½
Bacon, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	4
Bandſtrings, the dozen knots	0	0¼
Balks — Great, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	1	8
Balks — Middle, the C. qt. ditto	0	9
Balks — Small, the C. qt. ditto	0	4
Barlings, the C. qt. ditto	0	4
Barley, the quarter qt. eight buſhels	0	0¼
Barilla or ſaffora, the barrel, qt. C. weight	0	4
Baſket-rods, the dozen bundles	0	4
Baſt-ropes, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	0½
Battery baſherows or kettles, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	6
Beef, the barrel	0	1
Bell-metal, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	2
Beans, the quarter	0	0¼
Blacking or lamb-black, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	3
Bottles of all ſorts, the dozen	0	0¼
Boards — Barrel boards, the thouſand	0	4
Boards — Clapboards, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
Boards — Pipe-boards, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
Borattos, or Bombaſins — Narrow, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	2
Borattos, or Bombaſins — Broad, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	3
Books unbound, the baſket or maund	0	8
Bow-ſtaves, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2

Braſs,

	s.	d.	A. D. 1640.
Braſs andirons, lavercocks, chafing-diſhes, and all other braſs or latten wrought, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3	
Brimſtone, the C. weight 112lb.	0	0½	
Briſtles, the dozen pound	0	0½	
Buckrams { Of *Germany*, the dozen pieces	0	3	
Buckrams { Of *France*, the dozen pieces	0	2	
Buffins, Liles and Mocadoes { Narrow, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	1	
Buffins, Liles and Mocadoes { Broad, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	2	
Bull-ruſhes, the load	0	1	
Burs for mill-ſtones, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3	
Butter, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1	
C			
Cable-ropes for cordage, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1	
Cabinets { Great, the piece	0	2	
Cabinets { Small, the piece	0	1	
Caddas or crewel ribbons, the dozen pieces qt. each piece 36 yards	0	1	
Candle-wick, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1	
Candles of tallow, the dozen pound	0	0½	
Capers, the C. pound qt. five ſcore	0	2	
Capravans, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	3	
Cards { Playing cards, the ſmall groſs qt. 12 dozen pair	0	2	
Cards { Wool cards, the dozen pair	0	0½	
Carpets { *Turkey*, *Perſia*, *Eaſt-India*, and *Venice*, long, the piece	0	6	
Carpets { Of the ſame, or like ſorts, ſhort, the piece	0	4	
Carpets { Carpets of all other ſorts, the piece	0	0½	
Caſes { For looking-glaſſes, gilt, from No. 3. to No. 10. the dozen	0	1½	
Caſes { For looking-glaſſes, ungilt, the dozen	0	0½	
Chamlets mohair, and *Turkey* grograms, each 15 yards	0	1½	
Cheeſe, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1	
Cherries, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1½	
Cloth { French woollen, each 20 yards	0	8	
Cloth { Scarlet, the yard	0	1	
Cochineal { Silveſter, or Campecha, the lb.	0	0½	
Cochineal { Of all other ſorts, the lb.	0	1	
Combs of box, or light wood, the groſs qt. 12 dozen	0	0½	
Copper bricks or plates, round or ſquare, the C. weight	0	4	
Copperas, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1	
Corral, rough or poliſhed, the maſt qt. 22lb.	0	2	
Cork, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1	
Cork, the dozen pieces, for ſhoemakers	0	0½	
D			
Deal boards of all ſorts, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	1	0	
Dogs of earth, the ſmall groſs qt. 12 dozen	0	1½	

A. D.		s.	d.
1640.	Durance of { With thread, each 15 yards	0	1½
	Duretty { With ſilk, each 15 yards	0	2
	Drugs { Amber-greaſe, the ounce	0	1½
	Alloſicatrina, the pound	0	0½
	Barley hulled, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Carway and comin-ſeed, the C. weight	0	1½
	China roots, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Civet, the ounce	0	1
	Gum Armoniac, the C.	0	6
	Muſk, the ounce	0	1
	Muſk-cods, the dozen	0	1
	Saunders, white or red, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Treacle, common, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Turpentine, common, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	F		
	Feathers for beds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Fiſh { Cod-fiſh, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4
	Cole-fiſh, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
	Eels, the barrel	0	1
	Eels quick, the ſhip-lading	10	0
	Herrings, white or red, the laſt	0	6
	Lings, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6
	Lub-fiſh, the C. qt. ditto	0	2
	Croplings, the C. ditto	0	1
	Titlings, the C. ditto	0	0½
	Sturgeon, the firkin	0	1
	Sturgeon, the keg	0	0½
	Salmon, the barrel	0	1½
	Flax, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Flax undreſt, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Flax dreſt or wrought, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	4
	Frankincenſe, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Fuſtians { Barmillions, the piece, or two half pieces, qt. 15 yards each half piece	0	2
	Naple fuſtians, tripe, or velvet, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	2
	Furrs { Bever-ſkins, the piece	0	0½
	Bever-bellies, or wombs, the dozen	0	4
	Budge, tawed or untawed, the C. weight, qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Fox-ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Fonies without tails, the dozen	0	1½
	G		
	Galley-diſhes, each 12 dozen	0	1
	Galls, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Glaſs for windows, the cheſt or caſe	0	3
	Glaſs, called *Venice* drinking-glaſſes, the dozen	0	0½

Glaſſes,

		s.	d.	A. D.
Glaſſes, Looking-glaſſes	Half-penny ware, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0½	1640.
	Penny ware, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0½	
	Of ſteel, ſmall dozen	0	0½	
	Of ſteel, large dozen	0	1	
	Of cryſtal, ſmall dozen, under No. 6.	0	1	
	Of cryſtal, middle, the dozen, No. 6.	0	2	
	Of cryſtal, the dozen, No. 7, 8, 9, 10	0	4	
	Of cryſtal, the dozen, No. 11, 12.	1	6	
Glaſs-ſtone-plates for ſpectacles, rough, the dozen		0	0½	
Glaſs-plates, or ſights for looking-glaſſes, unſoiled	Of cryſtal, ſmall, under No. 6. the dozen	0	0½	
	Of cryſtal, No. 6. the dozen	0	0½	
	Of cryſtal, No. 7, 8, 9, 10, the dozen	0	1	
	Of cryſtal, No. 11, 12, the dozen	1	0	
Gloves of Spaniſh leather, the dozen pair		0	0½	
Grain for dyers	Of ſcarlet powder, the pound	0	0½	
	Of Sevil, in berries and grain, of *Portugal* or *Rotta*, the pound	0	0½	
Grocery	Almonds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3	
	Anniſeeds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb	0	2	
	Cloves, the C. weight, qt. five ſcore	1	6	
	Currants, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2	
	Dates, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3	
	Figs, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1	
	Fuſſes of cloves, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	8	
	Ginger, the C. qt. five ſcore	1	0	
	Liquoriſh, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½	
	Mace, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	2	0	
	Nutmegs, ditto	1	6	
	Pepper, the C. qt. ditto	0	6	
	Prunes, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1	
	Raiſins of the ſun, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	
	Raiſins great, or *Malaga*, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	1	0	
	Cinnamon, the C. weight, qt. five ſcore	1	0	
	Sugar: Refined, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	10	
	Sugar: Candy, brown or white, the C. weight	0	8	
	Sugar: Muſcavadoes and white, the C. weight	0	4	
	Sugar: St. *Thome* and *Pennellis*, the Ct. weight	0	2	
Goats-hair, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		0	6	
Gun-powder, the barrel, qt. 112lb.		0	3	
Gum Arabick, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2	

H

Hawks of all ſorts, the hawk		0	2

Hats

A. D. 1640.		s.	d.
Hats	Beaſt or ſtraw hats, the dozen	0	0¾
	Beaſt or ſtraw hats, plain, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	1½
	Wool-felts, the dozen	0	1½
	Demi-caſtors, the piece	0	0½
	Beaver hats, the piece	0	2
Headlings for pipes, hogſheads, or barrels, the thouſand		0	2
Heath for bruſhes, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Hemp	Undreſt, the ditto	0	1
	Dreſt, ditto	0	2
Hides	Buff-hides, the piece	0	0½
	Cow-Hides or horſe-hides, the dozen	0	3
Honey, the barrel		0	1½
Horſes and mares, each horſe or mare		0	6
Hops, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2

I

Indico the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		2	0
Indico duſt, ditto		0	8
Incle	Wrought, the dozen pound	0	1½
	Roles, the dozen pieces, of 36 yards each piece	0	1
	Unwrought, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	0	4
Iron wrought, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Iron unwrought, the ton		0	6
Iron pots, the dozen		0	1½

L

Lattin, *vocat*	Shaven Lattin, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	6
	Black Lattin the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3
Lace	Bone-lace of thread, the dozen yards	0	0½
	Silk-bone-lace, the pound, qt. 16 ounces	0	2
	Silk lace of all other ſorts, the pound, qt. 16 ounces	0	1
Lemons	The thouſand	0	1
	Juice of Lemons, the pipe	0	6
	Pickled Lemons, the pipe	0	3
Linſeed, the quarter		0	1
Leaves of gold, the C. leaves, qt. five ſcore		0	0½
Lures for hawks, the dozen		0	0½
Leather	Bazel leather, the dozen ſkins	0	0½
	Hangings, gilt, the piece	0	3
	Leather for maſks, the dozen lb.	0	2
Lutes, the dozen		0	4
Luteſtrings	Catling, the great groſs, qt. 12 ſmall groſs of knots	0	0½
	Minikins, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen of knots	0	0¼

Linnens

		s.	d.	A. D.
Linnens	*Britiſh* Cloth, the C. Ells, qt. five ſcore	0	2	1640.
	Brabant, *Emden*, *Flemiſh*, *Freeze*, *Gentiſh*, *Holland*, *Iſſingham*, *Overiſſily*, *Rowſe*, and *Cowfield* cloths, or plats, each piece 30 ells	0	2	
	Callicoes or Dutties the piece	0	0½	
	Cambricks the whole piece, qt. 13 ells	0	2	
	Damaſk for tabling: Of *Holland*, making the dozen yards	0	4	
	Damaſk for tabling: Of *Silecia*, making the dozen yards	0	2	
	Damaſk for towelling and napkenning. Of *Holland*, making the dozen yards	0	1	
	Damaſk for towelling and napkenning. Of *Silefia*, making the dozen yards	0	2	
	Diaper for tabling: Of *Holland*, making the dozen yards	0	1	
	Diaper for tabling: Of *Silecia*, making the dozen yards	0	0½	
	Diaper for towelling and napkening: Of *Holland*, making the dozen yards	0	1	
	Diaper for towelling and napkening: Of *Silefia*, making the dozen yards	0	0½	
	French canvas and line, ell and half quarter broad, or upwards, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	8	
	French or *Normandy* canvas and line, narrow vandales, or vittry canvas, *Dutch* barras and *Heſſian* canvas, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	
	Gutting and ſpruce canvas drillinges pack, duck hinderlands, middle good headlock, *Muſcovy* linnen, narrow, *Hamburgh* cloth, narrow, and *Iriſh* cloth, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	1	
	Hamburgh and *Sileſia* cloth, broad, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3	
	Poldavis, the bolt	0	1	
	Lawns, the whole piece, qt. 13 ells	0	2	
	Callicoe lawns, the piece	0	0½	
	French lawns, the piece	0	0½	
	Lockrams, the piece, of all ſorts, qt. 106 ells	0	1½	
	Southwick, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	1½	
	Straſbourg linnen, each 30 ells	0	1	
	Striped or tufted canvas, with thread, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	1	
	Striped, tufted, or quilted canvas, with ſilk, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	1	
Littimus,	the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1	

Malt

A. D. 1649.		s.	d.
	M		
	Malt, the quarter	0	0½
	Magnus, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Masks of velvet or satten, the dozen	0	1
	Masts: Great, the mast	0	2
	Masts: Middle, the mast	0	1
	Masts: Small, the mast	0	0½
	Maps printed, the ream	0	1
	Madder: Crop madder, and all other bale madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Madder: Fat madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Madder: Mull madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	0½
	Meal, the last, qt. 12 barrels,	0	4
	Mocado ends, the dozen pounds	0	1½
	O		
	Oats, the quarter	0	0½
	Oil: *Seville*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Provence*, *Portugal* and sallad oil, the ton	2	8
	Oil: Rape and linseed oil, the ton	2	6
	Oil: Train-oil of *Greenland* or *Newfoundland*, the ton	1	4
	Olives, the hogshead	0	4
	Onions: The C. bunches	0	1
	Onions: Seed, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3
	Oranges, the 1000	0	1
	Orchal, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	P		
	Packthread the C. qt. five score	0	1½
	Pans: Dripping or frying-pans, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Pans: Warming-pans, the dozen	0	1½
	Paper: Brown, the C. bundles	0	6
	Paper: Of all other sorts, each five score reams	1	8
	Pease, the quarter	0	0½
	Pitch and tar, the last	0	3
	Plates: Single, white or black, the C. plates	0	1
	Plates: Double ditto	0	2
	Pomegranates, the thousand	0	2
	Pork, the barrel	0	1½
	Pots: Of earth or stone, covered, the C. qt. five score	0	1
	Pots: Of earth or stone, uncovered, the C. cast, qt. a gallon to every cast, if in one plot or more	0	2
	Q		
	Quails, the dozen	0	0¼
	Quicksilver, the C. lb. qt. five score	0	10
	Quinces, the C. qt. five score	0	0½
	R		
	Rape-seed, the quarter	0	1
	Rosin, the ton	0	6

Rice,

		s.	d.	A. D.
Rice, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1	1640.
Rye, the quarter		0	0½	
Rims for ſieves, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen		0	0½	
	S			
Saffron the lb.		0	0½	
Safflore, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		0	4	
Salt, the C. weight		0	2	
Salt-petre, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½	
Sayes	Double ſayes, or *Flanders* ſerges, the piece	0	3	
	Hounſcot ſayes, and middle ſayes, the piece	0	2	
Shumack, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½	
Silk, vocat.	*Bridges* ſilk, *Granadoes*, *Naples*, *Organſine*, *Pole*, and *Spaniſh* ſattin, ſilk, ſlear ſilk, fine and thrown ſilk, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0	1	
	Raw *China* ſilk, the lb. qt. 24 ounces	0	1	
	Ferret or Floret ſilk, ſillozel, ſleave ſilk, coarſe the lb. qt. 14 ounces	0	0½	
	Raw long ſilk, the lb. qt. 14 ounces	0	0½	
	Raw ſhort ſilk, and raw *Morea* ſilk, the lb. qt. 24 ounces	0	0½	
Silk ſtockings, the pair		0	0½	
Silk	Boradoes of ſilk, *Catalopha*, *China*, damaſk, ſilk, chamlet, china, grogram, phillioſellas, narrow, tabbies of ſilk towers, taffaty, the dozen yards	0	2	
	Silk grogram narrow, ſilk ſay calunaucoes and phillioſellas, broad, the dozen yards	0	4	
	Silk grograms, broad, caff or damaſk, the dozen yards	0	4	
Silk, wrought	Sattins			
	Bolonia, *Lukes*, *Jean*, and other of like making, the dozen yards	0	6	
	Bridges ſattin, *China* and *Turkey* fattin, the dozen yards	0	1½	
	Sarcenets			
	Of *Bologna* or *Florence*, the dozen ells	0	1½	
	Of *China*, the dozen ells	0	1	
	Cypreſs			
	Of ſilk, broad, the dozen yards	0	0½	
	Of ſilk, narrow, each 24 yards	0	0½	
	Taffaties			
	Ell broad, each dozen yards	0	2	
	China and *Levant*, each dozen yards	0	0½	
	Velvets			
	China velvet, each dozen yards	0	1	
	All other velvets or pluſhes, each dozen yards	0	6	

A. D. 1640.		l.	d.
Skins	Cordovant ſkins, the dozen	0	2
	Goat-ſkins in the hair, the dozen	0	1
	Kid-ſkins of all ſorts, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
Smalt, the C lb. qt. five ſcore		0	4
Spars	Bonniſpars, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
	Cantſpars, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Small ſpars, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
Stones	Dog-ſtones, the laſt	0	6
	Marble-ſtones, the ton	0	8
	Mill-ſtones, the piece	0	6
	Quern-ſtones, the laſt	0	2
Sword-blades, the dozen		0	1
Staves	Pipe or hogſhead ſtaves, the thouſand	0	6
	Barrel ſtaves ditto	0	3
	Firkin ditto	0	1½
Steel	Long ſteel, wiſp ſteel, and ſuch like, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Gad ſteel, the half barrel	0	4
Succads, wet or dry, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	10
Syder the ton		0	4
T			
Tallow, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Tapeſtry	With hair, the C. *Flemiſh* ells, qt. five ſcore	0	4
	With wool ditto	0	6
	With caddas ditto	1	0
	With ſilk, the dozen *Flemiſh* ells	0	2
Tarras, the barrel		0	0½
Tazells, the thouſand		0	0½
Tykes of all ſorts, the tyke		0	1½
Thread	*Bridges* thread, the dozen lb.	0	1
	Outnal thread, the dozen lb.	0	1
	Whited brown or pieceing thread, the dozen lb.	0	1½
	Sifters thread, the lb.	0	0½
	Lyons or *Paris* thread, the bale, qt. C. bolts	0	8
Tobacco	*Spaniſh* verins, *Brazil* tobacco, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	0
	St. *Chriſtopher*'s tobacco, or the like, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	0
Tow, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	0½
Tiles, vocat. Pantiles, or *Flanders* tiles, the thouſand		0	2
W			
Wax, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	4
Wainſcot, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	6
Whale-fins, the dozen		0	1
Wheat, the quarter, eight buſhels		0	1
Woad	*Iſland* woad, the ton	1	0
	Tholouſe woad, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	1

		s.	d.	A. D.
Wood	Box-wood, the thouſand pieces	0	2	1640.
	Brazil or *Fernando* buck-wood, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	
	Brazeletto or *Jamaica* wood, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1	
	Fuſtick, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	0½	
	Red or *Guinea* wood, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2	
	Sipeet-wood of *Eaſt-India*, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	
Wool	Beaver wool, the lb.	0	1	
	Cotton wool, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3	
	Iriſh Combed, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4	
	Iriſh Uncombed, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	2	
	Eſtridge wool, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2	
	Polonia ditto	0	3	
	French ditto	0	2	
	Lambs ditto	0	3	
	Spaniſh ditto	0	4	
	Red ditto, the lb.	0	0½	
Wire, vocat. Littin wire, and all other wire, the C. wt.		0	4	
Wine eager, the ton		0	6	
Wines	*Gaſcoyne* and *French* wines, and all other wines of the growth of the *French* king's dominion, the ton	0	2	
	Rhenish wine, the awm	0	6	
	Muſkadell, and all other wines of the growth of the *Levant*, the butt	1	0	
	Sack, *Canary*, *Malaga*, *Madera*, *Rumney*, baſtard, tent, and *Alicant* wines, the pipe	1	0	

Y

Yarn	Cable yarn, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Camel grogram, or mohair yarn, the C. qt. five ſcore lb.	1	6
	Cotton yarn, the C lb. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Iriſh yarn, the pack, qt. four C. weight, at ſix ſcore lb. to the C.	0	6
	Raw linnen yarn, *Dutch* or *French*, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Spruce or *Muſcovy* yarn, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2

All other goods, not mentioned in this TABLE, *ſhall pay, for ſcavage duties inward, after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his Majeſty's late book of* RATES. *And all other, not expreſſed therein, ſhall pay the ſame rates, according to the true value.*

A. D. 1640.

The BALLIAGE Duties outwards.

		s.	d.
Beer, the ton		0	4
Canvas, the C. ells, at ſix ſcore		0	2
Coals, the chaldron		0	1
Drapery	Broad cloth, the piece	0	1½
	Kerſies of all ſorts, ditto	0	0½
	Perpetuannoes, ditto	0	0½
	Stuffs, woollen or worſted, the ſingle piece	0	0½
	Ditto, the double piece	0	1
Dying commodities	Cochineal, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	7
	Indico, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Wood of all ſorts for dyers, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Fuſtians, *Engliſh*, each 15 yards		0	0½
Grocery	Cloves, mace, nutmegs, or cinnamon, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Pepper or ginger, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Raiſins, the piece or frail	0	0½
	Raiſins of the ſun, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Iron	The ton unwrought	0	6
	Wrought, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
Lamprones, the thouſand		0	0½
Lead, the fodder		0	6
Saffron, the lb.		0	0½
Salt, the wey		0	2
Salt-petre, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Silk, raw or thrown, the lb. qt. 16 ounces		0	0¼
Skins and Furrs	Bever Skins, the C. qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Badger ſkins, the C. qt. ditto	0	6
	Coney ſkins, black, ditto	0	2
	Cat ſkins, ditto	0	2
	Calf ſkins, ditto	0	2
	Fox ſkins, ditto	0	6
	Fitches, the timber	0	1
	Morkin, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Otter ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Sheep or lamb, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Squirrel ſkins, the thouſand	0	1
Tin or pewter, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Wax, ditto		0	2
Wool of all ſorts, ditto		0	2

Other

Other merchandize, liquid and dry, that are not particularly rated in this Table, *ſhall pay* balliage duties *outward by their bulk, as followeth:* A. D. 1640.

	s.	d.
A Great pack, truſs, or fardel, containing between fifteen or twenty cloths, or other goods to that proportion	1	6
An ordinary pack, truſs, or fardel, containing in bigneſs about ten or twelve cloths, or twelve or fourteen baize, or to the like proportion, in friezes, cottons, or other goods	1	0
A bale containing three or four cloths, or four or five baize, or the like proportion in other goods	0	6
For a great maund or great baſket	0	8
For a ſmall maund or baſket, poize three C. wt. or under	0	8
For a hamper or coffer, poize two C. wt. or under	0	3
For a but or pipe	0	8
For a hogſhead or puncheon	0	4
For a barrel	0	1
For a firkin	0	2
For a dry fat	0	8
For a drum fat	0	4
For a bale	0	6
For a great cheſt or great caſe	0	8
For a ſmall cheſt or caſe, poize three C. wt. or under	0	4
For a ſmall box	0	2
For a great trunk	0	6
For a ſmall trunk, poize not above two C. wt.	0	3
For a bag or ſack	0	4
For a ſeron	0	3

The PACKAGE *Table of Rates.*

A

Arnetto, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	3
Aquavitæ, the hogſhead		0	4
Argal, white or red, the C. weight qt. 112 lb.		0	1½
Aſhes	Aſhes, pot-aſhes, the barrel, qt. two C. wt.	0	2
	Soap-aſhes, the laſt	1	0
Awl-blades for ſhoe-makers, the thouſand		0	0½

B

Barrilla or Saffora, the barrel, qt. two C. weight		0	4
Beer, the ton		0	6
Birding ſhot-lead, the C. weight qt. 112 lb.		0	2

A. D.		l.	d.
1640.	Books, the maund	0	1
	Bottles of glaſs, covered with leather, the dozen	0	1
	Brimſtone, the C. weight qt. 112 lb.	0	1
	Bruſhes, the dozen	0	0½
	Broken glaſs, the barrel	0	0½
Buttons, vocat.	Braſs, ſteel, copper, or lattin buttons, the great groſs, qt. 12 ſmall groſs	0	1
	Hair buttons, the great groſs	0	1
	Silk buttons, ditto	0	0½
	Thread buttons, ditto	0	0½
	Buckweed, the quarter	0	1
	Buckrams of all ſorts, the dozen pieces	0	2

C

	Caps for ſailors, Monmouth and others, the dozen	0	1
	Canary ſeed, the buſhel	0	0½
	Cloaks, old, the piece	0	0½
	Copperas, the C. weight qt. 112 lb.	0	1½
Cochineal	Silveſter or Campecha, the lb.	0	0½
	Of all other ſorts, the lb.	0	1
	Cobweb lawns, each 15 yards	0	0½

D

Drugs, vocat.	Aſſafetida, gum-armoniack, gum-lack, olibanum, and ſaſſafras-wood, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Caſſia Fiſtula, the C. qt. ditto	0	1
	Caſſia Lignea, the C. lb. ditto	0	8
	Cubebs, the C. ditto	0	6
	Rhubarb, the lb.	0	1
	Scamony, ditto	0	1

E

	Elephants teeth, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Eſtridge, alias Oſtrich, feathers, the lb. undreſt	0	0½

F

	Fileings of iron, called ſwarf, the barrel	0	2
	Flaſks of horn, the dozen	0	1
	Flax dreſt, the C. weight qt. 112 lb.	0	4
	Flax undreſt, ditto	0	2
	Frankincenſe, ditto	0	1½
Fiſh	Herrings full or ſhotten, the laſt	0	6
	Stock-fiſh of all ſorts, the laſt	0	6
Fuſtians	Engliſh Million, the piece, qt. two half pieces of 15 yards the piece	0	1
	Venetian, Engliſh make, each 15 yards	0	1

Gauls

G

A. D. 1640.

		s.	d.
Gauls the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Glue, ditto		0	1
Glovers clipping, the maund or baſket		0	1½
Grains	Scarlet powder, and of *Sevil* in berries, and grain of *Portugal* or *Rotta*, the C. lb.	2	6
	Grain *French* or *Guiney*, the C. lb.	0	4
Garble	Of cloves, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Of Almonds, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Of Ginger, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	0	1
	Of mace, ditto	0	9
	Of pepper, ditto	0	3
Gloves	Back leather, the dozen pair	0	1
	Gloves with ſilk fringe and faced with taffaty, the dozen pair	0	1
	Gloves lined with coney or lamb-ſkins, or plain, the dozen pair	0	0½
Grocery, vocat. I.	Almonds, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Anniſeeds, ditto	0	2
	Cloves, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	1	0
	Currants, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3
	Dates, ditto	0	4
	Figs, ditto	0	0½
	Ginger, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	9
	Liquoriſh, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Mace, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Nutmegs, ditto	1	1
	Prunes, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	0½
	Raiſins, great and Malaga, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Raiſins of the ſun, ditto	0	2
	Sugar-candy, ditto	0	8
	Sugar of St. *Thome* and *Pennellis*, ditto	0	3
	Sugar of all ſorts, ditto	0	6
	Cinnamon, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	1	0

H

Hemp, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Hats	Bever hats, the piece	0	2
	Demi-caſters, ditto	0	1
	Felt hats plain, the dozen	0	1½
	Ditto lined and faced, the dozen	0	2
Hair	Coney hair, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Hair of goats or kids, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Ox or cow tail hair, the C. wt. qt. 112lb	0	0½
Horns	Ink-horns, the ſmall groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0½
	Horns of lanthorn, the 1000 leaves	0	2
	Tips of horns, the 1000	0	1
Hops, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2

A. D. 1640.

I

	s.	d.
Indico of all ſorts, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	1	0
Indico-duſt, ditto	0	6
India hides, the C. ditto	1	6
Iriſh rugs, the piece	0	1
Iron, the ton, unwrought	0	6
Iron wrought, the C. wt.	0	1
Iron ſpurs, the dozen pair	0	1
Ivory combs, the dozen lb.	0	2

K

Knives	*London* knives ordinary, the ſmall groſs	0	3
	Sheffield knives, ditto	0	1½
	Shoemaker's paring knives, ditto	0	0½

L

Lace	Bone-lace of thread, the dozen yards	0	0½
	Silk lace, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0	1½
Lamparnes, the thouſand		0	1½
Lead, the fodder		0	8
Lemons pickled, the pipe		0	3
Lemon juice, ditto		0	6
Linſeed, the quarter		0	0½
Linnen	Callico, the piece	0	0½
	Cambricks, two half pieces, 13 ells	0	1½
	Damaſk for tabling of all ſorts, the doz. yards	0	2
	Damaſk for towelling and napkening of all ſorts, the doz. yards	0	1
	Diaper of all ſorts, for tabling, the doz. yards	0	1
	Diaper for towelling and napkening, of all ſorts, the doz. yards	0	0½
	Lawns, the piece, qt. 13 ells	0	1½
	Linnen cloth, called *Brabant*, *Embden*, *Flemiſh* frieze, *Kentiſh* holland, *Iſingham*, *Overiſilis* and *Rows* cloth, each 30 ells	0	2
	French or *Normandy* canvas, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3
	Dutch barras, *Heſſians* and *Vittry* canvas, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3
	Canvas tufted, ſtriped or quilted with copper, ſilk, or thread, or ſuch like, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	1
Linnen ſhreds, the maund		0	2

M

Madder, all but mull madder, the C. wt. qt. 112 lb.		0	2
Meaſſes, the hogſhead		0	4
Muſtard-ſeed, the C. wt. qt. 112 lb.		0	0½

		s.	d.	A. D. 1640.
N				
Nails	Chair nails, braſs or copper, the thouſand	0	0½	
	Copper nails, roſe nails, and ſaddle nails, the ſum qt. ten thouſand	0	0½	
O				
Oaker, red or yellow, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1	
Onion-ſeed, ditto		0	4	
Orchal, ditto		0	1	
Ox-bones, the thouſand		0	1	
Ox-guts, the barrel		0	2	
Oil	*Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal*, linſeed, or rape oil, the ton	1	4	
	Train or whale oil, ditto	0	8	
Oſtrich feathers. *See* Eſtridge.				
P				
Paper, printed or copy paper, the C. reams, qt. five ſcore		1	6	
Pewter, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	4	
R				
Rape-ſeed, the quarter		0	1	
Rape cakes, the thouſand		0	0½	
Red lead, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1	
Red earth, ditto		0	0½	
Rice, ditto		0	6	
Roſin, the ton				
S				
Saffron, the lb.		0	1	
Salt, the weigh		0	2	
Salt-petre, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2	
Seamorſe teeth, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore		0	10	
Sea coals, the chaldron		0	4	
Stockings	Children's ſtockings, the dozen pair	0	0½	
	Kerſey or leather ſtockings, ditto	0	1	
	Silk ſtockings, the pair	0	0½	
	Worſted ſtockings, the dozen pair	0	2	
	Woollen knit ſtockings, ditto	0	1½	
Shumack, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2	
Skins and Furs	Badger ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6	
	Beyer ſkins, ditto	2	6	
	Cat ſkins, ditto	0	4	
	Calf ſkins, ditto	0	8	
	Coney ſkins grey, tawed, ſeaſoned or ſtag, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	
	Elk ſkins, the piece	0	0½	
	Fitches, the timber	0	1	
	Fox ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	8	
	Jennet ſkins, black, ſeaſoned or raw	0	0½	

Kid

A. D. 1640.		s.	d.
	Skins and Furs: Kid skins, the C. qt. five score	0	2
	Lamb skins, tawed or in the oil, the C. qt. six score	0	6
	Morkins, tawed or raw, the C. qt. six score	0	4
	Otter skins, the C. qt. five score	0	8
	Rabbit skins, ditto	0	1
	Sheep skins, the C. qt. six score	0	6
	Sheep pelts, the C. qt. five score	0	3
	Squirrel skins, the thousand	0	3
	Silk of all sorts, raw, the lb. of 16 ounces	0	1
	Silk nubs, or husks of silk, the C. lb. qt. 21 ounces to a pound	0	4
	Silk, *English* thrown, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0	1
	Silver, vocat. Quick-silver, the C. qt. five score	0	8
	Slip, the barrel	0	1
	Stuffs, vocat.: Buffins, the piece broad, qt. 14 yards	0	2
	Ditto, narrow	0	1
	Bridgwaters, the piece	0	2
	Carral, ditto	0	1
	Cametians, the piece, qt. 25 yards	0	2
	Camblets or grograms, the piece, qt. about 14 or 15 yards	0	2
	Damaſellours, or damaſins, the piece	0	2
	Durance, ditto	0	1
	Dimity, each 30 yards	0	1
	Floramedas, the piece	0	1
	Fugaratoes, ditto	0	2
	Hangings, of *Briſtol*, or ſtriped ſtuff, the piece	0	4
	Lindſey-woolſey, the piece	0	1½
	Liles, the piece, broad or narrow, not above 15 yards	0	2
	Mocadoes, double, the piece, qt. 28 yards	0	2
	Ditto, ſingle or tufted, the piece, qt. 14 yards	0	1
	Mohair, the piece, qt. about 15 yards	0	1½
	Meſſellawny, the piece, qt. about 30 yards	0	1
	Perpetuanoes, the piece, ell broad	0	2½
	Paragon or paropas, the piece	0	2
	Piramides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow	1	0
	Ditto, broad	0	2
	Raſhes, of all ſorts, the piece, qt. 24 yards	0	4
	Sayes, hounſcot or mild, the piece	0	3
	Ditto, of all ſorts	0	2½
	Serges, double, the piece, yard broad, qt. 24 yards	0	3
	Soap: Hard caſtle, the C. wt. qt. 112 lb.	0	2
	The barrel	0	3
	Spectacles, without caſes, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0½
	Succads, wet or dry, the C. lb. qt. five score	0	8

Tallow

A. D. 1640.

		s.	d.
	T		
Tallow, the C. wt. qt, 112lb,		0	1
Tapeſtry	With hair, the C. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore	0	4
	With wool, ditto	0	6
	With caddas, ditto	1	0
	With ſilk, the dozen Flemiſh ells	0	2
Taffaty	Taffaty, ell broad, the dozen yards	0	2
	Silk taffaty, broad, ditto	0	4
	Ditto, narrow	0	2
Thread, white, brown, or coloured, ditto		0	1
Thread points, the great groſs		0	0½
Tiffany, each dozen yards		0	1
Tobacco	Spaniſh tobacco, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	0
	Of all other ſorts, ditto	0	6
Tin	Tin, unwrought, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3½
	Ditto, wrought	0	4
	V		
Velures	Engliſh, the ſingle piece	0	2
	Ditto, double	0	2
Vinegar of wine, the ton		0	2½
	W		
Wax	Engliſh wax, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	4
	Ditto hard, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	8
Woollen drapery, vocat.	Baize ſingle, the piece	0	2
	Double, ditto	0	4
	Minikin baize, the piece	0	6
	Broad cloth, the ſhort piece, qt. 24 yards	0	6
	Broad cloth, the long piece, qt. 32 yards	0	8
	Cotton, of all ſorts, the C. goads	0	6
	Devonſhire dozens, the piece	0	1
	Fixadoes, the piece	0	3
	Kerſies, of all ſorts, the piece	0	2
	Liſts of cloths, the 1000 yards	0	6
	Northern dozens, the ſingle piece	0	3
	Ditto, double piece	0	6
	Penny-ſtones, the piece	0	2
	Spaniſh cloth, Engliſh making, each 20 yards	0	6
Waiſt-coats	Of Kerſey or flannel, the dozen	0	2
	Of woollen knit, ditto	0	4
	Of worſted ditto, the piece	0	0½
	Wrought with cruel, the piece	0	0½
	With ſilk	0	1
Wool	Cotton wool, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
	Eſtridge wool, the C. wt. qt. 112lb	0	2
	French, ditto	0	2
	Spaniſh, ditto	0	4

Worm

A. D.		s.	d.
1640.	Worm ſeed, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Wood: Box wood, the C. wt. qt. 112 lb.	0	0½
	Wood: Brazil, ditto	0	3
	Wood: Ebony, ditto	0	1½
	Wood: Fuſtick, ditto	0	0½
	Wood: Red, ditto	0	1½
	Wines: French wines, of all ſorts, the ton	0	8
	Wines: Muſkadels and wines of the *Levant*, the butt	0	6
	Wines: Sack, *Canary*, *Madera*, *Romneys*, and *Hulluck*, the butt or pipe	0	6
	Cotton yarn, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Grogram, or mohair yarn, ditto	1	6
	Raw linnen yarn, of all ſorts, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	4

All other goods not mentioned in this TABLE *ſhall pay for* Package duties, *after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his majeſty's late book of* RATES: *and all other not expreſſed therein ſhall pay the ſame rate, according to their value.*

For every entry in the *Packers* book, for writing bills to each entry outward, as uſually they have done 1s. 0

The ſtrangers ſhall pay the labouring porters for making up their goods at their own charge, as always they have done.

The ſtrangers ſhall pay the waterſide porter, belonging to the package office, *ſuch fees and duties, for landing and ſhipping their goods, as they have uſually paid within theſe ten years laſt paſt.* [i. e. *from and before the* 16 Car. I.]

The PACKER'S *waterſide-porter's* Table *of duties for landing ſtranger's goods, and the like duties or rates to be paid unto them for ſhipping out their goods.*

IMPRIMIS,	s.	d.
FOR a but of currants	1	4
For a carratel of ditto	0	8
For a quarter roll of ditto	0	4
For a bag ditto	0	4
For pieces of raiſins, the ton	1	8
For a barrel of raiſins	0	4
For all ſorts of puncheons	0	6
For a barrel of figs	0	2
For tupners and frails of figs, per ton	1	8
For brazil, or other wood for dying, per ton	1	8
For iron, the ton	1	2
For copperas, ditto	1	2

For

	s.	d.	A. D.
For oil, wine, or vinegar, ditto	1	2	1640.
For hemp and flax, the laſt	1	8	
For looſe flax and tow, the C. wt.	0	2	
For a great bag of tow	0	8	
For a ſmall ditto	0	4	
For a great bag of hops	0	8	
For a packet, or little bag of hops	0	4	
For packs, truſſes, flats, or maunds, per piece	0	8	
For a great cheſt	0	8	
For a ſmall ditto	0	4	
For all caſes, barrels, or bales, per piece	0	4	
For a bale of madder	0	8	
For a bale of ginger, ſhumack, qt. 400 wt.	0	8	
For a faggot of ſteel	0	1	
For any ſerrions, the piece	0	4	
For a fat of pot-aſhes	0	8	
For a laſt of ſoap-aſhes	1	0	
For a laſt of pitch or tar	1	0	
For a laſt of fiſh	1	0	
For wainſcots, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	5	0	
For clapboards, ditto	0	6	
For deal boards, ditto	1	4	
For a great maſt	5	0	
For a middle ditto	2	6	
For a ſmall ditto	1	3	
For great balks, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	5	0	
For middle ditto	2	6	
For ſmall ditto	1	3	
For a mill-ſtone	5	0	
For a dog-ſtone	2	6	
For a wolf-ſtone	2	0	
For a yard-ſtone	0	3	
For a grindle-ſtone	1	0	
For a ſtep-ſtone or grave-ſtone	0	8	
For quern ſtones, the laſt	1	0	
For emery-ſtones, the ton	1	2	
For ten C. wt. of *Holland* cheeſe	1	0	
For roſin, the ton	1	2	
For woad, ditto	1	2	
For a cheſt of ſugar	0	6	
For half wainſcots, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	2	6	
For raw hides, the C. qt. five ſcore	5	0	
For bonniſpars, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	
For ſmall ſpars, ditto	0	4	
For ends of bonniſpars, ditto	0	9	
For a horſe, gelding, or mare	2	6	
For allom, the ton	1	8	
For heath for bruſhes, the C. wt. qr. 112lb.	0	1	

For

A. D.		s.	d.
1640.	For iron pots, the dozen	0	3
	For rings of wier looſe, the ring	0	0½
	For pipe-ſtaves, the thouſand	2	6
	For *Rheniſh* wine, the awm	0	6
	For bur-ſtones, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	6
	For half packs of tazels, the piece	0	4
	For wicker bottles, the dozen	0	0½
	For ſtone, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	1
	For looſe fiſh, the C. landing	0	3
	For a barrel of ſalmon	0	2
	Ditto of ſtub ells	0	2
	For a bundle of baſket rods	0	0½
	For a ton of cork	1	6
	For a thouſand ox bones	1	0
	Ditto tips of horns	0	6
	Ditto of ſhank bones	1	0
	For brimſtone, the ton, looſe	1	3
	For a fodder of lead	1	4
	For rims for ſieves, the load	1	0
	For a load of fans	1	0
	For a load of buſruſhes	0	8
	For a C. rheam of paper, looſe	1	0
	For a barrel of tarras	0	2
	Ditto of ling	0	2
	For a keg of ſturgeon	0	2
	For iron backs of Chimneys, the piece	0	1
	For a C. wt. of elephant's teeth	0	1
	For copper and iron plates, per piece	0	0½
	For a hundred ſmall barrels of blacking	1	0
	For a dozen of ſcales	0	1
	For a hundred of oars	2	6
	For every twenty ſugar flags	0	4
	For a barrel of ſhot	0	4
	For a bundle of canes	0	1
	For a cage of quails	0	4
	Ditto of pheaſants	0	4
	For a winch of cable yarn	0	4
	For a firkin of ſhot	0	2

All other goods not mentioned in this TABLE *ſhall pay* portage duties, *as other goods do of like bulk or condition herein expreſſed.*

King defeated by the Scots.

The king's army being defeated at *Newburn*, the *Scots* immediately got poſſeſſion of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, which greatly alarmed the city of *London*, for fear that their ſupply of coals from thence ſhould

ſhould be cut of. But the *Scotch* commanders ſoon delivered them from thoſe apprehenſions, by a letter [a] to the city magiſtrates, in which they declared themſelves friends to the liberties of *England*, and promiſed not to ſtop the free traffic of coals in the river *Tyne*. A. D. 1640. Scots letter to the lord-mayor, &c.

There being no appearance yet of his majeſty's ſummoning a free parliament, nor an intention in the miniſtry to remove grievances, a petition was drawn up by the lord-mayor and citizens of *London*, to petition his majeſty to call a new parliament, and to redreſs the grievances complained of by the whole nation, in theſe words: Petition againſt grievances.

"*Moſt gracious ſovereign*,

"Being moved with duty and obedience, which "by the laws your petitioners owe unto your ſa- "cred majeſty, they humbly preſent unto your "princely and pious wiſdom, the ſeveral preſſing "grievances following:

"1. The preſſing and unuſual impoſitions up- "on merchandize, importing and exporting, "and the urging and levying of ſhip-money, "notwithſtanding both which, merchant ſhips "and goods have been taken and deſtroyed, both "by *Turkiſh* and other pirates.

"2. The multitude of monopolies, patents "and warrants, whereby trade in the city, and "other parts of the kingdom, is much decayed.

"3. The ſundry innovations in matters of re- "ligion.

[a] Dated the 9th of *September*, 1640.

"4.

A. D. 1640. "4. The oath of canons, lately enjoined by "the late convocation, whereby your petitioners "are in danger to be deprived of their mini- "ſters.

"5. The great concourſe of *papiſts*, and their "habitations in *London* and the ſuburbs; where- "by they have more means and opportunity of "plotting and executing their deſigns againſt the "religion eſtabliſhed.

"6. The ſeldom calling and ſudden diſſolu- "tions of parliaments, without the redreſs of "your ſubjects grievances.

"7. The impriſonment of divers citizens for "non-payment of ſhip-money and impoſitions; "and the proſecution of many others in the ſtar- "chamber, for not conforming themſelves to "committees in patents of monopolies, whereby "trade is reſtrained.

"8. The great danger your ſacred perſon is "expoſed unto in the preſent war, and the various "fears that ſeized upon your petitioners and their "families by reaſon thereof; which grievances "and fears have occaſioned ſo great a ſtop and "diſtraction to trade, that your petitioners can "neither buy, ſell, receive or pay, as formerly, "and tends to the utter ruin of the inhabitants "of this city, the decay of navigation, clothing, "and manufactures of this kingdom.

"Your humble petitioners, conceiving that "the ſaid grievances are contrary to the laws of "this kingdom, and finding by experience, that "they are not redreſſed by the ordinary courſe of "juſtice,

" juſtice, do therefore moſt humbly beſeech your " moſt ſacred majeſty to cauſe a parliament to be " ſummoned with all convenient ſpeed, whereby " they may be relieved in the premiſes: A. D. 1640.

" And your petitioners and loyal ſubjects " ſhall ever pray, &c."

The miniſtry got intelligence of this petition, while it lay in the city to be ſigned; and foreſeeing the fatal conſequences thereof to themſelves in caſe of its being carried into execution, wrote [b] to the lord-mayor and aldermen, ſignifying, that they looked upon ſuch a petition to be very dangerous, not warranted by the charters and cuſtoms of the city, and not neceſſary, as his majeſty was already about taking the ſaid grievances into conſideration, and to give thereunto all juſt redreſs: and concluding with their earneſt requeſt to do all in their power to ſtop the proceedings of the intended petition. But the citizens paid no regard to this letter, and ſent the petition above recited to his majeſty, then with his army at *York*, by a deputation from the court of aldermen and common council. Miniſtry try to prevent its being preſented.

This had ſo much effect, that, in a letter, dated the 25th of *September*, from *York*, in the king's name, it was promiſed that a parliament ſhould be called immediately, to redreſs all juſt grievances; at the ſame time requeſting a loan of 200,000l. to enable him to pay his army, and to diſband it, in caſe the negociations with the *Scots*, Its effects.

[b] 16 *September*, 1640.

A. D. 1640. at *Rippon*, in *Yorkſhire*, ſhould ſucceed; as it was expected. For which ſum, the noblemen then with his majeſty offered to join in ſecurity. The citizens promiſed to advance the ſaid ſum upon thoſe conditions. A parliament was ſummoned, and did meet on the 3d of *November*, at *Weſtminſter*: and the city, by the hands of alderman *Pennington*, delivered to the Houſe of Commons, a petition with a ſchedule of 28 articles of grievances annexed, and ſigned by 15,000 citizens and others, for the aboliſhment of epiſcopacy, with all its dependencies, roots and branches: and that all laws in behalf thereof, might be made void: alledging that their claiming an immediate call from the Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, is againſt the laws of this kingdom, and derogatory to his majeſty and his ſtate royal. In which it was thought they were ſtrongly abetted by the *Scotch* commiſſioners, who were now arrived in *London*, and had opened the kirk at *Oxford-houſe*, near *Londonſtone*, to the great liking of the *Londoners* reſorting to their *preſbyterian* worſhip.

London's petition for aboliſhment of epiſcopacy.

Loan of 100,000l. refuſed.

This was followed by an abſolute refuſal of the city magiſtrates to advance the king 100,000l. upon the credit and ſecurity of the ſubſidy-bills, alledging, "That the city were a body not conſtituted for any ſuch purpoſe, nor able to make laws for the lending of money; and that they could only perſuade and not compel." Then they preſented a petition, ſigned by 20,000 citizens, to the Houſe of Lords, to accelerate the puniſhment of the earl of *Strafford*, "Who, they

Petition for juſtice upon the earl of Strafford.

" they alledged, had counſelled the plundering of " the city, and putting it to fine and ranſom; and " had ſaid, that it would never be well, till ſome " of the aldermen were hanged up, becauſe they " would not yield to illegal levies of money." A. D. 1641.

And in the ſaid petition they complained, that notwithſtanding his majeſty's gracious promiſes to remove the heavy grievances in the church and commonwealth, many of them were not yet removed nor attended unto; but that the freedom and fulneſs of trade was ſtill greatly hindered: the affairs of the church remained unſettled: the *papiſts* tolerated and armed: the *Iriſh* army not diſbanded, nor the courts of juſtice yet reformed. And humbly praying that their ſaid grievances might be redreſſed. For redreſs of grievances.

From the ſpirit of petitioning, the *Londoners*, not meeting with the redreſs demanded from their ſuperiors, proceeded to unjuſtifiable meaſures. Their firſt outrage was levelled againſt the *popiſh* chapel in the houſe of the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. A great number of apprentices aſſembled [c] before that houſe, and threatened to pull it down, and even to kill the ambaſſador, for permitting the *Engliſh papiſts* to frequent his chapel. But this was happily prevented by the timely intervention and perſuaſions of the lord-mayor. The mob being diſperſed, his lordſhip entered, with his ſword-bearer, the ſaid houſe, and being informed, That he was then in a place where the Apprentices attack the Spaniſh ambaſſador's. Diſperſed.

[c] *April* 29, 1641.

A. D. 1641. king of *Spain* had jurisdiction, his lordship ordered the point of the city sword to be dropt; and after apologizing for the rudeness of a mob, and expaciating upon the cause thereof, as abovementioned, the ambassador replied, "That if "the mayor would prevent the *English* subjects "coming to mass in his house, he would not send "for them; but if they came, he could neither "in conscience to his religion, nor his master's "honour, deny them access to their devotions, "or protection to their persons, while they were "with him." Accordingly the lord-mayor departed, and ordered a guard to be placed at the ambassador's house, which served not only to protect his excellency from insults, but to hinder the *Roman catholic* citizens from frequenting mass in his house.

Second petition against the earl of Strafford.

On the *Sunday* following, the ministers in divers churches signified, from the pulpit, the necessity of having justice speedily executed upon some great delinquent, meaning the earl of *Strafford*, there being a design to bring the army to *London* to surprize the *Tower*, and to favour his escape.

Supported by 6000 armed citizens.

This so enflamed the citizens, that next day, 6000 of them, armed with swords, staves and cudgels, repaired in a hostile form to *Westminster*, posted themselves in all the avenues leading to the House of Lords, stopped all coaches, cried out for justice against *Strafford*, and petitioned the said house, "For as much as your petitioners under-"stand, That the *Tower* of *London* is presently to "receive a garrison of men, not of the hamlets,

"as

" as uſually they were wont to do; but conſiſting " of other perſons, under the command of a " captain, a great confident of the earl of *Straf-* " *ford*, which doth increaſe their fears of the ſud- " den deſtruction of the king and kingdom;— " and that this is done to make way for the " eſcape of the earl of *Strafford*, the grand in- " cendiary: they therefore humbly pray, that " inſtant courſe may be taken for the diſcovery " thereof; and that ſpeedy execution of juſtice " be done upon the earl of *Strafford*." A. D. 1641.

The lords complained to the commons of theſe tumultuous proceedings. But the citizens continued to aſſemble at *Weſtminſter*, till the proteſtation of both houſes of parliament, for the defence of the king and kingdom, was ſhewn unto them. Proteſtation ſigned.

The lord-mayor was ordered to diſarm all *papiſts*, within three days, under his juriſdiction: and the juſtices of peace within the bills of mortality were commanded to uſe the beſt of their endeavours to prevent his majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting the chapels of *popiſh* ambaſſadors. Papiſts diſarmed.

The time for electing of ſheriffs drawing nigh, the commonalty oppoſed the mayor's right of chuſing one of them, which he claimed by a preſcription of 300 years. They would allow him to name a fit perſon for that office; but inſiſted that he ſhould not ſerve the ſame, without their ſpecial approbation and confirmation. The controverſy was brought before the king himſelf; who referred the deciſion thereof to the houſe of Diſpute about the election of ſheriffs.

A. D. 1641. lords, who firſt recommended a reconciliation and ſettlement, by certain perſons to be appointed out of their own body; and when they found that could not be effected, their lordſhips thought proper, (with a ſalvo on both ſides) to order them to proceed in the manner following: "That

Commonalty allowed to chuſe both ſheriffs, 9 July 1641. "from this time the commonalty ſhall forthwith "proceed to the nomination and election of both "their ſheriffs for the year following, hoping "that for the firſt of the two ſheriffs, they will "make choice of that party that was nominated "by the lord-mayor: and their lordſhips do fur- "ther declare, That this order ſhall be no way "prejudicial to any right or prerogative claimed "by the lords, the mayors of the city of *London*, "for the time being; nor yet to any right or "claim made by the commons or citizens in this "matter, now in queſtion amongſt them."

The parliament being alarmed with advice from *Scotland*, that there was a deſign hatching, by the papiſts, againſt the lives of divers *Scotiſh* nobility; they ordered the lord-mayor to place a ſtrong guard in ſeveral parts of *London*, till further directions, to prevent any bad effects in this city from the ſaid conſpiracy.

City ordered to be guarded.

Loan of 50,000l. to the parliament. The great confidence that now ſubſiſted between the parliament and city, did ſoon after more ſtrongly appear in their ſubſcription-loan of 50,000l. requeſted of them for the relief of the proteſtants in *Ireland*, that had eſcaped the moſt barbarous maſſacre committed by the *papiſts* in that kingdom.

It

It is certain, that matters were not yet come to such a rupture between the city and the court, but they might have been prevented by the king, from taking the turn, they did afterwards to his ruin, and the overthrow of the government and constitution of church and nation: for never was a prince received with greater magnificence and more sincere rejoicings, than king *Charles* I. at his return through the city of *London* from *Scotland:* for which we may produce the testimony of that part of the recorder's speech to his majesty; "I can truly say this from a representative body of your city, from whence I have "my warrant; they meet you with as much love "and affection, as ever citizens of *London* met "with any of your royal progenitors, king or "queen of this kingdom; and with as hearty a "desire to shew it fully, &c." To which the king answered: "I thank my citizens of *London* "for their love: and now I see that all these tumults and disorders have only risen from the "meaner sort of people; and that the affections "of the better and main part of the city have "ever been loyal and affectionate to my person "and government. And it comforts me to see "that all those misreports that have been made "of me in my absence, have not the least power "to do me prejudice in your opinion, as may be "easily seen in this day's expressions of joy, &c." His majesty then continued with a promise to govern them according to the laws of this kingdom, and by maintaining and protecting the true pro-

A. D. 1641.

The king's reception by the city.

Recorder's speech.

His majesty's answer

A. D. 1641. teſtant religion, as by law eſtabliſhed: and to reſtore the citizens of *London* to their property in the *Iriſh* eſtate of *Londonderry*.

The proceſſion. The proceſſion was moſt brilliant. His majeſty and the prince of *Wales* rode on horſeback: the queen, duke of *York*, princeſs *Mary*, the prince elector, and the ducheſs of *Richmond*, remained in the coach. They, in grand cavalcade, entered the city by *Moorgate*, a pleaſant and convenient way being made on purpoſe for his majeſty and retinue, from *Tottenham* and *Newington*, croſs the fields to Sir *George Whitmore*'s, &c. to avoid the bad road, then almoſt impaſſable, between *Kingſland* and *Shoreditch*. From *Moorgate* they proceeded along *London-wall*, *Biſhopſgate*, thence to *Cornhill*, and forward to *Guildhall*, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained on the huſtings. After dinner the proceſſion was reſumed, and the lord-mayor, &c. conducted his majeſty to *Whitehall*, in the moſt pompous manner. For which, at parting, the king embraced the lord-mayor, thanked him, and charged him, "That in his name, the whole city might be "thanked." Of which the lord-mayor gave information to a court of common-council, called for that very purpoſe, on St. *Andrew*'s day. And the recorder, on that occaſion, having alſo read to them the ſpeech he had, in the name of the citizens, ſpoken to his majeſty, and his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, they were ſo pleaſed, That they made an order for the recorder, and a committee of aldermen and commoners, to attend his

King's thanks.

his majeſty with their moſt humble thanks for all his great and friendly favours to the city, and to prefer ſuch other deſires as they ſhould think neceſſary and convenient for the city. The king, on his part, created the lord-mayor a baronet, received this addreſs with great pleaſure and fair promiſes in favour of the city, dubbed all the aldermen attending with the order of knighthood, and cauſed the whole committee to be elegantly entertained at dinner by the earl of *Darſet* in his majeſty's name. A. D. 1641. The king's thankfulneſs.

Theſe reciprocal profeſſions of duty, affection, and loyalty on one ſide, and of love and protection on the other, might have perſuaded any body that there could never be a better proſpect for making the prince happy and glorious. But ſo unſearchable are the ſecrets of the human heart, and ſo fickle are all our ways, that, upon the 11th [d] of *December*, 1641, Mr. *Fookes*, an eminent merchant, attended by 200 merchants and others of great rank and quality in coaches, preſented to the houſe of commons a petition, ſigned by 20,000 citizens, and inſcribed, *The humble petition of the aldermen, common-council-men, ſubſidy men, and other inhabitants of the city of* London *and the ſuburbs thereof*; complaining of the growth of popery, and praying the ſaid houſe that they would take ſpeedy and effectual means to deliver the city and nation from the danger of being ſurprized by their bloody City petition for reformation.

[d] The city apprentices this ſame day preſented another petition to the houſe of commons for reformation and a total extirpation of popery.

hands,

A. D. 1641. hands, from the obſtructions they cauſed in the trade of this city and kingdom, and for immediate reformation in religion. And Mr. *Fookes* added, *vivâ voce*, that they had been obſtructed in the gathering of the hands by ill-affected people.

Sir William Belfour removed. His majeſty having appointed colonel *Lunsford* to ſuperſede Sir *William Belfour* in the lieutenancy of the *Tower* of *London*, on the 23d of the ſame month; the *Londoners*, who looked upon *Lunsford* to be a very bad man, as well as obnoxious to the houſe of commons, drew up a petition in the name of divers common-council men, and others, of the city of *London*, in which they ſaid:—"Where-
"as the petitioners are informed, that Sir *William*
"*Belfour*, a perſon of honour and truſt, is diſ-
"placed from the office of lieutenant of the *Tower*
"of *London*, and the ſame place is beſtowed upon
"colonel *Lunsford*, a man outlawed, and moſt
"notorious for outrages, and therefore fit for any
"dangerous attempt: therefore, *&c.*

Petition againſt it.

The commons deſired a conference with the lords upon this petition. But the peers refuſed to join with them in any addreſs to his majeſty for the removal of *Lunsford*, becauſe they conceived it would be an encroachment upon his majeſty's prerogative. However the lord-mayor ſo effectually repreſented the diſſatisfaction of the people at the promotion of the ſaid *Lunsford*, by telling his majeſty his apprehenſions of a general inſurrection, in caſe *Lunsford* ſhould be continued in the lieutenancy of the *Tower*, that he was graciouſly pleaſed to remove *Lunsford* from the ſaid command.

Lunsford removed.

In

In the mean time the citizens and apprentices, who had petitioned againſt *Lunsford* and the biſhops, aſſembled and ſet off for *Weſtminſter*, crying out, *No biſhops, no biſhops, no popiſh lords.* At *Whitehall* the biſhop of *Lincoln* was ſo imprudent as to ſeize upon one of the moſt active in the mob. But the populace payed that regard to his cloth and dignity, that they only reſcued their comrade, and permitted the biſhop to depart quietly, after they had kept him for ſome time in the thick of them, and dinned his ears with *no biſhop, no biſhop.* Captain *Hide*, who with ſome of his friends fired with indignation at ſuch treatment of a biſhop, was ſtill more imprudent. He drew his ſword, and threatened to cut the throats of thoſe round-head dogs that bawled againſt the biſhops. For which the apprentices ſeized upon him and carried him bodily before the houſe of commons, who committed him to priſon, and rendered him incapable of ſerving his majeſty.

A. D. 1641.

Apprentices crying No biſhops!

Biſhop of Lincoln's eſcape.

Captain Hide's imprudence.

The ſame day colonel *Lunsford* as imprudently drew his ſword alſo, upon ſeeing a great concourſe of citizens and apprentices, as he paſſed through *Weſtminſter-hall.* Upon which a ſcuffle enſued, and ſeveral perſons were wounded. The report whereof reaching the city, every one armed immediately in the beſt manner he was able, threatening revenge. But the lord-mayor and ſheriffs took ſuch precautions as prevented any conſiderable number getting out of the city gates, patrolled the ſtreets all night with a ſufficient guard, and in the morning raiſed the trained-bands to keep

Lunsford occaſions a commotion

A. D. 1641. keep the city in peace and quietneſs. On which occaſion his majeſty ſent a meſſage, to be read in the common-council of the city of *London*, commanding them to preſerve the peace of the city, and concluding with theſe words——"We do "deſire them [the *Londoners*] not to be diſturbed "by any jealouſies that ill-affected people may "endeavour to ſow, but to reſt moſt confident "and aſſured, that the ſafety, protection, and "proſperity of the city, ſhall ever be with us a "principal care."

The king's meſſage to the city.

Lord Kimbolton and five members of the houſe of commons impeached.

The *Londoners* had not yet caſt off their affection for the king; but their connection with the parliament was ſo ſtrong, that every affront or oppoſition by the court to the houſe of commons was reſented by the citizens. So that, during this correſpondence between the king and the city, which tended to peace and good harmony, his majeſty being moſt imprudently and wickedly adviſed to go with an armed force and take five members out of the houſe of commons, whom, with lord *Kimbolton*, the attorney-general, by his majeſty's command, had impeached in the houſe of lords of high-treaſon, the citizens not only gave thoſe members refuge in the city, but armed themſelves to protect them. And the houſe of commons, not thinking themſelves ſafe at *Weſtminſter*, appointed a committee to ſit in the *Guildhall* of *London*, to deliberate upon ſuch things as related to the ſafety of the city and kingdom, and then adjourned the houſe to the *Tueſday* following.

Fly into London.

Committee of parliament ſit at guildhall.

The

A. D. 1641.

The king, on the fifth of *January*, thought proper to come into the city and demand the aſſiſtance of the citizens to find out the five members above-mentioned. But he was not received in the manner, or with the marks of reſpect, as before. The people met him in a tumultuous manner, crying out, *Privileges of parliament!* And one *Henry Walker* was ſo hardy, that he threw into his majeſty's coach a paper, on which was wrote, *To your tents, O Iſrael!* For which he was immediately ſeized and committed to priſon.

Henry Walker committed.

The king had ordered the lord-mayor to call a common-council on this occaſion, to whom his majeſty made this ſpeech: "Gentlemen, I come "to demand ſuch perſons as I have already ac- "cuſed of high-treaſon, and do believe are ſhroud- "ed in the city. I hope no good man will keep "them from me; their offences are treaſon and "miſdemeanors of a high nature. I deſire your "loving aſſiſtance herein, that they may be brought "to a legal trial."

The king's ſpeech to the common council.

"And whereas there are divers ſuſpicions raiſed "that I am a favourer of the *popiſh* religion: I do "profeſs in the name of a king, that I did and "ever will, and that to the utmoſt of my power, "be a proſecutor of all ſuch as ſhall any ways "oppoſe the laws and ſtatutes of this kingdom, "either *papiſts* or *ſeparatiſts:* and not only ſo, "but I will maintain and defend that true *proteſt-* "*ant* religion which my father did profeſs, and "I will continue in it during life." After which he dined with one of the ſheriffs, and then return-

A. D. 1642. ed to *Whitehall* without any diſorder or diſturbance.

Remonſtrance of the court of common council.

But the citizens, diſſatisfied both with the demand and declaration, drew up an anſwer thereunto, by way of remonſtrance from the mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of *London:* in which, after expreſſing their fears and danger, by reaſon of the prevailing progreſs of the bloody rebels in *Ireland*, fomented and acted by the *papiſts* and their adherents; the putting out perſons of honour and truſt from being conſtable and lieutenant of the *Tower*, and the preparations lately made there; the fortifying *Whitehall* with men and munition in an unuſual manner, *&c.* "they moſt humbly pray his moſt ſacred "majeſty, that, by the advice of his great coun- "cil in parliament, the proteſtants in *Ireland* may "be ſpeedily relieved; the *Tower* put into the "hands of perſons of truſt; that, by removal "of doubtful and unknown perſons from about "*Whitehall* and *Weſtminſter*, a known and ap- "proved guard may be appointed, for the ſafety "of his majeſty and parliament; and that the "lord *Mandevill*, otherwiſe *Kimbolton*, and the five "members of the houſe of commons, lately ac- "cuſed, may not be reſtrained of liberty, or pro- "ceeded againſt otherwiſe than according to pri- "vileges of parliament."

Anſwer.

This remonſtrance could not be very agreeable to the court. However his majeſty returned them a long and mild, but not a very clear and open anſwer.

A. D. 1642.

As for the committee of parliament, they adjourned from *Guildhall* to *Grocers-hall*; and on *Tueſday*, the day appointed by the houſe, they went by water, well guarded by 1000 ſailors in boats, and the *London* trained-bands, which marched by land to receive them at *Weſtminſter*. Committee of parliament return to Weſtminſter.

Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five members of the houſe of commons above-mentioned, returned to parliament with the committee. And the houſe of commons ordered the city trained-bands to come daily and attend their houſe. It was further ordered that a detachment of the ſaid trained-bands ſhould take poſt both by land and water about the tower of *London*, to prevent any ſtores being carried from thence. And their ſervice was ſo well experienced and approved of by the houſe of commons, that they took the militia out of the power of the lord-mayor, whom they found to be under influence of the court, and ordained, City trainbands guard the parliament houſe.

Order for training the militia.

"That the perſons intruſted with the ordering "of the militia of the city of *London* ſhould have "power to draw the trained-bands of the city into "ſuch uſual and convenient places, within three "miles of the ſaid city, as to them from time to "time ſhould ſeem meet, for the training and "exerciſing of the ſoldiers; and that the ſaid "ſoldiers, upon ſummons, ſhould from time to "time appear, and not depart from their colours "without the conſent of their officers, as they "would anſwer their contempt to the parliament.

The

A. D. 1642.

The king's letter to diſſuade the citizens from ſupplying men and money.

The parliament's anſwer.

Sir Richard Gurney's impriſonment and ſentence.

The king, informed that the parliament had applied to the city for large ſupplies of men and money, ſent a letter, dated the 14th of *June*, 1642, to diſſuade and to command the lord-mayor and citizens of *London* from lending or contributing the ſaid ſupplies to the parliament, under the penalty of his diſpleaſure and the forfeiture of their charters. And this occaſioned a declaration from the parliament, juſtifying their demands, and promiſing protection and ſecurity in their perſons, liberties, and eſtates, to thoſe who ſhould aid and aſſiſt them. And, as a further token of their authority and power, they committed Sir *Richard Gurney*, lord-mayor, to the *Tower* of *London*, for cauſing his majeſty's commiſſion of array to be proclaimed in the city; and preferred articles of impeachment againſt him: for which he was, by ſentence of the peers, degraded from the office of mayoralty, rendered incapable of bearing any office or receiving any honour, and ordered to continue priſoner in the *Tower*, during the pleaſure of the houſe of lords.

CHAP. XIV.

London *fortified. Proclamation for free commerce. lines of communication, forts,* &c. *Aſſeſſment of* 10,000 l. *per week. Commerce forbid. Loans. Petition againſt accommodation. The women petition parliament.* 50,000 l. *raiſed by common-council. Soldiers provided. Covenant to be taken. Communication prohibited. Great power of the city. Petition for public good. Clergy's petition, and many*

many more petitions against grievances, and for accommodation and treaty with the king. Oppoſition of preſbyterians and independents. The army gains the aſcendency, and threatens the city. London *obliged to admit the army. Free quarters. Choice of common-council-men regulated. Dearth of corn. Riots. City diſarmed. Army's conſpiracy againſt the city. Poſts and chains taken away. Court of common-council purged. New common-council petition the commons to bring the king to juſtice. Liſt of lord mayors in the reign of King* Charles I.

A. D. 1642. Diligence in fortifying London againſt the king.

ALL other means failing, and the king finding himſelf in a condition to face his enemies, he marched with 15,000 men from *Northampton* towards *London*. The parliament ordered the city trained-bands to be in readineſs, and all the paſſages and avenues leading to the city to be fortified with poſts, chains, and courts of guard. The citizens were thrown into ſuch terrors, that perſons of all ranks, ages, and ſexes, willingly offered themſelves to work, and, by digging and carrying earth and other materials, they ſoon completed their barricadoes and fortifications. And the royaliſts, called cavalliers, looking upon them with an air of contempt, made a ballad upon them and their ſeaſonable induſtry, in the opprobrious ſtile, *Round headed* [e] *cuckolds, come dig.*

[e] The firſt application of this name to the anti-courtiers was by captain *Hide*, as mentioned before, who, by way of contempt, called the *London* apprentices *round-heads*, alluding to their hair being cut cloſe and round to the ſhape of their heads.

A. D. 1642. Edge-hill fight.

But their fears were ſoon diſſipated by the parliament army under the earl of *Eſſex*, which, by forced marches, overtook the king's forces at *Edge-hill*, on the 23d of *October*, and gave him battle. Much blood was ſpilt on both ſides; and both armies claimed the honour of victory: but with this diſadvantage to the king's affairs: it diſabled his majeſty to proceed to *London*, obliged him to retreat to *Oxford*, and left the parliament-army at liberty to recruit, and to over-awe his majeſty's friends in the metropolis, where the parliament improved every circumſtance to their own advantage, as may be more particularly ſeen in the note below [a].

The

[a] The parliament, dreading the conſequences of ſo doubtful a battle, and particularly its influence upon the city of *London*, ordered lord *Wharton*, Mr. *Strode*, the earl of *Pembroke*, the earl of *Holland*, and the lord *Say*, five of their beſt orators, to repair to the *Guildhall* of the ſaid city, and to harangue the citizens into a ſteady reſolution to ſupport the parliament at all events. Who ſo managed their addreſs, that they firſt of all lowered their ſpirits with a proſpect of danger, and then heightened them by the moſt artful inſinuations of advantages that would ariſe to the citizens by a ſincere and vigorous purſuit of the meaſures adopted and directed by the parliament. Theſe lords of parliament went to *Guildhall* on the 27th of *October*, 1642, and lord *Wharton*, who introduced the matter, amongſt other things, ſaid to the lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council-men, *&c.* "Gentlemen, I ſhall tell "you the worſt as well as the beſt, that you may know all, "and that, when you have known the worſt, you may find it "in your judgments to give the more praiſe to God for his "mercy, after there was ſo much probability of having ſuch "an ill ſucceſs. After that we had ſhot two or three pieces "of

The parliament recruited their forces with all diligence, and much ſpeed, out of the apprentices in

A. D. 1642. Parliament army recruited with London apprentices.

" of ordnance, they began for to ſhoot ſome of theirs, and " truly not long after, before there was any near execution, " there were three or four of our regiments fairly run away. " I ſhall name you the particulars, and afterwards name you " thoſe that did the extraordinary ſervice, whereof you will " find thoſe of this city to have been very extraordinary in- " ſtruments. There were, that ran away, Sir *William Fair-* " *fax*'s regiment, Sir *Henry Cholmley*'s, and my lord *Mande-* " *vil*'s, and, to ſay the plain truth, my own: theſe ran away. " Gentlemen, you ſee by this time I am like to tell you the " truth, I hope, of every thing; but yet I muſt ſay this, that, " though they did ſo, yet I hope there will be very convenient " and very good number of them got together again, that may " ſhew themſelves in better condition and better way of ſervice " than yet they have done. I hope ſo, and by the bleſſing " of God it may be ſo." However, continues that noble lord, " Upon the cloſe of the day we know it for certain that " the beſt regiment of the king's was cut off, and the next " his beſt regiment, which was that under my lord of Linſey; " and there was, as we conceive (this I tell you upon inform- " ation, as we conceive, and are informed by the country- " men that ſaw them bury the dead next day, and bring them " up into heaps, there was, as is informed and conceived), " about 3000 of theirs ſlain: and we cannot believe, nor we " cannot have any information to give us reaſon to believe, " that there were above 300 of ours ſlain. And this was to " be obſerved of God's providence in this day's work, that " though it began ſo improbably, yet before the cloſe of the " night, which was two hours, (for they began to fight in- " deed but about four a-clock) we had got the ground that " they were upon, we had gotten the wind, and we do not " know, nor by information conceive, that there were twenty " men of ours killed by all the king's cannon."

Mr. *Strode* then ſpoke: " As God did this great work, " and we aſcribe to him the honour, ſo you will look upon

A. D. 1642. in *London*; who were encouraged by an ordinance of parliament, that delivered them from the authority

"the perſons by whom he did it. You have heard when as "it was a thouſand to one but that we had loſt the day by "running away of the troop of horſe and the four regiments, "and then the general did draw up his own regiment, and "then did God begin in them to ſhew his own work. God "hath ſhewed himſelf with us; be you but courageous, and "we never need doubt it; and ſo we ſay all."

The earl of *Pembroke* producing an intercepted letter to the earl of *Cumberland*, general of his majeſty's forces, whereby it appeared, that his majeſty was preparing to march to *London*, addreſſed the lord-mayor, &c. "Gentlemen, you have "ſhewed yourſelves like brave and noble citizens; you have "done it with that nobleneſs, with that alacrity, with that "love to God, king, and parliament, that none of your an- "ceſtors before you never ſhewed more love, nor care, nor "zeal, nor performed, that you have done, better. I have "only this to ſay to you: if the times are ſuch (not that "I think there is any great peril in the king's army now, for "they have told you nothing but truth) yet, when you have "ſeen this letter, you will find there is very good cauſe for you "to crown this work, which muſt be by following it with the "ſame zeal, love, care, and nobleneſs, and alacrity, which "if you do, you may well crown yourſelves with the name "of a glorious city; and none more.

The earl of *Holland*, improving the danger threatened in that letter, adds, "If you will now conſider how God hath "ſhewed you firſt, that he hath kept the firſt blow from you, "by delivering of you indeed from ſuch an imminent danger, "as it could not be believed it could have been recovered, "but by himſelf, and by the power of his hand; this may give "you juſt encouragement to purſue all things that are for his "glory, and for the defence of your religion and his cauſe. "I am confident, as you will do it with thankfulneſs, and "duty, and ſincerity to him, ſo in wiſdom and reaſon you "will (ſeeing what threatnings there are unto you, you will)

"defend

rity of their maſters, and commanded their maſters to receive them upon their return and diſbanding from A. D. 1642.

" defend yourſelves and your families; nature directs you to " it as well as piety: we only recommend this to you, that " you may but know it, and take it into your thoughts, and " into your hearts, and then we are confident your hearts will " be raiſed with ſo much piety, with ſo much courage, and " with ſo much reſolution, as you will defend yourſelves, " and, in defending yourſelves, defend us, the parliament, " and the kingdom. You may do it, you have power, and " we expect it from your affections."

The lord *Say* and *Seal* then enforced the premiſes in theſe words: " My lords and gentlemen, That little that I have " to ſay ſhall not be to ſet forth your approaching danger; " but I ſhall rather apply myſelf to ſtir up your ſpirits, to en- " courage you, and to ſettle this opinion in you, that, if you " be not wanting unto yourſelves, which cannot be imagined " in this cauſe, you will have no cauſe to fear danger: it can- " not be doubted, by that which you have heard, but that " theſe malignant miſchievous counſellors, and theſe men of " deſperate fortunes that they have gathered to them, and in- " to whoſe hands they have put our king, that their intentions " are, that this rich glorious city ſhould be delivered up as a " prey, as a reward to them for their treaſon againſt the king- " dom and the parliament, and that your lives ſhould ſatisfy " their malice, your wives, your daughters, their luſt, and " religion itſelf, the deareſt thing of all others to us, ſhould " be made merchandize of, to invite papiſts, to invite fo- " reigners. Notwithſtanding their intentions, let no man's " heart be diſcouraged; you have power enough in your hands " to bring all this wickedneſs upon their own heads, through " God's bleſſing; if you will uſe your hands, if you will hold " them up to ſerve your God, to defend the true religion of " Almighty God, to defend your lives, to defend this king- " dom and the parliament, you need not fear any thing that " can be done by this broken army, nor fear thoſe things that " are here threatened, nor thoſe things that are falſely buzzed

A. D. 1642. from the military ſervice, with a clauſe to indemnify the maſters out of the national ſtock for any damages

" abroad by a malignant party in your city to amaze you:
" there is no fear of danger but in ſecurity, in ſitting ſtill;
" and therefore if you will be ſtirred up (as I cannot doubt,
" we cannot imagine but you will) to do that that every man,
" both by the law of God and by the law of nature, in this
" caſe will be induced to do, through God's bleſſing, you
" ſhall both honour God, maintain the true religion, ſave
" this kingdom, ſave the parliament, and crown your good
" beginnings that God hath pleaſed to ſhew himſelf unto us
" in. This is now not a time for men to think with them-
" ſelves that they will be in their ſhops, to get a little money;
" this is a time to do that that you do in common dangers;
" let every man take his weapons in his hand, let him offer
" himſelf willingly to ſerve his God and to maintain true reli-
" gion: you may remember what God ſaith by the prophet,
" *My heart is ſet upon thoſe people that are willing to offer them-*
" *ſelves willingly upon the high places:* let every man therefore
" ſhut up his ſhop, let him take his muſket, let him offer him-
" ſelf readily and willingly, let him not think with himſelf,
" who ſhall pay me, but rather think this, I will come forth
" to ſave the kingdom, to ſerve my God, to maintain his
" true religion, to ſave the parliament, to ſave this noble city:
" and, when this danger is overcome, I will truſt the ſtate,
" that they will have a regard unto whatſoever may be fit,
" either for my reparation in any loſs, or for my reward.
" Do as you do in common dangers: when there is a fire,
" men aſk not who ſhall pay him for his day's wages, but
" every man comes forth of his doors, helps to quench the
" fire, brings a bucket if he have one, borrows one of his
" neighbour if he have not; when the fire is quenched, then
" the city will regard to repair any man that hath ſuffered all
" day: that do you; every one bring forth his arms, if he
" have it; if he have it not, let him borrow arms of his neigh-
" bour; or he ſhall be armed from the ſtate; let every man
" arm himſelf, and arm his apprentices, and come forth with
" bold-

damages they might ſuſtain by the abſence of their apprentices. A. D. 1642.

After the ſkirmiſh at *Brentford*, though there appears an order from the lord-mayor for ſupporting the parliament, his majeſty iſſued a proclamation to maintain a free commerce with *London* and other parts of the kingdom: and this gave his friends in the city an opportunity to obtain a petition from their fellow-citizens, praying his majeſty's return to his parliament, and to aſſure his majeſty that they were not, and would not in any wiſe be, an impediment or obſtruction to an accommodation between him and his parliament. And this petition was ſent to the king at *Oxford*, by a deputation from the common-council of two

Proclamation for free commerce, Dec. 8.

City petition to the king at Oxford.

" boldneſs and with courage, and with chearfulneſs, and doubt " not but God will aſſiſt you: for though you be concerned " in all you have, yet this is God's cauſe, that ſhould be your " encouragement; for they are papiſts, they are atheiſts, that " come to deſtroy you; they come indeed in the firſt and " principal aim they have to deſtroy religion; papiſts are in- " vited; they have commiſſions; are theſe men that ſhould " defend the proteſtant religion, when they are papiſts and " recuſants. Therefore, if that you ſhall come forth, God " will go forth with you; he will fight for you, he will ſave " you; but how? he will not ſave you without yourſelves: " you may remember what was ſaid, *Curſe ye Meroſh, becauſe* " *they came not out to help the Lord againſt the mighty:* he needs " not your help; but he will uſe your ſervice, that he may " bleſs you; and therefore let every man be encouraged, let " him ſhew his readineſs, let him ſhew his forwardneſs; re- " member what the Scripture ſaith, *Hear, O Iſrael, God is* " *with you, ſo long as you are with him:* the Lord will be with " you in this cauſe, for it is his cauſe; but then you muſt ſhew " yourſelves ready to be with him."

A. D. 1642. aldermen and four commoners. His majeſty received them graciouſly; and returned a moſt gracious anſwer by one of his own domeſtics, with the approbation of the city deputies. But the parliament, hearing of this pacific intercourſe between the king and the city, and doubtful what effect his majeſty's anſwer, when publiſhed in the city, might have upon their minds and the intereſt of the parliament, ordered, "that the lord-mayor "ſhould not preſume to call a common hall till "he heard further from them on that head." At laſt, when a common hall was granted for the reading of the king's anſwer, there attended alſo a committee of lords and commons; and, by the artful and elaborate ſpeeches of the earl of *Manchester* and Mr. *Pym*, it was ſo miſrepreſented, that they ſecured the governing part of the city entirely to the parliament; and the happy effects, which otherwiſe might have been produced, were unluckily prevented. For the aſſembly concluded with the loudeſt acclamations, and hearty declaration "that they would live and die with the "parliament." His majeſty, informed of theſe proceedings, wrote a letter of complaint thereof to the ſheriffs of *London*, and commanded them to raiſe a power to ſuppreſs the men who did or ſhould cauſe outrages, and obſtruct a good underſtanding between him and the citizens, and to apprehend ſuch perſons and to bring them to puniſhment. But the parliament prevented the publication of this letter alſo.

His majeſty's anſwer

Ordered by parliament not to be read to the common-hall.

King's anſwer miſrepreſented.

Reſolution of the city.

A letter from the king.

The

The next ſtep taken by the citizens was an order of common-council (*Feb.* 23.) to fortify the city by outworks at certain places. It was alſo enacted by the ſaid common-council, That all the paſſages and ways leading to the city ſhould be ſhut up, except thoſe entering at *Charing-croſs*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *St. John's-ſtreet*, *Shoreditch*, and *White-chapel*; and that the exterior ends of the ſaid ſtreets ſhould be fortified with breaſtworks and turnpikes, muſket-proof: that the ſeveral courts of guards and rails at the extreme parts of the liberty of the city be fortified with turnpikes, muſket-proof; that all the ſheds and buildings contiguous to *London-wall without* be taken down; and that the city-wall, with its bulwarks, be not only repaired and mounted with artillery, but likewiſe that divers new works be added to the ſame, at places moſt expoſed. For the performance whereof the ſaid common-council impoſed eight whole 15ths upon the ſeveral wards of this city. All which was confirmed by an ordinance of parliament on the 7th of *March* following. And in purſuance thereof the work was begun immediately, and carried on with ſuch expedition, that in a very ſhort time, the whole compaſs of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, was incloſed with an earthen rampart-wall, ſtrengthened with forts, baſtions, redoubts, *&c.*

A. D. 1642. City fortified.

Its expence how to be paid.

Beſides this expence, the parliament, paſſing an order for a weekly aſſeſſment throughout the kingdom, impoſed the weekly ſum of 10,000 l. upon the city of *London* and its liberties; which was at the rate of

Weekly aſſeſſment, 10,000 l.

A. D. 1642. of 520,000l. *per annum.* A moſt exorbitant ſum! And yet ſuch was the ſpirit of oppoſition to the king, that the citizens could not feel the oppreſſion they laboured under from the parliament.

Cheapſide croſs pulled down. A. D. 1643. On the 27th of *April* the common-council ordered the city members to apply to parliament for leave to demoliſh the croſs in *Cheapſide* and the ſuperſtitious figures thereon.

Commerce with London forbid. The king, not finding it practicable to gain the friendſhip of the *Londoners*, and that they were ſtrongly attached to the parliament his enemies, iſſued a proclamation to forbid all commerce with *London*.

Common-council raiſe 50,000l. And ſuch was the ſpirit of faction at this time, that the common-council on the 18th of *July*, 1643, the day after the date of the ſaid proclamation, made an act for raiſing the ſum of 50,000l. by way of loan, on the ſecurity of the city ſeal, to be employed in defence of the city; and paſſed an order alſo at the ſame time to move the parliament for an ordinance to *compel* all monied men within the bills of mortality to advance money on this occaſion, according to their reſpective abilities.

Adviſe compulſion

And, upon a rumour that the parliament were diſpoſed to accommodate matters with the king, the lord-mayor, Sir *Iſaac Pennington*, called a common-council, and they preſented a petition to the houſe of commons in the ſtrongeſt terms againſt an accommodation; and his lordſhip, who delivered it on the 7th of *Auguſt*, was attended by ſuch a vaſt concourſe of citizens, that many of the members withdrew from the houſe for fear: and though ſuch as continued, and received the peti-

Petition againſt an accommodation.

tion, approved thereof, and rejected the propoſi- A. D. 1643.
tions for peace with the king, they recommended it to the lord-mayor to obviate ſuch riotous proceedings for the future.

On the 9th of *Auguſt* a number of meaner ſort of women, with white ribbands in their hats, attended the houſe of commons, and preſented a petition in the names of *many civilly diſpoſed women, inhabiting in the cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *the ſuburbs, and places adjacent.* Women's petition to parliament

The purport of their petition was, "That "God's glory in the true reformed religion might "be preſerved, the juſt prerogatives of king and "parliament maintained, the true liberties and "properties of the ſubject, according to the "known laws of the land, reſtored, and all hon-"ourable ways and means for a ſpeedy peace en-"deavoured." The houſe of commons anſwered them with aſſurances that they were no enemies to peace, and that they hoped in a ſhort time to anſwer the ends of their petition. But not ſatisfied with this anſwer, theſe women continued about the houſe; and being increaſed to 5000, and upwards, amongſt whom were obſerved ſeveral men in womens apparel, they went reſolutely to the door of the houſe of commons, and cried out loudly, *Peace! peace!* and at laſt, *Give us thoſe traitors that are againſt peace, that we may tear them to pieces! give us that dog Pym!* neither could they be quelled and diſperſed without an armed force. They threw brickbats and ſtones at the trained bands: which provoked them to fire: This killed Become riotous. Trained-bands fire upon them.

A. D. 1643. ed some, wounded others, and caused the rest to disperse.

Common-council raise 50,000l. upon the companies.

On the 11th of the same month the common council enacted a further sum of 50,000l. to be advanced by the city companies, upon the bond of the lord-mayor and commonalty. And the city sent six regiments, one of horse, two of trained bands, and three of auxiliaries, to the relief of the city of *Gloucester*, which obliged his majesty to raise the siege: and those forces behaved with that bravery and resolution at the battle of *Newbury*, that they preserved the earl of *Essex*'s army, and contributed greatly to the success of the parliament in their future proceedings: for, they disabled the king from attempting to reduce *London* to his obedience, and ruined his interest among those, who waited the issue of a battle before they would declare themselves, being resolved to join the strongest side.

Six regiments sent to relieve Gloucester

Battle of Newbury.

Covenant to be taken by common councilmen

An ordinance of parliament was published some time after, That none should be elected common-council-men of this city, but such as had taken the *covenant*, lately brought from *Scotland*, and adopted by the parliament. And on the 2d of *October*, the common-council appointed 1097 watchmen, to be provided and paid by the several wards and precincts, for the security of the city by night.

Number of watchmen.

All communication prohibited.

At last the king[s] prohibited trade, commerce, and all communication with the city of *London*,

[s] *October* 17, 1643.

Yet on the 26th of *December* following, matters had been ſo contrived to bring about a treaty of reconciliation, that the king wrote a letter for that purpoſe, directed to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and all other well-affected ſubjects of the city, with an expectation of having it read and approved of, in a common-hall to be called for that purpoſe, by the contrivance of Sir *Baſil Brook*, and others. But the matter being diſcloſed to the parliament, Sir *Baſil*, &c. were ſecured, the letter ſeized upon them, and a committee of eight lords and 16 commoners attending the common-hall, the earl of *Northumberland* ſpoke ſo effectually againſt an accommodation, that put an end to all hopes of the city's reconciliation with the king: and the city forces joined heartily with the parliament, and behaved with great honour and bravery during the next campaign, againſt the royaliſts. And the parliament from this time looked upon the citizens of *London* to be the ſoul of their cauſe: for had it not been for the powerful aſſiſtance of the *Londoners*, both with their perſons and purſes, the parliament could never have been in a condition to oppoſe the king in the field.

A. D. 1643. Overtures of an accommodation. How defeated. Great power of the city.

The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the 16th of *May*, addreſſed the houſe of commons; thanking them for the great care they had already taken of them and the public ſafety, and expreſſing their apprehenſions and fears for the diſcontinuance of the committee of parliament, &c. and praying for a preſervation of the ſaid houſe, for the promoting of the public good.

Petition to parliament for promoting the public good.

To

A. D. 1643. To which the houſe of commons gave a ſpeedy, full, and ſatisfactory anſwer, concluding with a declaration, "That the houſe of commons would, "in a moſt peculiar manner, be mindful of the "merit of the city, which, upon all occaſions, "they ſhould acknowledge, and would endeavour "to requite."

Trade by water intercepted. The only way to diſtreſs *London* ſeemed now to prevent the trade of this city weſtward by water, and to deprive the citizens of coals from *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*. The weſtern navigation was now almoſt totally interrupted by the garriſons of *Greenland* and *Baſing* houſes; which were attacked and obliged to retire, by a body of city forces, under the command of colonel *Brown*. And the marquis of *Newcaſtle*, in poſſeſſion of the coal trade in the river *Tyne*, prohibited the loading of coals for *London*: wherefore the parliament iſſued an ordinance for ſupplying the metropolis with turf and peat; with power to the lord-mayor, &c. to nominate and appoint perſons to enter into, and get and dig any quantity of turf or peat, in and upon any grounds, except orchards, gardens, and walks; to be ſold at eaſy rates.

How remedied.

City clergy petition for redreſs of religious grievances. The anarchy in the political, had brought in alſo the like confuſion in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; which induced the city clergy to petition for redreſs of their religious grievances; in which they give a moſt diſmal picture of the church at this time. "The orthodox miniſtry, ſaid the peti-"tioners, is neglected, the people ſeduced, con-"gregations torn aſunder, families diſtracted,

"rights

"rights and duties of relations, national, civil, A. D. 1643.
"and ſpiritual, ſcandalouſly violated, the power
"of godlineſs decayed, fearful confuſion, intro-
"duced, and imminent diſtraction threatned."
And this produced an ordinance of parliament Ordinance of parliament thereupon.
for the ordination of miniſters, according to a
form thereby preſcribed, with puniſhment for thoſe
who ſhould preſume to preach, or exerciſe the mi-
niſterial function, not being ordained according to
that form.

It being obſerved that many royaliſts had lately A. D. 1645.
reſorted to *London*, and it being alſo buzzed about
that the king had ſome intention to viſit this city
ſhortly, *incog.* the parliament gave orders to ſe-
cure the city againſt all attempts that might be
meditated or made by ſuch cavaliers; and made Ordinance for papiſts, &c. to quit the city.
a particular ordinance, 1646, to intimidate his
majeſty from making ſuch an attempt, and for
all papiſts, officers, and ſuch as had borne arms
againſt the parliament, and ſoldiers of fortune,
to depart the city of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and lines
of communication, before the end of the 6th
day of *April*, on the penalty of ſuffering as a ſpy,
according to the rules of war.

The king, inſtead of coming to *London*, as ex- The king retires to the Scotch army.
pected, proceeded northward, and threw himſelf
into the power of the *Scotch* army, lying before
Newcaſtle, with a reſolution to ſubmit to any con-
ditions that might be propoſed, through the me-
diation of the *Scots*, and fit for a king of *Great
Britain* to yield unto. Of which his majeſty gave
the

A. D. 1646. the city of *London* notice, by a letter to the lord-mayor, &c. dated 19th *May*, 1646.

Presbyterians and independents

At this juncture, the independent faction were grown very conſiderable, both in the city and houſe of commons; which occaſioned a long remonſtrance from the preſbyterians, who had the greateſt ſway in *London*, to both houſes of parliament, againſt ſeparate congregations and ſectaries, and other grievances: amongſt which was mentioned the old complaint againſt protections: for, ſaid they, "It may now become a tenure for life, "if this privilege ſhould be ſo made uſe of by "ſuch members of parliament as owe great ſums "of money, and protect divers under them, as "ſervants, attendants, officers; yea, and their "ſervants: if all this ſhould be exempted from "courſe of law, how many citizens of *London*, "and other ſubjects of this kingdom, may be "undone?" The lords thanked the lord-mayor, &c. for this teſtimony of their duty and good affection. But the independent faction in the houſe of commons ſhewed a deteſtation of this freedom taken by the preſbyterian faction in the city, to preſcribe laws, as they underſtood it, to the parliament. And the only anſwer now obtained was, That the houſe would take the remonſtrance into their conſideration at a proper time. In the interim, deſigns were ſet on foot to divide the citizens: one of which was a counter-petition from the independent faction, ſigned by many thouſands of citizens, "Setting forth the power and dignity "of parliaments, and the labours and ſucceſſes "of

City petition to parliament againſt protection.

The independent's counter-petition.

" of the preſent parliament, and praying them " to proceed in managing the affairs of the king- " dom, according to their own beſt wiſdoms, and " truſt repoſed in them; to puniſh delinquents, " and to procure peace; and that they would " never, upon any pretence whatever, ſuffer the " free-born people of *England* to be enſlaved, or " any other to ſhare with the parliament, or to " preſcribe to them, in the government or power " of this nation: adding, that the petitioners " will ſtand by the parliament with their lives and " fortunes." For which they received the hearty thanks of the houſe. A. D. 1646.

City lends 200,000 l.

However, the city ſoon after advanced 200,000 l. to the parliament, at eight per cent. upon the ſecurity of the exciſe and biſhop's lands, in order to ſatisfy the demands of the *Scotch* army.

City petition for a committee of militia.

The diſpoſition of the parliament army, which was advancing towards the metropolis, pre-poſſeſſed the citizens with terrible apprehenſions, occaſioned by a dangerous petition now upon the anvil, from the military men; they petitioned the parliament to diſband the army, and that they might annually chuſe their committee of militia: which was referred to a committee.

Loan of 200,000 l.

On the 6th of *April* the city was prevailed with to lend the parliament 200,000 l. more, for the ſervice of *England* and *Ireland*.

Every thing tending towards a rupture between the parliament and their army, the lord-mayor and common-council endeavoured, by a petition preſented by them on the 8th of *June* 1647, to pre-

A. D. 1646. vent ſuch a dangerous event. In which, amongſt other things, they expreſſed their earneſt deſire,

Petition for free acceſs to the king. "That according to their allegiance, the covenant and agreement of both nations, his majeſty's royal perſon might be preſerved, and ſo diſpoſed of, that the parliaments of both kingdoms might have free acceſs unto him: that thereby a right underſtanding might be obtained between them, and this tottering church and kingdom, after all their fears, ſorrows and ſufferings, might be better enabled to ſend ſpeedy relief and help to miſerable bleeding *Ireland*." But concluding, "As this city, from the beginning of theſe troubles, had faithfully

Reſolution to ſupport the parliament. adhered to the parliament; ſo they were reſolved, by the bleſſing of God, never to deſert the ſame: but, with the utmoſt of their lives and eſtates, would ſtand and fall, live and die, with the parliament of *England*, according to their covenant." And an ordinance was brought in according to the prayer of the ſaid petition.

Letter from the army to the lord-mayor, &c. January 10, 1647. The army, encamped at *Royſton* in *Hertfordſhire*, ſent a letter, ſigned by *Thomas Fairfax*, *Oliver Cromwell*, &c. to the mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, of the city of *London*. In which, after complaining of falſe ſuggeſtions and miſrepreſentations, they ſay, "The thing we inſiſt upon, as *Engliſhmen*, is a ſettlement of the peace of the kingdom, and of the liberties of the ſubject, according to the votes and declara-

"tions of parliament;" threatning deſtruction, ſhould they meet with reſiſtance from the citizens. A. D. 1647.

This letter was tranſmitted to a committee of both houſes of parliament, and greatly alarmed them: which increaſed next day, with advice that the army had advanced within 25 miles of *London*, and that the horſe might be expected in that city the day following by noon. Army advances.

On the 12th, the city wrote an anſwer, with the conſent of parliament, and ſent it by the hands of four aldermen and eight commoners, empowered to treat with the general about a right underſtanding and fair correſpondence between the city and army. In which, "They requeſted the "army not to come within 30 miles of the me- "tropolis, to prevent the increaſe of the price of "victuals, and diſcontented people raiſing tu- "mults. That they deteſted the very thoughts "of engaging the kingdom in a new war: but "nevertheleſs, that they had put themſelves into "a poſture of defence againſt all events: and "that they had already recommended their caſe "to the parliament." Thus the citizens of *London* became mediators between the army and parliament. And the parliament, which juſt before had been adored by moſt men, were now become the dupes of the army at one time, and to the city at another. City's anſwer. Parliament's power decreaſes.

This is evident from the inſtability of their proceedings at this juncture. For the army compelled them to reverſe the ordinance of the 4th of *May*, concerning the city militia, and to make Power of the army.

A. D. 1647. a declaration againſt ſubſcribing an engagement propoſed by the citizens for the defence of their liberty, property and religion. And afterwards the young men of *London* went into the houſe of commons with their hats on, when they delivered another petition againſt the proceedings of that houſe on the 4th of *May*, and keeping open the doors, cried with loud voices, *vote, vote*; *agree, agree*; *diſpatch, we'll wait no longer*: and thoſe without inceſſantly demanded to have ſuch members delivered to them that voted againſt their intereſt. By which intimidations the houſe were compelled to repeal both the ordinance and declaration above-mentioned.

Riotous petitioners.

Gen. Fairfax's ſharp letter. However general *Fairfax*, lying at *Bedford*, and pretending to defend the parliament from the inſults of thoſe citizens, wrote a very ſharp letter to the lord-mayor, &c. in which he ſays, "It "was a prodigious and horrid force done upon "parliament, and tending to diſſolve all govern-"ment; and demanded the chief actors there-"in to be delivered up to juſtice."

Marches towards London. These threats the general backed with his march towards *London*. And upon advice thereof, the lord-mayor ordered the city militia to march to the works of fortification: and proclamation was alſo made by beat of drum, that all perſons capable of bearing arms, ſhould next morning repair to the places of rendezvous, with ſuch arms as they had; or to be ſupplied from the public ſtores.

City put into a poſture of defence.

But

A. D. 1647.

But the remains of the parliament-men, ſince the departure of thoſe intimidated by the young petitioners above-mentioned, were entirely in the city intereſt; and voted, 1. "That the king "ſhould come to *London*. 2. That the commit- "tee of the city militia ſhould have full power "to raiſe ſuch forces as they ſhould deem requi- "ſite for the defence of the city; and, 3. That "they make choice of a commander in chief, to "be approved of by parliament; and ſuch com- "mander to preſent other officers for the appro- "bation of the ſaid committee." And they further declared, That the ordinance, which put the land forces under the command of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, did not give him any power over the train-bands, garriſons, &c. and ordered this declaration to be publiſhed in this city by ſound of trumpet. On the 30th of *July*, the parliament diſpatched their commands to the general of their army, forbidding their march towards *London*. And next day they paſſed an ordinance to enforce the power of the city militia.

Moderation of the houſe of commons.

Submiſſive meſſage by the city to the general

Yet after all this paper-work, the nearer the army approached, the more were the citizens inclined to receive them into *London*. Accordingly, after long debates in the city councils, it was agreed to ſend a ſubmiſſive meſſage to the general, encamped at *Colebrook*. The general treated them with a good deal of haughtineſs, and inſiſted upon reſtoring to their ſeats in parliament, thoſe members who had been driven away by the young men of *London*.

Received haughtily.

A. D. 1647. This determination of the army created great agitations in the city. The common-council, and committee of the militia, aſſembled, and a vaſt number of citizens attended at *Guildhall*, to wait their final reſolution. In the mean time reports varied greatly; and the voice of the people was not leſs fluctuating. At one time it was reported that the army had halted. The citizens imagining that to be owing to a dread of their power, cried out with one voice, *Let us one and all march and deſtroy them.* But another expreſs coming immediately after, with advice that the army continued in full march towards *London*, their courage failed, and the tone was inſtantly changed to *treat, treat, treat.* And after almoſt a whole night's deliberation, the common-council, informed that the inhabitants of *Southwark* had invited general *Fairfax*, and delivered up the borough to a party ſent by him for that purpoſe, that ſame night, by which the ſaid party had ſurprized the bridge, and the army were in a ſituation to diſtreſs the city on all the ſouth ſide next the *Thames*, withdrew the militia, and delivered their fortifications to the different parties ſent for that purpoſe from the army. Their puſillanimity on this occaſion, was ſo great, that the lord-mayor and aldermen, in the name of the citizens, met the general next day at *Hyde-park*, with congratulations upon his arrival, and the accommodation between the city and army. The common-council waited for his coming at *Charing-croſs*, and alſo ſaluted him in like manner. But the general did not

Citizens waver in their councils.

The inhabitants of Southwark yield and invite the army.

London delivered to the army

not return their compliments with the ſame politeneſs. Being made conſtable of the tower of *London*, he rejected their recommendation of a lieutenant: he was generous enough to himſelf, to accept of a golden baſon and ewer, value 1200l. preſented him by the city: but had not the good manners to accept of an invitation for him and his principal officers to dine with the the lord-mayor, &c. And in every other proceeding, ſeemed to take meaſures to humble the city of *London*, and to make the citizens, as well as the parliament, ſubſervient to the dictates of the army. A. D. 1647. Haughtineſs of the general. Accepts a preſent from the city.

The parliament demanded a loan of 50,000l. from the city, to pay the army; and it not being readily complied with, they, at the deſire of the army, demoliſhed the rampart, baſtions, forts, and other fortifications, with which *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark* were encompaſſed. And then the general wrote a tickling letter to the lord-mayor and common-council, to force them to a compliance with the demand of the ſaid 50,000l. by the parliament. And upon their further excuſe and delay, a committee was appointed to enquire into the riot made by the apprentices, or young men above-mentioned, at the parliament-houſe, who committed the lord-mayor and four aldermen to the tower, and ordered them to be impeached for abetting the late compulſive tumult againſt parliament. And the magiſtrates of *London* having excuſed the raiſing of the ſum above-mentioned, chiefly on account of the difficulty Forts and fortifications demoliſhed. Ill treatment of the citizens.

A. D. 1647. they met with in collecting their aſſeſſments upon former loans, the general gave them notice of his intention to quarter 1000 ſoldiers in *London*, with directions to place them with thoſe who were in arrears. However, by timely interpoſition of their friends in parliament, this ſtorm was diverted. Neither did the citizens meet with the ſame reception as heretofore by the parliament, when they petitioned the houſe of commons. For the firſt petition after this revolution made by the army, was adjudged by the commons to be deſtructive of the being of parliaments, and fundamental laws of the kingdom: and divers of the petitioners were committed to *Newgate*, and to the *Gate-houſe*, in *Weſtminſter*. However, this ſo irritated the *Londoners*, that next week, they attended at the houſe with another petition in ſtronger terms, reflecting upon the proceedings and partiality of the commons; abruptly demanding the reaſons for the commitment of theſe laſt mentioned petitioners; what their freedoms were; and the immediate enlargement of thoſe committed for the laſt week's petition. And this was backed by another petition to the ſame purport, and demanding a redreſs of grievances, from the common-council, on the 1ſt of *December*. So that by turns, the parliament was ſcorned at and deſpiſed both by the army, their ſervants, and by their old friends the citizens of *London*.

City threatened with 1000 ſoldiers.

Petitions for redreſs.

Partiality of the commons.

Parliament deſpiſed.

Choice of common-council-men regulated.

But in order to prevent future oppoſition from the corporation of *London*, an ordinance of parliament was paſſed to regulate the choice of common-

moh-councilmen, by which were diſqualified, both to be choſen and to vote, in any city election, all perſons diſaffected to, or who had appeared in oppoſition to the meaſures and proceedings of, parliament. A. D. 1647.

The extraordinary conſumption made by the free-quartering of the army about the city, occaſioned ſuch a dearth of proviſions, that in this year corn at the *London* market ſold at 3 l. 13 s. 8 d. the quarter, and all other grain in proportion. Dearth of corn.

A mob aſſembled, on *Sunday* the 10th of *April*, 1648, in *Moorfields*, to tipple and to play, being obſtructed by a party of the train-bands, ſtationed at *Finſbury* for the diſperſing of all profaners of the lord's-day, fell upon them ſo furiouſly, that they ſeized upon their colours and drums, and diſperſed the train-bands. The mob increaſed prodigiouſly, inſomuch that there was a general inſurrection through the city. They divided themſelves into divers bodies; one of which haſted away to *Whitechapel*, and ſeized the colours of a captain's company: another marched to *Smithfield*: and the greateſt body proceeded to *Whitehall*. But they were ſoon diſperſed by the parliament's troops at the *Meuſe*. This diſappointment did not diſcourage, but rather exaſperated the rioters. They returned like furies into the city; and joined by the other parties, they, like a mighty torrent, drove all before them; broke open priſons, houſes and magazines, carried off arms, plate, money, and every thing of value; ſeized upon the drums belonging to the Dangerous riot.

A. D. 1647. train-bands, and employed them in beating up for people to join themſelves; then formed in a military order; took poſſeſſion of the gates and chains of the city; attacked the lord-mayor's houſe, and, with the loſs of one man killed, they forced the guard, and carried off a piece of ordnance; with which they ſoon got poſſeſſion of the magazine of arms lodged in *Leaden-hall*.

Quelled by ſoldiers. Here they were attacked, early next morning, by two regiments detached by general *Fairfax*, from *Whitehall* and the *Meuſe*. Theſe regulars received the fire of the cannon; by which ſeveral ſoldiers were wounded, and one woman killed. After which the rioters, not able to make further reſiſtance, took to their heels, and diſperſed themſelves into all parts of the city: the ſoldiers purſued; and after the killing of ſome, and the wounding and taking of others, the city gates were opened, and the whole city quiet, as if there never had been any commotion.

Diſavowed by the common-council. The common-council met next day, and reſolved that the committee of militia ſhould attend both houſes of parliament, and in the name of the city, acquaint them with their utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence of the late tumult, and humbly to requeſt the appointment of a day of thankſgiving for the city's great and wonderful deliverance from that imminent danger; to apply for a ſpecial commiſſion of oyer and terminer, for trying the aggreſſors concerned in the late deteſtable ſedition; and to thank the general for his ſpeedy and ſeaſonable aſſiſtance.

The

The parliament granted their requeſt, and at the ſame time ordered the poſts and chains in and about the city to be taken down; and a garriſon of 1000 foot, and 100 horſe, to be kept for the future in the tower of *London*, for the better ſecurity, or, indeed, to over-awe, the citizens. A. D. 1647. Reſented by the parliament.

The army, not content with theſe acts of humiliation impoſed upon the *Londoners*, contrived an effectual method to prevent any further oppoſition to their proceedings from them, by obtaining an ordinance to diſarm the city: intending afterwards to arm all the citizens that were friends to the army, and to grant unto them an authoritative power over their fellow citizens, who ſhould be obliged to maintain them: by which means the city would alſo be obliged to ſupply the army with money on all emergencies, upon pain of military execution. City diſarmed. Except the independants.

The information of this conſpiracy of the army againſt the city was communicated by one *John Everard*, to the common-council, who declared that he had heard the ſame talked of at *Windſor*: which information was corroborated by divers reports to the ſame effect. Whereupon the court of common-council drew up, and preſented a petition, to both houſes of perliament, ſetting forth the ſaid information and reports, and expreſſing their uneaſineſs at the late meaſures taken to draw and continue the army ſo near the city, and to increaſe the number of ſoldiers in the tower; at the removing the poſts and chains, and at the diſuniting of the command of the forces of the city Conſpiracy of the army againſt the city. Petition thereupon.

and

A. D. 1647. and the parts within the late lines of communication, and the weekly bills of mortality: and praying that conſideration might be taken of the ſaid information; that the poſts and chains might be ſet up again; and that major-general *Skipton*, major-general over the city forces, might be appointed major-general within the lines of communication, and weekly bills of mortality.

Poſts and chains reſtored. Their anſwer in regard to the poſts and chains was ſatisfactory and clear: but as to other matters, it does not appear that they had any intention to

Army drawn off. ſatisfy the citizens. But the inſurrections, which ſoon after happened in different parts of the kingdom, in behalf of the royal cauſe, found other employment for the army, and drew them from the neighbourhood of *London*. Nevertheleſs there

Secret ſcheme of the cavalliers. was not an end to their fears and dangers. The houſe of commons ſoon after acquainted the lord-mayor and common-council, That they had received intelligence of a dangerous conſpiracy entered into by the cavalliers, who under an oath of ſecreſy, had inliſted many thouſands of horſe and foot, with an intention to deſtroy the city, parliament, preſbyterians and independants; and by a general maſſacre of the round-heads, to recover at once, what they could not do by a ſeptennial war;

City ordered to be put in a ſtate of defence. and ordered that the city-militia might be forthwith put into a good ſtate of defence: and that the city be required to enter into a ſtricter union with the parliament, for their mutual ſecurity.

Reſolution of the citizens. The lord-mayor and common-council anſwered, "That as theirs, and the intereſt of both houſes,

"were

" were inſeparable, they would, according to " their proteſtation, live and die with them." And an order immediately paſſed both houſes for the more effectual removing all diſaffected perſons from the city of *London*, and twenty miles thereof. A. D. 1642. Order to remove diſaffected perſons.

The citizens having got the parliament into this good humour, they then petitioned for the releaſement of their magiſtrates and fellow-citizens, who had been committed on account of the petition above-mentioned, before the arrival of the army in their neighbourhood: and for the preſent they obtained the enlargement of Mr. *Glyn*, the recorder, and ſeveral more; but the aldermen were ſtill retained, till further conſideration of the houſe of commons. Petition for the enlargment of their magiſtrates, &c.

The mal-contents, aſſembled in *Kent*, ſent a letter to invite the citizens to join with them: which the magiſtrates communicated to the parliament: which was ſo well received by them, that they immediately ordered the diſcharge of three of the aldermen from the tower of *London*. Letter from the mal-contents in Kent.

The city had been ſo much ſoured by the parliament's ſiding with the army againſt the intereſt, peace, and ſafety of *London*, that they grew weary of their preſent ſituation, in which they were apprehenſive their conſtitution and trade muſt, ſooner or later, be overthrown and ruined, between anarchy and tyranny; and therefore they, at this time of general confuſion, and of the army's employment at a diſtance from the metropolis, petitioned, " That a perſonal treaty might be had City's petition for a treaty with the king.

" between

A. D. 1647. "between the king and both houſes, in *London*, "or ſome other place, convenient and moſt con- "ſiſtent with his majeſty's honour and the ſafety "of the parliament. And they deſired that their "brethren of *Scotland* might be invited; ſo that, "according to their allegiance and the covenant, "his majeſty's royal perſon, honour and eſtate, "might be preſerved, the power and privilege of "parliament maintained, the juſt rights and li- "berties of the ſubject reſtored, religion and "church-government in purity eſtabliſhed, all "differences compoſed, a firm and laſting peace "concluded, the union of the two kingdoms "according to the covenant conſtituted, all ar- "mies diſbanded, and the ſoldiers arrears juſtly "paid."

How re- liſhed by the parlia- ment.

The parliament received this petition with the beſt grace they could: but their remiſſneſs to pro- ceed to a treaty of accommodation with his ma- jeſty being daily more and more apparent, the citizens preſented the following petition:

Second pe- tition on the ſame head.

"That the militia of *London* and parts adjacent "might be ſettled in one committee: and that if "any perſon ſhould be added by both houſes to "the ſaid committee, from the out parts, ſuch "perſon or perſons to enjoy no place of profit "under the parliament, whereby they might be "encouraged to continue the war.

"That the king might be brought to *London*, "with freedom, honour and ſafety, to treat "with his parliament about a ſafe and laſting "peace.

"That

"That the city, if requiſite, may have power A. D. 1647.
"to raiſe horſe, for the ſecurity of his majeſty's
"perſon, parliament and city."

Soon after the *Londoners* expreſſed their ſtrong propenſity for peace in another petition to both houſes of parliament, praying that the king's majeſty might be free from reſtraint, and invited to a treaty; that all hoſtilities by ſea and land might, by the command of the king and parliament, ceaſe: and the citizens advanced the ſum of 6000 l. for defraying the expence that might attend the treaty with his majeſty, then under reſtraint at *Newport*, in the iſle of *Wight*. But all their wiſhes for the king were ſoon fruſtrated by the army, which, at this critical juncture, when there appeared ſo near a coalition between the parliament and city, to bring about peace and to reinſtate the king, marched to *London*, and were quartered in *Weſtminſter*, and the ſuburbs and villages about the metropolis, on the 4th day of *December*, 1648; in order to extort 40,000 l. from the city, to diſarm the citizens, and prevent all kind of reſiſtance to their meaſures, and to prepare matters, not for the ſafety of his majeſty's perſon and to treat with him about peace, but to bring him to a ſpeedy and public trial, as had been reſolved by ſeveral members of the houſe of commons and chief officers of the army.

A third to the ſame purpoſe.

Army returns to London.

Quartered in Weſtminſter, &c.

Their views.

The citizens not being ſpeedy enough to anſwer the demand of 40,000 l. the general commanded two regiments of foot to take up their quarters in *Black-friars* and its neighbourhood,

Quartered in the city.

in

A. D. 1647. in private houſes; and to ſecure the treaſuries in *goldſmith*'s, *weaver*'s, and *haberdaſher*'s-*hall*: from the ſecond of which they carried off 20,000l. and upwards, on the 8th of the ſame month; and next day ordered a regiment of horſe alſo to quarter in the city.

Plunder weaver's-hall.

The court of common council purged. The antimonarchical faction by theſe means having got the ſuperiority both in the city and parliament, they now pull off the maſk; and the houſe of commons, having been purged by the army of every member the leaſt inclined for treaty with the king, reſolved now to puniſh all the citizens who had ſubſcribed the above petitions for a treaty, and bringing the king to *London*; did enact, that all ſuch citizens ſhould be rendered incapable of being elected mayor, aldermen and common-councilmen. By which ordinance moſt of the preſent common-councilmen, &c. were excluded from the enſuing election on St. *Thomas*'s day.

King's trial proclaimed. This point alſo gained to purge the common-council, as well as the houſe of commons, *Dandy*, the ſerjeant at arms, did, on the 9th of *January*, by order of the ſaid houſe, proclaim the king's trial in *Cheapſide*, in the city of *London*: general *Fairfax* iſſued a proclamation ſtrictly commanding all papiſts, delinquents, and diſaffected perſons, to depart *London*, and ten miles thereof, in 24 hours, and not to return for the ſpace of one month, upon pain of being puniſhed as deſerters: and the new independant common-council, to countenance thoſe iniquitous proceedings, moved for

Papiſts, &c. to depart 10 miles from London.

for a petition to the houſe of commons, *to bring the king to juſtice:* and though the lord-mayor, divers of the aldermen, the common-ſerjeant, and town clerk, withdrew before the queſtion was put, they carried their point, and their illegal petition was received, ſanctified, and confirmed by the houſe of commons. A. D. 1648. Common-council's petition to try the king

LIST of the LORD MAYORS in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

In his 1ſt year	Sir *Allen Cotton.*
2d	Sir *Cuthbert Hacket.*
3	Sir *Hugh Hamerſley.*
4	Sir *Richard Dean.*
5	Sir *James Cambell.*
6	Sir *Robert Ducie.*
7	Sir *George Whitmore.*
8	Sir *Nicholas Raynton.*
9	Sir *Ralph Freeman.*
10	Sir *Robert Parkhurſt.*
11	Sir *Chriſtopher Cletherow.*
12	Sir *Edward Bromfield.*
13	Sir *Richard Fenn.*
14	Sir *Maurice Abbot.*
15	Sir *Henry Garraway.*
16	Sir *Edmund Wright.*
17	Sir *Richard Gurney.*
18	*Iſaac Pennington*, Eſq;
19	Sir *John Woollaſton.*
20	*Thomas Atkins*, Eſq;
21	*Thomas Adams*, Eſq;
22	Sir *John Gayer.*

A. D. 1647. In the 23d year Sir *John Warner.*
24 Sir *Abra. Reynardſon*, depoſed.
Thomas Andrews, Eſq; choſen in his place.

CHAP. XV.

King Charles I. *beheaded. City devoted to the parliament.* Richmond *park given to the citizens. Sixty houſes blown up.* Oliver Cromwell, *protector. His death. Apprentices demand a free parliament. New buildings amerced. City remonſtrance for liberty. Puniſhed by the rump-parliament. City joins with* Monck *in the meaſures for reſtoring kingly power and the royal family. Loans. The reſtoration, and king* Charles II.*'s entrance into* London. *Fifth monarchy men. Tax on hackney coaches, to pave the ſtreets.* Ulſter *reſtored. Charter of confirmation. Great plague. Act to regulate woodmongers and carmen. Fire of* London. *Regular buildings. Streets enlarged and paved. The monument. Markets eſtabliſhed. Maintenance of miniſters of pariſhes whoſe churches were burnt down. Act for preventing and ſuppreſſing fires. King* Charles II. *made free of the city. Regulation in the choice of common-councilmen. Regulation of the woollen cloth markets. Jeſuits executed. Diſagreement between the court and the city. Regulation of the king's beam. Arbitrary proceedings againſt the citizens. Conteſted election of ſheriffs. Act repealing the diſloyal, &c. Acts during the grand rebellion. City charter.*

ter ſeized by quo warranto. Conditions offered to the city and accepted. King breaks his promiſe. Judgment paſſes. Liſt of lord-mayors in king Charles II.*'s reign. Alderman* Corniſh *executed.* French *proteſtants fly to, and ſettle in and about* London. *Biſhops tried. Charter reſtored. Prince of* Orange *lands. King* James II. *abdicates. City addreſſes the prince of* Orange. *Maſs houſes pulled down.* William *and* Mary *placed on the throne. Liſt of lord-mayors in King* James II.*'s reign.* A. D. 1647.

THE king beheaded by the garbled houſe of commons and the army, they paſſed an act for the exheredation of the royal line, the aboliſhment of kingly power or monarchy, and the erection of a common-wealth; and depoſed, impriſoned, and fined, Sir *Abraham Reynardſon*, lord-mayor, for refuſing to proclaim the ſaid act for aboliſhing the *kingly* office in *England and Ireland*, within the city of *London* [a]. Lord-mayor depoſed, impriſoned, and fined, for refuſing to proclaim the aboliſhment of the kingly office. A. D. 1649.

[a] This did not deter the *royaliſts* in *London* from printing and ſcattering the following proclamation, in and about *London*, on the 2d day of *February* following:

"We, the noblemen, judges, knights, lawyers, gentlemen, freeholders, merchants, citizens, yeomen, ſeamen, and other freemen of *England*, do, according to our allegiance and covenant, by theſe preſents, heartily, joyfully, and unanimouſly acknowledge and proclaim, the illuſtrious *Charles* prince of *Wales*, next heir of the blood royal to his father king *Charles*, (whoſe late wicked and traitorous murder, we do from our ſouls abominate, and all parties and conſenters thereunto) to be by hereditary birth-right and lawful ſucceſſion, rightful and undoubted king of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the dominions thereunto belong-

A. D. 1649. Sir *Abraham* was ſucceeded by *Thomas Andrews*, Eſq; who was choſen lord-mayor on the 3d of *April*, and preſented to the houſe of commons for their approbation; the commiſſioners of chancery attending with the great ſeal laid upon the table: and his lordſhip, attended by 12 aldermen, on the 30th of *May*, proclaimed the above-mentioned ordinance for the aboliſhing of monarchy.

New lord-mayor.

Reads the proclamation.

A day of public thankſgiving being appointed by the parliament for ſuppreſſing the levellers, they accepted of an invitation from the city to hear the ſermon on that occaſion at *Chriſt's* church, in *Newgate-ſtreet*, and to dine at *grocer's-hall*; where they were moſt ſumptuouſly regaled by the

Houſe of commons, &c. entertained by the city.

" belonging; and that we will faithfully, conſtantly and ſin-
" cerely, in our ſeveral places and callings, defend and main-
" tain his royal perſon, crown, and dignity, with our eſtates,
" lives, and laſt drop of our blood, againſt all oppoſers there-
" of; whom we do hereby declare to be traitors and enemies
" to his majeſty and his kingdoms. In teſtimony whereof
" we have cauſed theſe to be publiſhed and proclaimed
" throughout all counties and corporations of this realm, the
" 1ſt day of *February*, in the firſt year of his majeſty's reign.

GOD *ſave king* CHARLES *the Second.*

The regicides on their part, not content with their inhuman murder of the king, and ſeizure of all his goods and revenues, inſulted alſo over his ſtatues, one of which was ſet up in the *Royal Exchange*, the other at the weſt end of St. *Paul's* cathedral. They ordered the firſt to be taken out of the niche and to be beheaded; and theſe words,

Exit tyrannus regum ultimus, anno libertatis Angliæ *reſtitutæ primo, annoque domini* 1648.

to be written under the baſis of that niche; in which condition it remained many years.

city; but they had no other muſic at this magnificent entertainment, than the martial drum and trumpet. The ſurplus of the proviſions were given to the poor, with the ſum of 400l. in money. For which, next day, the commons ſent a committee to return thanks to the lord-mayor and common-council: and the city, to keep pace with theſe civilities, deputed a committee to preſent the general of the army with a large baſon and ewer of maſſy gold, and lieutenant-general *Cromwell* with 300l. worth of plate, and a purſe of 200 pieces of gold, as a proof of their ſincere affection. A. D. 1649. Receive the thanks of the houſe. Preſents to the officers of the army

The parliament, in gratitude for the many ſervices they received from the city, made the citizens a preſent of *Richmond* park, in *Surry*, which had been incloſed by the late king, and was partly the original falſe ſtep by which his majeſty diſguſted his ſubjects; becauſe therein he paid no regard to private property. Beſides this donation, the parliament alſo gave the citizens divers houſes and 1000l. in money. And in return they promiſed to ſtand by the parliament with their lives and fortunes, on all emergencies. Richmond park, &c. given to the city of London.

Leyburn, who lived in that time, in his *Survey*, informs us, That on the 4th of *January*, 1649, O. S. about 60 houſes were blown up in the neighbourhood of *Barking* church, *Tower-ſtreet*, occaſioned by a blaſt of 27 barrels of gunpowder, which accidentally took fire in a ſhip-chandler's ſhop oppoſite the ſaid church; at the time when there was a large meeting of pariſhioners at a Providential deliverance of an infant.

A. D. 1649. parish feast in the *Rose* tavern, next door but one to the church. They all perished, and were mangled in a very piteous manner, except the tavern-ess, who was found sitting upright in the bar, and the drawer standing without it, and with a pot in his hand; both being suffocated by smoke and dust, and preserved by the casual falling of timber, that protected them from fractures and contusions. But the most remarkable incident was a cradle and a female child blown upon the upper leads of *Barking* church, and taken down from thence next day without the least damage to either.

Parliament turned out by Cromwell. This harmony continued between the parliament and city till *Cromwell*, having got the chief command of the army, and would no longer be controuled, divested them of all their power, and turned them out of doors: and even then the aldermen, &c. petitioned him to reinstate the house of commons. To which *Oliver* paid no regard, having the policy to get another part of the citizens, and the fleet, army, and many parts of the country, to petition against it. Upon which *Oliver Cromwell* constituted a certain number of persons to take upon them the government of the kingdom, by the name and stile of the *supreme authority*, with power to assume the name of parliament: and such was the obsequiousness of the lord mayor and common-council, that they instantly acknowledged this new form of government, and petitioned them to provide godly ministers, &c.

Supreme authority constituted

Acknowledged by the city.

Cromwell protector. But this was only a prelude to *Cromwell*'s future usurpation of the reins of government into his own

own hands. The members of the *ſupreme authority* were his creatures; who, after trying the flexibility of the people, how far it was poſſible to bring them under the yoke, reſigned their ſham power into the hands of their maker; and the officers of the army did thereupon chuſe *Oliver Cromwell* [a] PROTECTOR *of the commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland; and he was inſtalled in *Weſtminſter-hall*. In which character the citizens entertained him ſoon after at *Guildhall* with the ſame formalities, as uſual at the reception and entertainment of a crowned head: and he had the vanity, at his departure, to confer the order of knighthood upon his favourite lord-mayor. He alſo returned the favour of the entertainment by

A. D. 1653.

Entertained at Guildhall.

Entertains the lord-mayor, &c.

[a] The lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder of *London*, attended his inſtallation in their ſcarlet gowns; the lord-mayor carrying the city ſword before him, and the earl of *Warwick* the ſword of ſtate.

The inſtrument of the *Protector*'s government, which he ſwore to preſerve inviolable, contained the following heads:

1. To call a parliament every three years.

2. No parliament to be diſſolved before it had ſat five months.

3. Bills offered to and not ſigned by the protector within twenty days, to be laws without him.

4. The protector's council not to exceed twenty-one, nor be leſs than thirteen.

5. Future protectors eligible by the council immediately upon the demiſe of any one.

6. No protector, except the preſent, to be general of the army.

7. The power of war and peace in the protector.

8. A power for the protector and his council to make ſome laws during the intervals of parliament.

A. D. 1654. a ſplendid dinner, which he gave to the lord-mayor and aldermen on the 16th of *May*, 1654, following. And, in order to render himſelf and his government popular, the protector, pretending to diſcover a conſpiracy againſt his life [b], ſeemed to place great confidence in the citizens of *London*; granted them the power of the militia, and to raiſe forces under the command of their favourite leader major-general *Skipton*; remitted them ſome impoſitions and taxes; and permitted the citizens to revive the artillery company, on promiſe that none ſhould be admitted into that company, but ſuch as were well-affected to his Highneſs.

Favours granted to the city.

In the year 1655 was paſſed an ordinance by the protector to limit the number of hackney-coaches to 200, and to place them under the care and government of the court of lord-mayor and aldermen.

Hackney-coaches limited to 200, under the lord-mayor, &c.

A. D. 1655.

The protector, in the year 1656, revived the ſeveral proclamations and orders of the princes that had ſat upon the throne of *England*, prohibiting

New buildings amerced, and prohibited.

[b] Sir *Richard Baker*, who lived at this time, records, that *Cromwell*, being now acknowledged by many of the princes abroad, and made eaſy by a coalition of his partizans at home, ſet his agents to work to form a plot to draw in ſome honeſt, credulous people, that wiſhed well to the kingly government, in order to confirm his power, and to prevent any oppoſition from the royaliſts, by their deſtruction under the form of law and juſtice. Accordingly in the month of *May*, 1654, colonel *John Gerard*, his brother Mr. *Charles Gerard*, Mr. *Philip Porter*, Mr. *Peter Vowel*, and Mr. *Sumerſet Fox*, were caught in the ſnare, and apprehended for an *intention* to aſſaſſinate the *Protector*. And *Vowel* was hanged at *Charing-croſs*. Colonel *Gerard* had the honour to be beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

the

the increaſe of *new buildings*; and under that pre- A. D. 1655.
tence he formed a ſcheme to raiſe a conſiderable ſum of money; for he ordained that all perſons, who had erected houſes in contempt of former prohibitions ſince the 25th of *March*, 1620, ſhould, for every houſe, in contempt of the ſaid prohibitions, not having four acres of land thereunto belonging, pay to the protector one year's rent; and for every houſe, erected after the 29th of *September*, 1656, without land as aforeſaid, to forfeit 100l. for the uſe of the protector.

Death at laſt removed *Cromwell* from his uſurped dominion. And the privy-council, attended by the lord-mayor, proclaimed his ſon *Richard* protector, to ſucceed him in the government of theſe kingdoms. And, though the city had never received one favour from *Oliver*, for the benefit of the corporation, in return for their attachment unto and ſupport of all his iniquitous meaſures to extirpate the royal race and kingly government, and to maintain him in his uſurpation, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and a great number of principal citizens, attended his funeral obſequies with as much ſolemnity as ever was ſhewn on the like occaſion to a royal benefactor; and continued to join with the ſame zeal in the meaſures taken under *Richard*'s protectorſhip for the continuation of the uſurpation; till they, worn out by the continual changes and oppreſſions under the new adminiſtration, and diſpirited by the puſillanimity of their councils, which began to render *England* deſpicable abroad, and jealous that the time of the royal

Death of Oliver Cromwell. A. D. 1658. Richard Cromwell proclaimed protector.

Oliver's funeral.

A. D. 1658. royal family's reſtoration was not very diſtant, it being ſuſpected by the very powers in being that general *Monk*, who was now at the head of the commonwealth's army, was concerting a plan to bring in king *Charles* II. the citizens very wiſely declined all invitations to join either the parliament or the army, when it appeared that a rupture was unavoidable between them. But though the magiſtrates acted with ſo much caution to keep us clear, as poſſible, of the fatal conſequences of a new war, the apprentices were ſpirited up to ſhew a diſlike to the preſent government. Theſe young citizens aſſembled in great numbers, and demanded a free parliament. Colonel *Hewſon* was ordered to march into the city with the guard under his command from the committee of ſafety: and he, by killing ſome of the apprentices, did ſuppreſs the commotion for the preſent. But this violence impreſſed ſuch apprehenſions and deteſtation upon the minds of the graver citizens againſt the army, that the common-council, from that time, fell off from their attachment to a government which placed all their hopes in the power and ſpirit of an army; and reſolved, "That they conceived the "city of *London* to be in imminent and extra-"ordinary danger; that they judged it abſolutely "neceſſary to put the city forthwith into a po-"ſture of defence; that the mayor, aldermen, "and common-council, ſhould forthwith ſettle "ſix regiments of trained-bands, with officers "and commanders of their own appointment, and "their commiſſions ſealed in open court with the "com-

Apprentices demand a free parliament.

A. D. 1659.

Some of them killed.

Reſented by the city.

Reſolutions of the common-council.

"common ſeal of the city; and that commiſſion- A. D. 1659.
"ers ſhould be appointed to confer with the
"officers of the fleet, in order to the ſafety of the
"city, and the peace and ſettlement of the nation;
"to give an anſwer to general *Monk*; and to pro-
"pound the convention of a free parliament."

Theſe reſolutions being followed by a revolt of part of the army and fleet, which declared for a free parliament, in oppoſition to the government by a committee of ſafety, the *Londoners* abſolutely refuſed to lend thoſe, who uſurped the ſacred name of parliament, any money requeſted by them in the way of a loan, objected to their authority, and finally declared that they would ſubmit to no impoſition, that was not granted by a free and lawful parliament. Loan refuſed. Authority of the government denied.

The citizens were ſo well pleaſed with the conduct of their magiſtrates and common-council, that on the 8th of *January* they preſented a remonſtrance to them, in common-council aſſembled, touching freedom and liberty, in which they did thankfully acknowledge the above reſolutions to be juſt and prudent; and humbly remonſtrated, that no power or perſons whatſoever might impoſe any law or tax upon any of thoſe citizens, with whoſe general concernment that court was intruſted, until the authority thereof be derived from their repreſentatives in parliament. By which means they doubted not, next under God, to have their languiſhing trades revived, and their hearts and purſes together enlarged to a chearful and liberal contribution towards their lawful government and protection, Remonſtrance touching liberty and freedom.

A. D. 1659. protection, according to *magna charta* and the *petition of rights*.

Debated. Great debates aroſe upon reading this remonſtrance: and it was motioned to be put to the vote, whether the city ſhould proſecute thoſe lawful means that might lead to the attainment of a free parliament, *&c.* But the lord-mayor diſſenting, refuſed to put the queſtion, and tranſmitted the reſolve and ſenſe of the court of common-council to the council of ſtate, and thereby drew upon the friends of a free parliament, *&c.* the reſentment of the powers in being, which immediately ordered general *Monk* to march with his army into the city, and to reduce it to the obedience of the parliament, as they called themſelves. Accordingly ſeveral regiments, both of horſe and foot, were poſted round the metropolis, at the city gates, and in the ſtreets; and two aldermen and eight common-council-men, who had exerted themſelves in the cauſe of liberty, were ſeized and committed to cuſtody. He alſo, by an ordinance of the parliament then ſitting, pulled down the poſts and chains, broke and cut to pieces the city gates, and took down and deſtroyed the portculliſes at *Cripplegate*, *Biſhopſgate*, and *Aldgate*: but ſuch was the extraordinary and impregnable ſtrength of the works at *Alderſgate*, *Newgate*, and ſome other places, that it required longer time to complete their commands; and for the preſent they only diſmounted the gates from their hinges, and rent part of the portculliſes with iron wedges and great hammers; to the great mortification and

How defeated.

Puniſhed.

City diſmantled.

and grief of the citizens, exposed to the will of an army. A. D. 1659.

But general *Monk*, finding afterwards that the parliament had come to resolutions, which, by joining others with him in the command of the army, threatened his destruction, consulted with his officers, and, being assured of their friendship and assistance, resolved, if possible, to counteract their resolutions, to maintain his supreme command, and to recover the favour of the city, highly exasperated at him, as apprehended, on account of his late proceedings against their gates, *&c.* General Monk disgusted with the parliament.

For these purposes the general, next morning, marched his army toward the city, and drew up the same in *Finsbury fields*, and from thence sent one *Clarges* his confident to the lord-mayor, with declaration of his sorrow for what he had done to the prejudice of the city, and desiring the favour of a conference with his lordship and the common-council, hoping therein to make reparation for his late error. Sends a message of reconciliation to the lord-mayor.

A common-council was summoned to receive the general's proposals; who, having excused the execution of his late orders, which, he said, he was obliged to do, or throw up his command and commission, which would have prevented the execution of his laudable intentions for the good of the city and kingdom, whose happiness and prosperity no man had more at heart than himself; he then produced a copy of a letter sent by him to the parliament at his leaving *Whitehall*, wherein Proposals to the common-council.

he

A. D. 1659. He upbraided them with their unjuſt and unreaſonable proceedings, adviſing them, by way of command, within a certain time, to iſſue out writs for a new parliament, as the only expedient to reſtore peace and happineſs to the kingdom, which both the army and nation expected from them.

Accepted. In which open manifeſtation of the general's ſentiments there appeared ſo great ſincerity, that the citizens reſolved to join him, and they mutually engaged to ſtand by one another at all events. This coalition was no ſooner publiſhed in the city,

Rejoicings in the city. but an univerſal joy and rejoicing ſpread over all, with ringing of bells, acclamations, bonfires, and illuminations. On the contrary, they breathed out the moſt contemptible tokens and ſigns of ſcorn and ridicule againſt the parliament. There was ſcarce a bonfire where a rump was not roaſted, or ſomething reſembling a rump, to celebrate the parliament's, called the RUMP's, funeral obſequies.

General Monk reſtores the parliament. Next day general *Monk* returned, and diſpoſed of his army, as he thought moſt proper, about *Whitehall*. He then reſtored the excluded members to their ſeats in the houſe of commons: and

City liberties reſtored. they paſſed an ordinance to reſtore the common-council to their ancient rights, to replace the city poſts, chains, gates, and portcullifes, and to releaſe the impriſoned apprentices. In return, the city choſe *Monk* major-general of their forces, and

Loan of 60,000l. advanced the parliament 60,000l.

Suſpected perſons diſarmed. The citizens, with the advice of general *Monk*, diſarmed all perſons ſuſpected to favour the rump,

and kept a ſtrong guard for the peace and quiet of the city, till the meeting of a free parliament, which was now reſolved upon, as well as to call home the king, and to reſtore the monarchy, the church, and the royal family. The *Londoners* contributed all in their power to accompliſh this great and glorious work. They declared, by the mouth of alderman *Robinſon*, that they were firmly reſolved to adhere to general *Monk*, the council of ſtate, and the enſuing parliament: and they took every precaution to prevent any ſort of oppoſition, riot, or tumult, by day or night, in the city. And King *Charles*, amongſt others, ſent a letter from *Breda* in *Holland* to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of *London*: in which his majeſty expreſſes extraordinary ſatisfaction with their conduct, and good intention to aſſiſt in the work of his reſtoration, and his particular regard for their city, "which, ſays the king, "we will manifeſt on all occaſions, "not only by renewing their charter, and confirming all thoſe privileges which they have received from our predeceſſors, but by adding "and granting any new favours which may advance the trade, wealth, and honour of that "our native city."——Dated at *Breda*, *April* 14, 1660, and ſent by lord *Mordaunt* and Sir *John Greenville*.

A. D. 1660.

Join heartily in the meaſures for the king's reſtoration.

K. Ch. II.'s letter to the citizens.

This kind letter, which drew a veil over all the proceedings of the city of *London* againſt King *Charles* I. and their ſtrict union with the enemies of kingly government, and offered them pardon, forgiveneſs

City's kind reception of the king's meſſengers.

A. D. 1660. forgiveneſs and rewards, for their repentance, manifeſted by a ſincere concurrence in the meaſures now on foot for the king's reſtoration, produced ſuch an effect upon the citizens, that they preſented the meſſengers with 300 l. and deputed fourteen of the common-council [e] to proceed immediately to *Holland*, and to aſſure his majeſty of their fidelity and moſt chearful ſubmiſſion, and that they placed all their felicity and future hopes of proſperity in the aſſurances of his royal grace and protection: for the meriting of which their lives and fortunes ſhould always be at his majeſty's diſpoſal: and ſent his majeſty a preſent of 10,000 l.

Send deputies to the king.

And 10,000 l.

Reſtore Richmond park to the crown. The next ſtep taken by the common-council, to demonſtrate their ſincere attachment to the king, was to preſent his majeſty with *Richmond-park* at his return; with a declaration, that they had accepted thereof from *Cromwell* with no other view but to preſerve it for the royal intereſt [f].

K. Charles proclaimed in London. All things being ripe for the reception of King *Charles* II. from his ſtate of exile, the trained-bands

[e] Who were all knighted by his majeſty at *Breda*.

[f] It was alſo at this time ordered to ſearch the city records, and to make a complete liſt or catalogue of all the proceedings and tranſactions, writings, petitions, declarations, remonſtrances, covenants, contracts, and agreements, made or done by the common-council of this city from the firſt beginning of the late rebellion, in order to paſs an act, whereby they might in a moſt ſolemn and public manner diſavow all and every ſuch act and deed as ſhould be found contrary to their duty and loyalty to the king: but this was a work of ſo long time, that the report was not made complete till the 6th of *June*, 1683.

were

were ordered out, and his majeſty was proclaimed king at the uſual places in *London* with the greateſt ſolemnity, in the preſence of the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs, amidſt the univerſal and joyful acclamations of the citizens. A. D. 1660.

His majeſty landed at *Dover* on the 26th of *May*, and on the 29th, the day of his entry into *London*, he was met, at *St. George's fields* in *Southwark*, by the lord-mayor and aldermen. The lord-mayor delivered the city ſword to the king, who returned it, and dubbed him a knight. From whence, after taking ſome refreſhment under a magnificent pavillion erected for that purpoſe, his majeſty proceeded through the ſtreets of *London*, lined with trained bands and the city companies in their liveries. The houſes, all the way, were adorned with the richeſt ſilks and tapiſtries; and a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators crowded upon ſcaffolds, and in windows and balconies. The king's reception into London.

The proceſſion was thus formed: Form of the proceſſion.

A troop of gentlemen in cloth of ſilver, brandiſhing their ſwords, and led by major general *Brown*.

Another troop of 200, in velvet coats, attended by footmen in purple liveries.

Alderman *Robinſon*'s troop in buff coats, with cloth of ſilver ſleeves, and very rich green ſcarves.

Another troop of 200 men, in blue uniform, trimmed with ſilver, and attended by ſix trumpeters and footmen in ſea-green, trimmed with ſilver lace.

A troop of 220, with thirty footmen in grey and ſilver liveries, and four trumpeters richly clothed.

Another troop of 105, in grey uniform, with ſix trumpets.

Another troop of 70, with five trumpets.

A. D. 1660. Three troops, two of 300, and one of 100 men, all gloriouſly habited and gallantly mounted.

Two trumpets with the king's arms.

Eighty ſheriff's men in red cloaks, richly laced with ſilver, and half-pikes in their hands.

Six hundred liverymen on horſeback, in black velvet coats and gold chains, divided according to their companies, each company having footmen in their proper liveries, and carrying ſtreamers, &c.

Kettle-drums and trumpets, with ſtreamers.

Twelve miniſters at the head of his majeſty's life-guards of horſe, commanded by lord *Gerard*.

City marſhal, and eight footmen in divers colours, attended by the city waits and officers in due order.

The two ſheriffs.

The aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns on horſeback, with rich trappings, and footmen in red liveries, trimmed with ſilver and cloth of gold.

Heralds and maces in rich coats.

Lord-mayor, carrying the ſword bare, and ſupported by the General and duke of *Buckingham*.

The king himſelf on horſeback, between his brothers the dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*.

A troop of horſe, with white colours.

The general life-guard.

A troop of gentry.

Five regiments of the army, horſe, with back, breaſt, and head pieces.

Every thing on this occaſion was conducted with the greateſt tokens of unanimity and content-
King, &c. entertained in the city. ment. The citizens entertained the king and royal family, the great officers of ſtate, and both houſes of parliament, on the 5th of *July*, to ſolemnize this glorious event. But ſtill there were ſome lurking ſparks of diſcontent remaining from the fiery zeal in that confuſion of opinions which had ſprung up

and

and was nouriſhed under the iniquity of the late rebellion: of which there ſoon appeared a ſample amongſt thoſe enthuſiaſts called *Fifth-monarchy-men.* Theſe men, about ſixty in all, under the command of *Thomas Venner*, a cooper, their preacher, being poſſeſſed with a frantic notion, "That no "weapons formed againſt them ſhould proſper; nor "a hair of their heads be touched: and that one of "them ſhould chaſe a thouſand, and two put ten "thouſand to flight:" did aſſemble at a large houſe at the eaſt end of *Great Swan-alley, Coleman-ſtreet,* (in which *Oliver Cromwell* had ſome time reſided, before he uſurped the government, but has been a few years ago pulled down) from whence they ſallied out in a body, well armed, on a *Sunday* evening, *January* the 6th, declaring, "That they "would never ſheathe their ſwords till *Babylon* "[as they called monarchy] became an hiſſing "and a curſe, and there be left neither remnant, "ſon nor nephew. That, when they had led "captivity captive in *England*, they would go into "*France*, *Spain*, *Germany*, &c. to erect a fifth "monarchy for the perſonal reign of *Jeſus Chriſt* "upon earth; and rather die than take the wicked "oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance: that they "would not make any league with monarchiſts; "but would riſe up againſt the carnal, to poſſeſs "the gate, or the world, *To bind their kings in "chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron.*

A. D. 1660. Fifth-monarchy-men. Their declaration.

Theſe enthuſiaſts, having read their manifeſto or declaration, marched to *St. Paul's church-yard*, declared for King *Jeſus*, and killed a man that

Their march and proceedings.

A. D. 1660. cried up King *Charles*. They fell with ſuch impetuoſity upon the trained-bands, brought out to quell them, that they ſoon made them fly. After which they marched without oppoſition to *Biſhopſgate*, wheeled about to *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, and re-entered the city by *Cripplegate*, where, receiving intelligence of a party of horſe marching againſt them, they retreated northward, killed a head-borough for oppoſing them in *Beech-lane*, and haſtened with all expedition to *Cane-wood*, near *Hamſtead*. From whence next day they were diſlodged by a party of horſe and foot, who took ſome of them priſoners. The remainder rallied the day after, returned to *London*, and dividing into two parties, one marched towards *Leadenhall*, and were diſperſed by the trained-bands, after an obſtinate ſkirmiſh in *Little Eaſtcheap*; the other, with *Venner* at their head, marched to ſurprize the lord-mayor in *Haberdaſhers-hall*, *Maiden-lane*, and were met in *Wood-ſtreet* by the trained-bands and a party of horſe-guards. The battle was deſperate. The enthuſiaſts with a brutiſh fury drove them back, with conſiderable loſs of lives; but, having loſt *Venner*, dangerouſly wounded and taken, and two other of the moſt deſperate leaders, they retreated towards *Cripplegate*, the rear firing in good order upon the troops that purſued them. Ten of them took poſt in a neighbouring alehouſe, and defended the ſame till, overpowered by numbers, the houſe was entered on all ſides, and ſeven of them were killed before they could be ſubdued.

Subdued. And thus an end was put to this inſurrection; in

which twenty of the rebels were killed and fourteen taken. A. D. 1660.

The 23d of *April*, *St. George*'s day, commonly called the tutelar ſaint of *England*, was appointed for his majeſty's coronation. On which ſolemnity his majeſty kept up the ancient and uſual cuſtom of riding from the tower of *London* through the city to *Weſtminſter:* and the cavalcade was performed with all the magnificence it can be imagined a people, in the circumſtances the citizens of *London* were then in, could do it. King's coronation, April 23d. A. D. 1661

The hackney-coaches increaſing to the number of 400, it was found that they created an extraordinary charge upon the inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, by deſtroying the pavements: wherefore it was this year enacted by parliament, That all hackney-coaches, in and about the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, ſhould annually pay, towards the charge of paving and cleanſing the ways and ſtreets in and about the ſaid cities, the ſum of 5l. each, and every load of hay ſixpence, and of ſtraw two-pence. Hackney-coach to pay 5l. towards paving, &c. the ſtreets, 13 Car. II. ſtat. at large

It was alſo provided by the ſaid act to enlarge the paſſages at *Stocks-market*, from *Fleet conduit* to *St. Paul*'s *church*, the paſſage and gate-way out of *Cheapſide* into *St. Paul*'s *church-yard*, the paſſage at *St. Dunſtan*'s church in *Fleet-ſtreet*, from *Cheapſide* into *Buckleſbury*, the paſſage at *Temple-bar*, and ſeveral others in the out-parts; and to pave *Petty-France* to *St. James*'s houſe, *St. James*'s-*ſtreet*, *Pall-mall*, and *Hedge-lane*. To enlarge narrow paſſages. To pave certain ſtreets.

A. D. 1662. Iriſh eſtates reſtored, April 10th.

The firſt real mark of his majeſty's favour towards the city of *London* was his confirmation of the *Iriſh* eſtates in the province of *Ulſter* to the citizens, of which they had been violently deprived by an arbitrary decree in the *ſtar-chamber* during his father's reign. By which tenure the city of *London*, and the ſeveral companies concerned in it, enjoy thoſe eſtates at this time.

By virtue of their original grant from King *James* I. the *Society of the governor and aſſiſtants of the new plantation in* ULSTER, and their ſucceſſors, were put in poſſeſſion of the city, fort, and town of *Derry*, and the whole iſland of *Derry*, town of *Colerain*, and all the caſtles, towns, villages, and lands, in the county of *Londonderry:* to hold the city of *Londonderry* and 4000 acres of land adjoining upon *Derry* ſide, and the town of *Colerain* and 3000 acres next adjoining, of the king, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, in *free burgage*, and of his caſtle of *Dublin:* and to hold the reſt of the caſtles, manors, lands, and tenements, of the king, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, as of the caſtle of *Dublin*, by fealty only, in *free and common ſoccage*, and not in *capite*, or by *knight's ſervice*. In purſuance of which charter the city expended great ſums of money to improve the premiſes, and divided the whole county of *Londonderry* into thirteen parts: the firſt part, containing the city of *Londonderry* and town of *Colerain*, and ſome lands adjoining to each of them and the fiſheries, was retained by the ſociety in their own poſſeſſion, to defray the charge of the general work of the plantation, and to anſwer the other

other purpoſes of the charter; and the ſurplus, if any, to be divided amongſt the twelve companies: the other parts being divided into twelve lots, as near the value as could poſſibly be done, the twelve companies drew lots for the ſame, and each company had that part which fell to it by lot. And the ſociety created or erected each lot into a manor, by virtue of the ſaid grant; and by licence from the crown to convey to each of the companies the lands fallen to it by lot, to hold the ſame in perpetuity, they did alſo convey the ſame to the ſaid companies. A. D. 1662.

This was the condition of the *Iriſh* eſtate, at the time the ſtar-chamber wreſted it out of the hands of the citizens of *London*, under a pretence that the charter had been unduly and ſurreptitiouſly obtained.

Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1657, reſtored this eſtate to the citizens by a new charter; under which the ſociety made new conveyances to the twelve companies of their reſpective parts or lots: but this charter wanting the impreſſion of royal authority, King *Charles* II. without taking any notice of *Oliver*'s charter, granted the ſaid lands, *&c.* again to the city of *London*, and incorporated the ſociety for the plantation in *Ulſter* a-new; and by a charter of licence empowered them to re-grant the manors and lands to the reſpective companies. And the ſociety did accordingly convey to each of the twelve companies the manor and lands which formerly belonged to it: and the companies have quietly enjoyed their eſtates ever ſince, under the

A. D. 1662. direction of a governor and deputy-governor, choſen annually, and 24 aſſiſtants, viz. two out of each of the 12 companies; of whom 12 go off every year, and 12 new ones are choſen in their ſtead, by the common-council. Theſe meet by the appointment or ſummons of the governor or deputy-governor, as often as neceſſary, in a place called the *Iriſh Chamber*, in *Guildhall*, to tranſact their affairs; and nine, whereof the governor or deputy-governor to be one, make a court.

This ſociety have a ſecretary and a meſſenger, of their own appointment: they alſo appoint a general agent in *Ireland*, to correſpond with them; who looks after their concerns and tranſacts their affairs; and a receiver to gather their rents. They have the right of preſentation to the churches of *Londonderry and Colerain*; and all by-laws made by the corporation of *Londonderry* muſt be confirmed by the ſociety before they can be of force.

King Charles II. grants a charter of confirmation. A. D. 1663.

This was followed by another charter, confirming to the city of *London* all their ancient charters, privileges, liberties, rights and cuſtoms, in return for the late tokens of loyalty diſcovered in the ſaid city towards his perſon and government, by their effectual aid to reſtore him to the crown and dominion over theſe realms: wherein, after reciting the particular charters granted to them by his progenitors and predeceſſors, kings and queens of *England*, (and ſet forth at large in the courſe of this hiſtory) king *Charles* II. declares;

"Now know ye, that we, at the humble pe-
"tition of the mayor and commonalty, and citi-
"zens

" zens of our city of *London*, aforeſaid, of our A. D. 1663.
" ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and meer mo-
" tion, and for divers good cauſes and conſidera-
" tions us hereunto eſpecially moving, all and
" ſingular the letters patents, charters and con-
" firmations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the
" gifts, grants, confirmations, reſtitutions, cu-
" ſtoms, ordinances, explanations, and articles,
" and all other things whatſoever in the ſaid let-
" ters-patents, charters, grants, and confirma-
" tions, or any of them, contained, recited, ſpe-
" cified, confirmed, explained or mentioned;
" and all and ſingular the lands, tenements,
" offices, juriſdictions, authorities, privileges,
" liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, immunities, li-
" berties, cuſtoms, and hereditaments whatſoever,
" which the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and ci-
" tizens of our city of *London*, or their prede-
" ceſſors, by the name of the mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens, of the city of *London*;
" or by the name of the mayor, aldermen, citi-
" zens, and commonalty of *London*; or by the
" name of the mayor and citizens of *London*; or
" by the name of the mayor and commonalty of
" the city of *London*; or by the name of the citi-
" zens of the city of *London*; or by the name of
" the barons of *London*; or by the name of the
" barons of the city of *London*; or by any other
" name whatſoever, by reaſon or force of the ſaid
" letters-patent, charters, or confirmations before-
" mentioned; or of any uſe or uſes, preſcription
" or preſcriptions, or any other lawful means
" what-

A. D. 1663. "whatſoever, at any time or times heretofore "have had, or reaſonably uſed or exerciſed, (ex- "cept as above is excepted) ratifying, and grate- "fully for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, as much "as in us lies, accepting and approving, do them, "and every of them, to the ſaid mayor and "commonalty, and citizens, of our city of *Lon- "don* aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ratify and "confirm, by theſe preſents, to have, hold, en- "joy, and exerciſe, all and ſingular the premiſes "aforeſaid, (except before excepted) to the ſaid "mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of our "city of *London* aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors "for ever, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in "as ample manner and form, as the ſame are "above mentioned to be given or granted, or "as the ſame otherwiſe by uſe, preſcription, or "any legal way or right whatſoever, have been "heretofore reſpectively had, obtained, or en- "joyed, as if the ſame were ſeparately, ſingly, "and nominally, in and by theſe preſents ex- "preſſed, named, declared, granted, and mani- "feſted. And further, we will, and by theſe "preſents we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſ- "ſors, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, "and citizens, of the city of *London* aforeſaid, "and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters-pa- "tent ſhall be in and by all things, according to "the true intent thereof, good, firm, valid, and "effectual in the law, notwithſtanding any miſ- "naming, or any ill or falſe naming or recital in "the ſame contained; or any ſtatute, ordinances,

"provi-

"provision, proclamation, or reſtriction hereto- A. D. 1663.
"fore in any wiſe had or made. We will alſo,
"&c. without any fine in our Hanaper, &c. al-
"though expreſs mention, &c. Witneſs ourſelf
"at *Weſtminſter*, the 24th day of *June*, in the
"15th year of our reign."

The nation coming to an open rupture with *Holland*, the city of *London* readily advanced 200,000 l. for the uſe of the public on that occaſion, at the requeſt of the privy-council: for which they had the thanks of both houſes of parliament, on the 25th of *November*, 1664. City lends 200,000 l. for the Dutch war. A. D. 1664.

The following year, about the beginning of *May*, there broke out in *London* one of the moſt terrible plagues that ever infeſted this kingdom, which ſwept away 68,596 perſons, which, added to the number of thoſe who died of other diſtempers, raiſed the bill of mortality in this year to 97,306. In *July* the mortality raged ſo much that all houſes were ſhut up, the ſtreets deſerted, and ſcarce any thing to be ſeen therein but graſs growing, innumerable fires for purifying the air, coffins, peſt-carts, red croſſes upon doors, with the inſcription, *Lord have mercy upon us!* and continual cries of, *Pray for us*; or the melancholy call of, *Bring out your dead!* Great plague. A. D. 1665.

Some have aſcribed the cauſe of this peſtilence to a moſt invenomed pox, then rife: but they are allowed to judge with greater propriety, who have told us that it was imported from *Holland*, in goods infected; where the plague had committed great ravages in the preceding year. But whatever

A. D. 1665. ever might be the cauſe of this viſitation, it was obſerved by the learned, That during the time it continued, there was ſuch a general calm and ſerenity of weather, as if both wind and rain had been expelled the kingdom: that for many weeks together there could be diſcovered not the leaſt breath of wind, not even ſo much as to move a fane or weather-cock. The fires in the ſtreets were made to burn with great difficulty, through the great ſcarcity of nitre in the air: and the very birds panted for breath by the extreme rarefaction thereof.

Act of common-council for the reform of carmen and woodmongers.

The carmen and woodmongers, having for many years been contriving means to oppreſs the citizens, by extortions and innovations, the common-council, after divers conſultations, met on the 31ſt of *June*, 1665, to redreſs their fellow-citizens; to provide for a ſufficient ſupply of fuel, and to overthrow the ſecret combinations and contrivances of the dealers in wood and coals, and of the carmen: and by an act paſſed the ſame day, it was amongſt other things enacted,

"That the preſident and governors of *Chriſt's-*
"*hoſpital, London*, ſhall, from time to time here-
"after, have the rule, overſight, and govern-
"ment of all carrs, carts, carters and carmen,
"and of all other perſon or perſons whatſoever,
"working any carrs or carts, within the city of
"*London* and liberties thereof: that no more than
"420 carts ſhall, by the mayor, commonalty,
"and citizens, of this city, or any other perſon
"or perſons claiming by, from, or under them,

"be

"be allowed of permitted to work within this A. D. 1665.
"city and liberties thereof; and that 17s. 4d.
"per ann. and no more, ſhall be received or
"paid for a car-room, and 20s. and no more
"or greater fine, upon any admittance or aliena-
"tion of a car-room; and that if any perſon or
"perſons ſhall preſume to work any carr or carrs,
"by himſelf or ſervants, not being duly allowed
"as aforeſaid; ſuch perſon or perſons, for every
"time ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the
"ſum of 40s. to be recovered, received and ob-
"tained, as is hereafter mentioned: on pain of
"forfeiting and paying 10s. for the firſt and ſe-
"cond offence reſpectively; for the third and
"every other offence the carr or carts of the of-
"fender to be ſeized and carried to the new ſtore-
"yard, or green-yard, at the poſtern.

"And for the prevention of ſuch deceit here-
"after, as divers woodmongers have practiſed,
"in the ſale and meaſure of their coals; it is en-
"acted, that all ſea-coals hereafter to be ſold or
"uttered by retail, by any perſon or perſons what-
"ſoever, ſhall be filled and brought home to the
"buyers, in the ſea-coal-meter's ſacks, or ſuch
"other ſacks as contain the full meaſure of the
"ſeacoal-meter's ſacks, and are, and ſhall be
"marked by the keepers of the *Guildhall* for the
"time being, according to an order of the court
"of aldermen, made the 25th day of *October*, in
"the time of the mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Camp-*
"*bell*, knight, deceaſed, and carried by ſome
"ſtreet-carr or carrs, of perſons duly licenced

"and

A. D. 1665, "and allowed as aforeſaid, and bearing upon the "ſame carrs the mark of the red croſs for a note "of their allowance, as hath anciently been ac- "cuſtomed.

"And that all perſon and perſons vending or "uttering ſea-coals by retail, and their carmen, "ſervants or agents, ſhall hereafter from time to "time, and at all times, when they carry or "ſend abroad any coals within the city of *London* "or liberties thereof, carry along in their carr "or carrs, together with their ſea-coals, a good "and lawful buſhel, ſealed according to the bu- "ſhel in the *Guildhall*, allowed for meaſuring of "ſea-coals, which agreeth with the ſatt anciently "uſed for meaſuring of ſea-coals, which buſhel "ſhall be, and contain in breadth, from out to "out, the ring not exceeding half an inch, 19 "inches and a half, and in depth within the "buſhel, ſeven inches and a half.

"And if any perſon or perſons ſhall bring "home in his or their carr or cart, to any buyer, "any coals in any other ſack or ſacks, and with- "out ſuch buſhel, as are before-mentioned and "appointed, ſuch perſons ſo offending ſhall for- "feit and pay 10 s. for the firſt and ſecond of- "fence reſpectively; for the third and every other "offence, the carr or carrs of the offender to be "ſeized and carried to the new ſtore-yard, on "the poſtern, as is aforeſaid.

"And for a conſtant ſtore and proviſion of ſea- "coals to be had and made hereafter, for ſupply "of this city, and ſpecially for the benefit and

A. D. 1665.

"relief of the poor in times of dearth and ſcarcity, which hath happened in this and many other years heretofore, by reaſon of wars and troubles at ſea, or by the ſubtle combination and practice of the retailers at home, for their private gain and profit, to the common abuſe and detriment of the citizens, and others his majeſty's ſubjects:

"Be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That beſides the general ſtock employed by this city, for proviſion of coals for the benefit of the poor within the ſaid city and liberties, there ſhall be provided yearly hereafter, at the beſt hand, betwixt *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*, by the ſeveral companies of this city, the ſeveral chaldrons of ſea-coals hereafter mentioned: that is to ſay,

	Chald.		Chald.
Mercers,	488	Cutlers,	75
Grocers,	675	White-bakers,	45
Drapers,	562	Wax-chandlers,	19
Fiſhmongers,	465	Tallow-chandlers,	97
Goldſmiths,	525	Armourers,	19
Skinners,	315	Girdlers,	105
Merchant-taylors,	750	Butchers,	22
Haberdaſhers,	578	Sadlers,	19
Salters,	360	Carpenters,	38
Ironmongers,	255	Cordwainers,	60
Vintners,	375	Barber-ſurgeons,	60
Clothworkers,	412	Painterſtainers,	12
Dyers,	105	Curriers,	11
Brewers,	104	Maſons,	22

Leather-

A. D. 1665.	Chald.		Chald.
Leatherſellers,	210	Plumbers,	19
Pewterers,	52	Inholders,	45
Founders,	7	Woodmongers,	60
Poulterers,	12	Scriveners,	60
Cooks,	80	Fruiterers,	7
Coopers,	52	Plaiſterers,	8
Tylers and Bricklayers,	19	Brown-bakers,	12
Bowyers,	3	Stationers,	75
Fletchers,	3	Imbroiderers,	30
Blackſmiths,	15	Upholders,	9
Apothecaries,	45	Muſicians,	6
Joyners,	22	Turners,	13
Weavers,	27	Baſketmakers,	6
Woolmen,	3	Glaſiers,	6

" And that the ſaid quantity of ſea-coals, ſhall " be ſtored or laid up in convenient places, by " every the ſaid companies reſpectively, and " brought out, ſold, and uttered, at ſuch other " hard and dear ſeaſons of the year, in ſuch man- " ner, and at ſuch price, as the lord-mayor and " court of aldermen of this city, for the time " being, ſhall judge moſt requiſite and conveni- " ent, and by their precept in writing ſhall direct " and require, for the ends and purpoſes before- " mentioned, ſo as ſuch companies, as aforeſaid, " be not by ſuch prices ordered to ſell the ſame " coals to loſs.

" And whereas divers woodmongers and others, " uſing to ſell and utter coals by retail, within " this city and liberties, in deſign to raiſe and

" inhance

" inhance the prices thereof, for their own pri- A. D. 1665.
" vate gain and commodity, have commonly
" heretofore gone or ſent down the river of
" *Thames*, or otherwiſe travelled and employed,
" their agents to meet the ſhips and veſſels, com-
" ing from *Newcaſtle*, and other parts, toward
" this city, loaden with coals, and at diſtant
" places from the ſaid city, or by pre-contract
" within the ſame city and liberties, have bought
" up, foreſtalled and engroſſed, great quantities
" of coals, which ſhould have been brought to
" the ſaid city by the owners and ſellers thereof,
" to be there ſold and uttered at reaſonable prices,
" and the ſame have conveyed and brought to the
" ſaid city, to ſell again at high and exceſſive
" prices, againſt the cuſtom and privileges of this
" city, and to the public detriment, oppreſſion
" of the poor, and great charge of all others
" inhabiting and dwelling within the ſaid city and
" liberties thereof.

" For reformation whereof, be it enacted, or-
" dained and eſtabliſhed, by the authority afore-
" ſaid, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, in-
" habiting and dwelling, or that hereafter ſhall in-
" habit or dwell within the ſaid city or the liber-
" ties thereof, ſhall, from and after the feaſt of
" St. *John Baptiſt*, now next enſuing, either by
" themſelves or any for them, or to their uſe,
" provide, buy, bargain or contract, for any ſea-
" coals, *Scotch* coals, pit-coals, or other coals,
" coming towards this city to be ſold, other than
" ſuch as ſhall be provided and bought to be

A. D. 1665. "ſpent within their own private houſes, nor ſhall "ſell or utter the ſame, by retail or in groſs, "within this city or liberties, to any perſon or "perſons; but that the owners and ſellers there- "of, at their own coſts and charges, ſhall and "may bring the ſame coals to the city them- "ſelves, here by them to be ſold; upon pain that "all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, "that ſhall offend contrary to the true intent and "meaning hereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe 5s. for "every chaldron of ſea-coals, and the like ſum "for every tun of *Scotch* or pit-coals, that ſhall "be bought, bargained, or contracted for."

Fire of London. A. D. 1666. The horrors of the plague were ſcarce removed from their eyes, when a fiery trial reduced the citizens of *London* almoſt to the utmoſt deſpair: a fire broke out, on the 2d of *September*, 1666, about one o'clock in the morning, in *Pudding-lane*, about 202 feet eaſt of *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, or *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*; and there not being either a ſufficient aid of engines, or of water, the flames, fomented by a violent eaſterly wind, ſoon got the better of thoſe weak efforts made uſe of to put it out, and in about 30 hours, they ſpread to *Gracechurch-ſtreet* towards the north-weſt, and to the *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*, towards the ſouth-weſt, including *Cannon-ſtreet*, and the lanes, allies, and courts in the way: and either by communication of the flakes, from ſuch a vaſt body of fire kindled by old timber houſes, or by any other means, which have been ſuſpected, to deſtroy this great city, the flames burſt out in divers and diſtant places; and the conſla-

conflagration became ſo general, that there was not a houſe, hall, or church, nor ſo much as a cottage, left ſtanding, from the weſt end of *Tower-wharf* in the eaſt, to the *Temple* church in the weſt: nor from the north end of *Mincing-lane*, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, from the weſt end of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and from the ſouth-weſt end of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, as far as the entrance into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, to *Holbourn-bridge*, on the weſt, in a direct line; beſides the damage done in *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, *Cateaton-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Addle-ſtreet*, *Love-lane*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Staining-lane*, *Noble-ſtreet*, and *Silver-ſtreet*: after all which ravagements, this fire ſtopt, as it were by the command of Heaven, at *Pye-corner*, entering into *Weſt-Smithfield*. A. D. 1666.

By this misfortune many thouſand inhabitants were compelled to flee into the fields, and, having loſt their houſes and goods, were expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, and reduced to a ſtarving condition. To remedy theſe neceſſities, they immediately ſet about erecting huts, and the king ordered a great quantity of naval bread to be diſtributed amongſt them, and gave command to the juſtices to encourage the bringing of all ſorts of proviſions for their uſe [a].

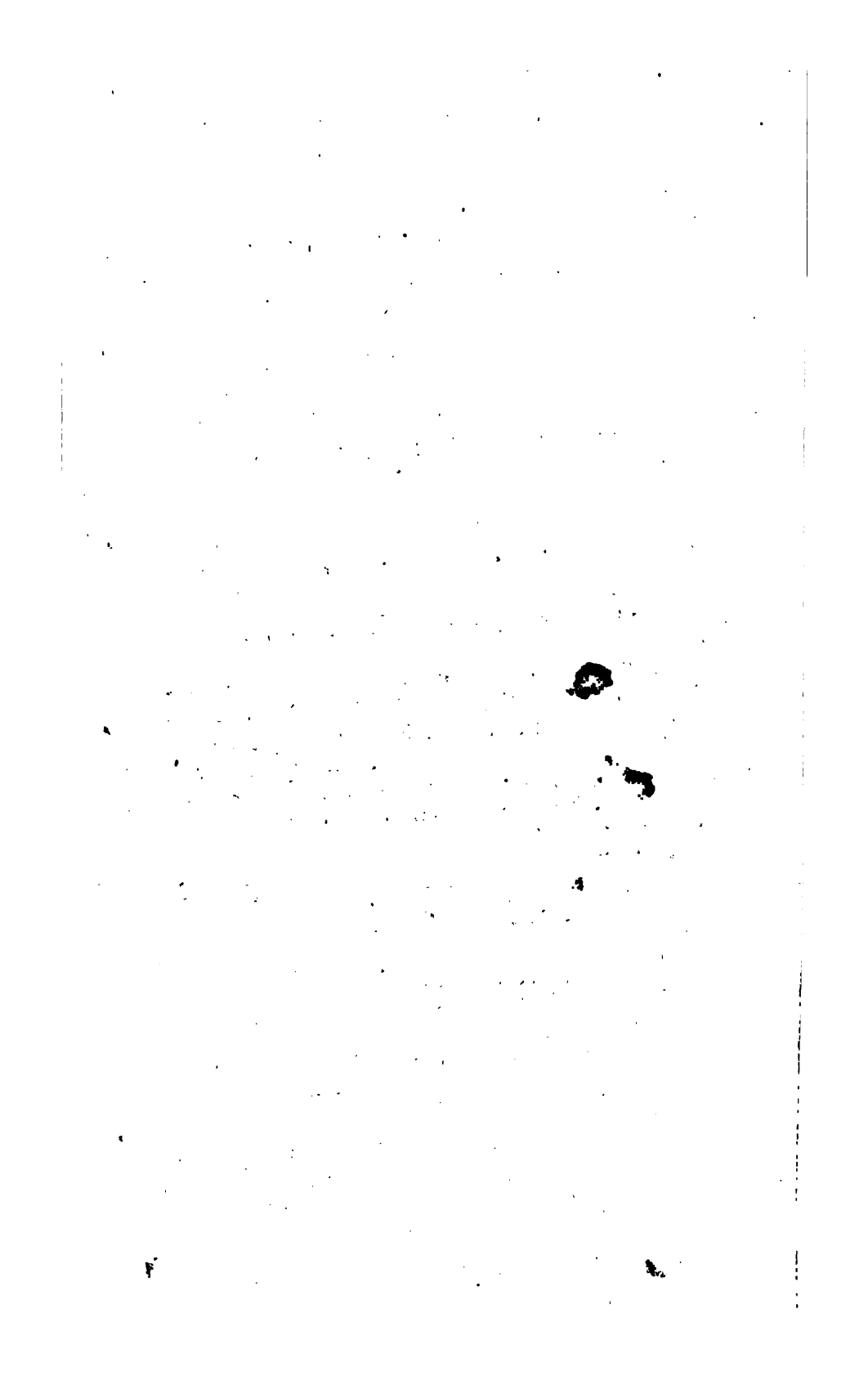
[a] The richeſt citizens having ſuffered moſt by this fire; it was not in their power to aſſiſt their poor fellow-ſufferers: ſo that the charity ſubſcribed on this occaſion, in all places, for their immediate relief, did amount to no more than 16,277l. 6s. 0d. *ob.*

A. D. 1666. Many have been the conjectures and reports about the cauſe of this fire: but as none of them do agree ſo as to put the matter out of all doubt, it is impoſſible for me to determine, which of them is moſt to be credited. The beſt authority I dare venture to produce, is that upon the *Monument*, erected and inſcribed by act of parliament.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* MONUMENT.

The Monument. The height of this great fluted column, or pillar of the *doric* order, and ſituate on the eaſt ſide of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, facing *Crooked-lane*, and begun by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* in 1671, and finiſhed by him in 1677, is from the pavement 202 feet; the diameter of the ſhaft or body of the column is 15 feet; the ground plinth or loweſt part of the pedeſtal is 28 feet ſquare; and the pedeſtal in height is 40 feet. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompaſſing a cone 32 feet high, ſupporting a blazing urn of gilt braſs. Within is a large ſtair-caſe of black marble, containing 345 ſteps, each ten inches and a half broad, and ſix inches thick. The weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is adorned with a curious emblem in alt relief, denoting the deſtruction and reſtoration of the city; the firſt female figure repreſents the city of *London*, ſitting in ruins in a languiſhing poſture, with her head dejected, hair diſhevelled, and her hand careleſsly lying on her ſword. Behind is *Time*, gradually raiſing her up: at her ſide a woman gently touching her with one hand, whilſt a winged ſcepter in the other directs her to regard the

Monument.



goddeſſes in the clouds, one with a cornucopia denoting plenty, the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet a bee-hive, ſhewing that by induſtry and application the greateſt misfortunes are to be overcome. Behind *Time*, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to reſtore her; and beneath, in the midſt of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as ſupporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preſerve the fame: oppoſite the city, on an elevated pavement, ſtands the king, in a *Roman* habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and, approaching her, commands three of his attendants to deſcend to her relief; the firſt repreſents the *Sciences*, with a winged head and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding *Nature* in her hand with her numerous breaſts ready to give aſſiſtance to all; the ſecond is *Architecture*, with plan in one hand, and a ſquare and pair of compaſſes in the other: and the third is *Liberty* waving a hat in the air, ſhewing her joy at the pleaſing proſpect of the city's ſpeedy recovery. Behind the king ſtands his brother, the duke of *York*, with a garland in one hand to crown the riſing city, and a ſword in the other for her defence. And the two figures behind are *Juſtice* and *Fortitude*; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion: and under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth *Envy* gnawing a heart, and inceſſantly emitting peſtiferous fumes from her envenomed mouth. And in the upper part of the

A. D. 1666.

A. D. 1666. plinth the reconſtruction of the city is repreſented by builders and labourers at work upon houſes.

On the north ſide of the pedeſtal is a latin inſcription, thus rendered: "In the year of *Chriſt* "1666, *September* 2. eaſtward from hence, at "the diſtance of 202 feet, (the height of this "column) a terrible fire broke out about mid-"night; which driven on by a high wind, not "only waſted the adjacent parts, but alſo very "remote places, with incredible crackling and "fury. It conſumed 89 churches, the city gates, "*Guildhall*, many public ſtructures, hoſpitals, "ſchools, libraries, a vaſt number of ſtately edi-"fices, 13,000 dwelling houſes, and 400 ſtreets. "Of the 26 wards it utterly deſtroyed 15, and "left eight others ſhattered and half burnt. "The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from "the *Tower* by the *Thames* ſide to the *Temple* "church; and from the north eaſt along the wall "to *Holborn-bridge*. To the eſtates and fortunes "of the city it was mercileſs, but to their lives "very favourable, that it might in all things re-"ſemble the laſt conflagration of the world. "The deſtruction was ſudden; for in a ſmall "ſpace of time the city was ſeen moſt flouriſh-"ing, and reduced to nothing. Three days af-"ter, when this fatal fire had baffled all human "counſels and endeavours; in the opinion of all, "it ſtopped, as it were by a command from "Heaven, and was on every ſide extinguiſhed."

The inſcription on the ſouth ſide is tranſlated thus; "*Charles the ſecond*, ſon of *Charles the* "*martyr*,

" *martyr*, king of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ire-* A. D. 1666.
" *land*, defender of the faith, a moſt gracious
" prince, commiſerating the deplorable ſtate of
" things, whilſt the ruins were yet ſmoaking,
" provided for the comfort of his citizens, and
" ornament of his city, remitted their taxes, and
" referred the petition of the magiſtrates and in-
" habitants to parliament; who immediately
" paſſed an act, that public works ſhould be re-
" ſtored to greater beauty with public money, to
" be raiſed by an impoſt on coals; that churches,
" and the cathedral of *St. Paul's*, ſhould be rebuilt
" from their foundations with all magnificence;
" the bridges, gates, and priſons, ſhould be new
" made, the ſewers cleanſed, the ſtreets made
" ſtreight and regular; ſuch as were ſteep, level-
" led, and thoſe too narrow, to be made wider.
" Markets and ſhambles removed to ſeparate
" places. They alſo enacted, that every houſe
" ſhould be built with party-walls, and all in
" front raiſed of equal height, and thoſe walls
" all of ſquare ſtone or brick; and that no man
" ſhould delay building beyond the ſpace of ſeven
" years. Moreover care was taken by law, to
" prevent all ſuits about their bounds. Alſo an-
" niverſary prayers were enjoined; and to perpe-
" tuate the memory hereof to poſterity, they
" cauſed this column to be erected. The work
" was carried on with diligence, and *London* is
" reſtored, but whether with greater ſpeed or
" beauty, may be made a queſtion. At three

A. D. 1666. " years time the world ſaw that finiſhed, which " was ſuppoſed to be the buſineſs of an age."

The inſcription on the eaſt ſide is in *Engliſh* thus;

This pillar was begun,
Sir *Richard Ford*, knight, being lord-mayor of *London*, in the year 1671.

Carried on in the mayoralties of
Sir *George Waterman*, knt.
Sir *Robert Hanſon*, knt.
Sir *William Hooker*, knt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, knt.
Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, knt.
} lord-mayors.

And finiſhed,
Sir *Thomas Davies* being lord-mayor, in the year 1677.

Round the *Monument* was this inſcription:

" This pillar was ſet up in perpetual remem- " brance of the moſt dreadful burning of this " proteſtant city, begun and carried on by the " treachery and malice of the popiſh faction, in " the beginning of *September*, in the year of our " lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their " horrid plot for extirpating the proteſtant reli- " gion, and *Old Engliſh* liberty, and introducing " popery and ſlavery."

Proclamation to prevent irregular, &c. buildings.

The irregularity of the buildings, and the dark ill-contrived wooden houſes, and the narrow, crooked, and incommodious ſtreets of this city burnt, had always been a ſubject of complaint, and a matter, which had long been wiſhed to be

remedied. The conflagration, which happened so general, put it in the power of authority now to re-edify *London* with greater propriety, uniformity, and ſecurity. And ſuch was the immediate attention of the court on this occaſion, that his majeſty iſſued a proclamation, while the city lay yet in a heap of rubbiſh, to prohibit the rebuilding of houſes, till public care might be had for its re-edification with greater magnificence and uniformity than formerly, and with ſuch materials, as might moſt effectually prevent ſuch another deſtruction by fire [b]. A. D. 1666.

The

[b] "CHARLES R.

"As no particular man hath ſuſtained any loſs or damage "by the late terrible and deplorable fire in his fortune or "eſtate, in any degree to be compared with the loſs and damage we ourſelf have ſuſtained, ſo it is not poſſible for any "man to take the ſame more to heart, and to be more concerned and ſolicitous for the rebuilding this famous city, "with as much expedition as poſſible: and ſince it hath pleaſed God to lay this heavy judgment upon us all in this time, "as an evidence of his diſpleaſure for our ſins, we do comfort ourſelf with ſome hope, that he will, upon our due humiliation before him, as a new inſtance of his ſignal bleſſing upon us, give us life, not only to ſee the foundations "laid, but the buildings finiſhed, of a much more beautiful "city than is at this time conſumed; and that as the ſeat "and ſituation of it is the moſt convenient and noble, "for the advancement of trade, of any city in *Europe*; ſo "that ſuch care will be taken for the re-edification of it, "both for uſe and beauty, and ſuch proviſion made for the "future, againſt the ordinary and caſual accidents by fire, as "may, as far as human wiſdom can provide, upon the ſad experience we have had, reaſonably ſecure the ſame, and "make it rather appear to the world as purged with the fire "(in how lamentable a manner ſoever) to a wonderful beau-

"ty

A. D. 1666. The parliament aſſembled with all ſpeed, and on the 18th of *September* paſſed an act for erect-

Court to ſettle claims. ing

" ty and comelineſs, than conſumed by it; and we receive no
" ſmall encouragement in this our hope by the alacrity and
" chearfulneſs we obſerve in thoſe who have undergone the
" greateſt loſs, and ſeem the moſt undone; who, with un-
" daunted courage, appear to deſire the ſame we do, and re-
" ſolved to contribute their utmoſt aſſiſtance thereunto. We
" have therefore thought fit, moſt neceſſary, and agreeable
" to the great and conſtant affection we have always had, and
" always ſhall retain for this our native city, to uſe this ex-
" pedition in publiſhing our thoughts, reſolutions and inten-
" tions, upon this great affair; that though ſuch preſent
" rules and directions cannot be formed, as muſt upon more
" mature deliberation be eſtabliſhed for the re edification, yet
" ſuch inconveniences may and ſhall be prevented, which may
" ariſe by the haſty and unſkilful buildings many may propoſe
" to erect, for their preſent conveniences, before they can
" know how the ſame will ſuit and conſiſt with the deſign
" that ſhall be made: and if this candour of ours, which re-
" ſolves, with the bleſſing of God, ſo to provide for the juſt
" right and intereſt of all, that no man ſhall have cauſe to
" complain of wrong and oppreſſion: and if this our reaſon-
" able animadverſion ſhall not meet with that prudent ſub-
" miſſion we expect, but that ſome obſtinate and refractory
" perſons will preſume to erect ſuch buildings as they ſhall
" think fit, upon pretence that the ground is their own, and
" that they may do with it what they pleaſe, ſuch their ob-
" ſtinacy ſhall not prevail to the public prejudice; but we do
" hereby require the lord-mayor, and the other magiſtrates of
" the city of *London*, in their ſeveral limits, to be very watch-
" ful in ſuch caſes, and ſpeedily to pull down whatſoever ſuch
" men ſhall preſume to ſet up, ſo much to the diſturbance of
" public order and decency, and that they forthwith give no-
" tice to us, or our privy-council, of ſuch their proceedings,
" and return the names of ſuch refractory perſons who pre-

" ſume

ing a court of judicature, for ſettling all differences between landlords and tenants, reſpecting houſes A. D. 1666.

" ſume to contemn this our injunction, and we ſhall give or-
" der for their exemplary puniſhment without the violation of
" the public juſtice.

" And becauſe no men ſhall complain or apprehend that
" by this caution or reſtraint of ours, they ſhall or may for a
" long time be kept from providing habitations for themſelves,
" and for the carrying on their trades, though we make no
" queſtion, but in a ſhort time, with the aſſiſtance and advice
" of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, (who have be-
" ſought us for ſome time to put this reſtraint) to finiſh the
" whole deſign, even before any men can make proviſion of
" materials for any valuable edifices: we do declare, that if
" any conſiderable number of men (for it is impoſſible to
" comply with the humour of every particular man) ſhall
" addreſs themſelves to the court of aldermen, and manifeſt
" to them in what places their ground lies, upon which they
" deſign to build, they ſhall in a ſhort time receive ſuch order
" and direction, for their proceeding therein, that they ſhall
" have no cauſe to complain: and ſo we proceed to the ſet-
" ting down ſuch general, to which all particular deſigns
" muſt conform themſelves.

" In the firſt place, the woful experience in this late heavy
" viſitation hath ſufficiently convinced all men of the pernici-
" ous conſequences which have attended the building with
" timber, and even with ſtone itſelf, and the notable benefit
" of brick, which in ſo many places hath reſiſted and even
" extinguiſhed the fire; and we do therefore hereby declare
" our expreſs will and pleaſure, that no man whatſoever ſhall
" preſume to erect any houſe or building, great or ſmall, but
" of brick or ſtone, and if any man ſhall do the contrary,
" the next magiſtrate ſhall forthwith cauſe it to be pulled
" down, and ſuch further courſe ſhall be taken for his puniſh-
" ment as he deſerves: and we ſuppoſe that the notable be-
" neſit many men have received from thoſe cellars which

" have

A. D. 1666. houſes burnt down and demoliſhed by the late fire; and appointed the juſtices of the courts of king's-bench

" have been well and ſtrongly arched, will perſuade moſt " men, who build good houſes, to practiſe that good huſband- " ry, by arching all convenient places.

" We do declare, that *Fleet ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, and " all other eminent and notorious ſtreets, ſhall be of ſuch a " breadth, as may, with God's bleſſing, prevent the miſchief " that one ſide may ſuffer if the other be on fire, which was " the caſe lately in *Cheapſide*; the preciſe breadth of which " ſeveral ſtreets, ſhall be, upon advice with the lord-mayor " and aldermen, ſhortly publiſhed, with many other particu- " lar orders and rules, which cannot yet be adjuſted; in the " mean time we reſolve, though all ſtreets cannot be of equal " breadth, yet none ſhall be ſo narrow as to make the paſſage " uneaſy or inconvenient, eſpecially towards the water-ſide; " nor will we ſuffer any lanes or allies to be erected, but " where, upon mature deliberation, the ſame ſhall be found " abſolutely neceſſary; except ſuch places ſhall be ſet aſide, " which ſhall be deſigned only for buildings of that kind, " and from whence no public miſchief may probably ariſe.

" The irreparable damage and loſs by the late fire, being, " next to the hand of God in the terrible wind, to be imput- " ed to the place in which it firſt broke out, amongſt ſmall " timber houſes, ſtanding ſo cloſe together, that as no reme- " dy could be applied from the river for the quenching there- " of, to the contiguouſneſs of the buildings, hindering and " keeping all poſſible relief from the land ſide, we do reſolve " and declare, that there ſhall be a fair key or wharf on all " the river ſide, that no houſe ſhall be erected within ſo ma- " ny feet of the river, as ſhall be within few days declared " in the rules formerly mentioned; nor ſhall there be in thoſe " buildings which ſhall be erected next the river, which we " deſire may be fair ſtructures, for the ornament of the city, " any houſes to be inhabited by brewers, or dyers, or ſugar- " bakers, which trades by their continual ſmoak, contribute

" very

bench and common-pleas, and the barons of the exchequer, to be judges of the said court; and those

A. D. 1666.

"very much to the unhealthiness of the adjacent places; "but we require the lord-mayor and aldermen of *London*, "upon a full consideration, and weighing all conveniences "and inconveniences that can be foreseen, to propose such a "place as may be fit for all those trades which are carried on "by smoak to inhabit together, or at least several places for "the several quarters of the town for those occupations, and in "which they shall find their account in convenience and profit, "as well as other places shall receive the benefit in the di-"stance of the neighbourhood; it being our purpose, that "they who exercise those necessary professions, shall be in all "respects as well provided for and encouraged as ever they "have been, and undergo as little prejudice as may be, by "being less inconvenient to their neighbours.

"These grounds and foundations being laid, from the sub-"stance whereof we shall not depart, and which, being pub-"lished, are sufficient advertisements to prevent any man's "running into, or bringing an inconvenience upon himself, "by a precipitate engagement in any act which may cross "these foundations, we have, in order to the reducing this "great and glorious design into practice, directed, and we do "hereby direct, that the lord-mayor and court of aldermen "do with all possible expedition cause an exact survey to be "made and taken of the whole ruins, occasioned by the late "lamentable fire, to the end that it may appear to whom all "the houses and ground did in truth belong, what term the "several occupiers were possessed of, and at what rents, and "to whom, either corporations, companies, or single persons, "the reversion and inheritance appertained; that so provi-"sion may be made, that though every man must not be suf-"fered to erect what buildings and where he pleases, he shall "not in any degree be debarred from receiving the reason-"able benefit of what ought to accrue to him from such "houses or lands; there being nothing less in our thoughts,

"than

A. D. 1667. His majeſty ſo well approved of this act of common-council, that he confirmed and enforced the ſame by an order of council on the 8th of *May*:

Approved of by king and council.

The

"At the court at *Whitehall*, *May* 8, 1667.

Preſent, the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

His royal highneſs the duke of *York*,	Earl of *Bath*,
Lord archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,	Earl of *Carliſle*,
Lord chancellor,	Earl of *Craven*,
Lord privy-ſeal,	Earl of *Lauderdale*,
Duke of *Albemarle*,	Earl of *Middleton*,
Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter*,	Lord *Arlington*,
Lord chamberlain,	Lord *Aſhley*,
Earl of *Bridgewater*,	Mr. Comptroller,
Earl of *Berkſhire*,	Mr. Secretary *Morice*,
	Mr. Chancellor of the duchy,
	Sir *William Coventry*.

An order made by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of *London*, of the 29th of *April* laſt paſt, in the enſuing words, *viz.*

"It is ordered that the ſurveyors take ſpecial care, that "the breaſt-ſummers of all houſes do range of an equal height, "houſe with houſe, ſo far as ſhall be convenient, and there "to make breaks by their directions.

"And that they do encourage and give directions to all "builders, for ornament ſake, that the ornaments and pro-"jections of the front-buildings be of rubbed bricks; and "that all the naked part of the walls may be done of rough "bricks neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the diſcretion of "the builder, or that the builders may otherwiſe enrich their "fronts as they pleaſe.

"That if any perſon or perſons ſhall deſire, in any ſtreet or "lane of note, to build on each ſide of the ſtreet or lane, op-"poſite one to the other, ſix or more houſes of the third rate, "or that the upper rooms or garrets may be flat roofs, en-"compaſſed with battlements of bricks covered with ſtone,

or

This cataſtrophe alſo was productive of an act of common-council for preventing and ſuppreſſing A. D. 1667.

of

" of gable ends, or rails, and banniſter of iron or ſtone, or " to vary their roofs for the greater ornament of building; the " ſurveyors, or one of them, ſhall certify their opinions there- " in to the committee for re-building, who ſhall have liberty " to give leave for the ſame, if they ſee cauſe.

" That in all the ſtreets no ſign-poſts ſhall hang croſs, but " the ſigns ſhall be fixed againſt the balconies, or ſome other " convenient part of the ſide of the houſe.

" It is ordered that a poſtern ſhall be made on the north ſide " of *Newgate* for conveniency of foot-paſſengers, and that " *Holborn-bridge* ſhall be enlarged to run ſtraight on a bevil " line from the timber houſe on the north ſide thereof, known " by the ſign of the *Cock*, to the front of the buildings at the " *Swan* inn on the ſaid north ſide of *Holborn-hill*.

" Foraſmuch as it is provided in the late act for re-building, " that the ſurveyors ſhall take care for the equal ſetting out " of all party-walls and piers, and that no perſon be permitted " to build till that be done; therefore, for prevention of " any exaction in the taking of ſuch ſurveys, and of all quar- " rels and contentions that may ariſe between the builders, " it is ordered, that no builder ſhall lay his foundation until " the ſurveyors, or one of them, according to the act, ſhall " view it, and ſee the party-walls and piers equally ſet out, " and that all perſons obſerve the ſurveyors directions concern- " ing the ſuperſtructure to be erected over the ſaid founda- " tion.

" And that for the defraying that and all other incident " charges of meaſuring, ſtaking out, taking the level, and " ſurveying the ſtreets and ground, each builder, before he " lay his foundation, or ſuch ſurvey ſhall be taken, do repair " to the chamber of *London*, and there enter his name, with " the place where his building is to be ſet out, and to pay to " the chamberlain the ſum of 6s. 8d. for every foundation " to be re-built. For which Mr. chamberlain ſhall give ac- " quit-

A. D. 1667. of fires within the city of *London* and the liberties thereof, which paſſed on the 15th day of *November*, A. D. 1667, and enacted, amongſt other things,

" quittances: upon receipt of which acquittances the ſurvey-
" ors ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch perſons foundations.

" And it is ordered, that all perſons who have already laid
" any foundations, ſhall forthwith pay into the chamber of
" *London* 6s. 8d. for every foundation.

" And this court is conſenting and deſirous that all ſtraight
" and narrow paſſages, which ſhall be found convenient for
" common benefit and accommodation, and ſhall receive his
" majeſty's order and approbation, ſhall and may be enlarged
" and made wider, and otherwiſe altered, before the 20th
" day of *May* now next enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the
" beauty, ornament, and conveniency thereof, and ſtaked
" and ſet out accordingly.

" Several late inhabitants of *Fleet-ſtreet*, intending to re-
" build their houſes, which did formerly ſtand backward of
" other foundations near adjoining, and deſiring liberty to ad-
" vance their houſes, that the whole front may run on a ſtraight
" line; the committee did agree to the ſame, if the right ho-
" nourable the lord high chancellor of *England* and the other
" lords ſhall approve thereof, and procure his majeſty's ap-
" probation to the ſame: and the committee do deſire liberty
" may be given for other perſons in other places, where it ſhall
" be found convenient.

" And it is ordered, that the committee for re-building do
" preſent the particulars aforeſaid to the right honourable the
" lord high chancellor of *England* and the other lords, and
" that the ſame, if they receive his majeſty's approbation,
" ſhall be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

" Which being this day repreſented to the board by the
" right honourable the lord high chancellor of *England*, the
" ſame was allowed and approved of; and it was ordered
" that the ſame be punctually obſerved in every part thereof.
" And all perſons concerned are required and commanded to
" yield due obedience, and conform themſelves thereunto."

" That

A. D. 1667.

" That the city and the liberties thereof ſhall be " divided and appointed into four equal parts or " quarters; and the eaſt part or quarter to con- " tain theſe wards following, *viz. Portſoken, Ald- " gate, Tower, Billinſgate, Bridge, Langborn*, and " *Lime-ſtreet*; the weſt part or quarter to contain " *Farringdon within, Farringdon without, Caſtle- " Baynard, Cheapſide*, and *Alderſgate*; the north " part or quarter to contain *Cornhill, Broad-ſtreet, " Coleman-ſtreet, Baſſiſhaw, Biſhopſgate*, and *Crip- " plegate*; and the ſouth part or quarter to con- " tain *Queenhithe, Bread-ſtreet, Vintry, Cordwainer, " Dowgate, Wallbrook*, and *Candlewick-ſtreet*.

" That every of the ſaid quarters ſhall be fur- " niſhed and provided with 800 leathern buckets, " fifty ladders, *viz.* ten 42 feet long, ten 30 feet " long, ten 20 feet long, ten 16 feet long, and " ten 12 feet long; as alſo of ſo many hand-ſquirts " of braſs as will furniſh two for every pariſh, " 24 pickax-ſledges, and 40 ſhod-ſhovels.

" That every one of the twelve companies pro- " vide and keep in readineſs thirty buckets, one " engine, ſix pickax-ſledges, three ladders, and " two hand-ſquirts of braſs.

" That all the other inferior companies provide " and keep in readineſs buckets and engines pro- " portionable to their abilities, of which thoſe " leaſt able, to provide portable engines to carry " up ſtairs into any rooms or tops of houſes; " the number of which buckets and engines to be " from time to time preſcribed and allotted by the " lord-mayor and court of aldermen's direction.

A. D. 1667. "That every alderman, who hath paſſed the "office of ſhrievalty, provide 24 buckets, and "one hand-ſquirt of braſs; and all thoſe who "have not been ſheriffs, twelve buckets, and one "hand-ſquirt of braſs, to be kept at their re-"ſpective dwellings: and all other principal citi-"zens and inhabitants, and every other perſon "being a ſubſidy-man, or of the degree of a "ſubſidy-man, ſhall provide and keep in their "houſes a certain number of buckets, according "to their quality.

"That every houſeholder, upon any cry of fire, "ſhall place a ſufficient man at his door well "armed, and hang out a light at his door, if in "the night; upon default whereof, every party "offending ſhall forfeit 20s.

"That every inhabitant prepare ſome ſecure "place in their dwellings (not under or near any "ſtair-caſe) to lay in their *ſeacoal-aſhes*, *embers*, or "any other ſort of *fire-aſhes*; and that the ſaid aſhes "be quenched with water every night before they "go to bed: and that all conſtables make inquiry "of the ſecurity of *hearths*, *ovens*, and *ſtoves*, and "places for laying fire-aſhes in, twice every year.

"That plugs be put into the pipes in the moſt "convenient places of every ſtreet.

"That the ſeveral companies of *carpenters*, "*bricklayers*, *plaiſterers*, *painters*, *maſons*, *ſmiths*, "*plumbers*, and *paviors*, do yearly, for each com-"pany, elect two maſter-workmen, four journey-"men, eight apprentices, and ſixteen labourers, "to be ready, upon all occaſions of fire, to attend

" the lord-mayor and ſheriffs for quenching the A. D. 1667.
" ſame.

" That all workmen and labourers belonging " to any publick water-works within the city, the " *ſeacoal-meters, porters, blackwell-hall porters, leaden-* " *hall porters, ticket-porters,* and *package-porters,* " do conſtantly attend the lord-mayor and ſheriffs " in ſuch ſervice.

" That all perſons, unleſs ſuch as are employed " or allowed by the lord-mayor or ſheriffs, alder- " men, deputies, or common-council-men, do " keep (during the time of any fire) within their " own dwellings, until they are ſummoned to give " their aid; that ſo diſorder and confuſion in the " ſtreets may be prevented.

" That all the conſtables and watchmen of the " ward, where any fire happens, aſſemble imme- " diately at ſuch place, and there attend on the " lord-mayor and ſheriffs, and follow their di- " rections.

" That all brokers on the *Exchange* (according " to their obligation at their admittance) do at- " tend, in order to take care of ſuch goods and " houſhold-ſtuff as may be removed.

" That no perſon whatſoever be permitted at " any time to make, or cauſe to be made, any " ſort of fire-works; or to fire, or cauſe to be fired, " any ſuch fire-works, within the city or liberties " thereof, except ſuch perſons only as ſhall be " thereunto appointed by his majeſty, or any law- " ful authority under him.

A. D. 1667. "That no perſon lay *hemp*, *flax*, *wax*, *gunpowder*, *pitch*, *tar*, *brimſtone*, *roſin*, or the like combuſtible commodities, in any cellar, warehouſe, or other place on that ſide next the ſtreet, which, by the ſhaking of links, torches, or caſting in of other fire at the windows next the ſtreet, may be in danger of ſuch fire."

Lord-mayor's precept againſt immorality and beggars.

On the 11th of *November*, 1668, the new lord-mayor iſſued out a precept for preventing immoralities, profanation of the Lord's day, drunkenneſs, and gaming; for ſuppreſſing rogues, vagrants, and ſturdy beggars; for keeping the ſtreets duly paved and ſwept; inflicting a penalty of 3 s. 4 d. upon ſuch as did not keep their ſoil or dirt in tubs, *&c.* till the coming of the raker, and 5 s. upon ſuch as ſhould throw or ſuffer aſhes, dirt, or other filth, to be caſt out into the ſtreets before their own ground or houſes, and 20 s. for caſting dirt, *&c.* before a neighbour's, or any church or church-yard, or other public place or building, or into any common ſink, vault, water-courſe or ſewer; conformable to a late act of parliament. And it further ordained, that all inhabitants ſhould duly hang and keep out their candles lighted to the accuſtomed hour, and the conſtables ſhould ſit and continue their watches, according to the direction of former acts of common council. And, before his mayoralty expired, there paſſed an act of common-council on the 8th of *September*, 1669, for eſtabliſhing *Newgate* market, *Honey-lane* market,

Filth and dirt.

Markets appointed by common council.

and the market at *Woolchurch*; and to aboliſh the market which had been kept in *Alderſgate-ſtreet* ſince the time of the late diſmal fire. A. D. 1669.

By an act of parliament, paſſed in 1670, it was enacted, that, beſides the ſtreets already appointed to be widened, thoſe of *Paternoſter-row*, *Warwick-lane*, *Watling-ſtreet*, *Candlewick-ſtreet*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Swithin's lane*, *Little Wood-ſtreet*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Tower-ſtreet*, *Water-lane* in *Tower-ſtreet*, *Rood-lane*, *St. Mary hill*, *Thames-ſtreet* from *London-bridge* to *Puddle-dock*, *Pye-corner*, and *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, ſhould alſo be enlarged; and that the ſum of 2 s. a chaldron be added to the 1 s. a chaldron already granted upon coals to the lord-mayor and citizens of *London*, for the term of ſeventeen years and five months, for the effectual accompliſhment of the ſaid works. —That the ſole power of regulating, keeping clean, pitching and paving the ſtreets of the city of *London*, and of making and clearing drains and ſewers in *London*, ſhall remain in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to be executed by ſuch as the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, ſhall appoint; and that the mayor, *&c.* may impoſe a tax upon houſes for the doing thereof [d].

Act of parliament for widening, &c. ſtreets. 22 Ch. II. A. D. 1670.

2 s. per chaldron more laid on coals.

Cleaning and paving the city, &c. left to the lord-mayor, &c.

In purſuance of theſe powers the commiſſioners of the ſewers did, on the firſt of *March*, 1671-2, publiſh an act of common-council, made the 27th of *October*, 1671, in which were ſummed up the ancient cuſtoms, and other ſtatutes, rules, and

Orders by the commiſſioners of the ſewers. A. D. 1671 2.

[d] See this power confirmed by 2 *William* and *Mary*, ſeſſ. 2. chap. 8.

A. D. 1677-2. orders [e], relating to the paving and cleanſing of the ſtreets and lanes, and preventing other inconveniences

[e] *Rules, Orders, and Directions.*

" I. *Item*, That hereafter all ſtreets within this city, called, " known or ſet down to be high ſtreets, ſhall be paved round or " cauſeway faſhion, and, upon notice given to the commiſſioners " of any defective pavements in any of the ſtreets, lanes, and " paſſages within this city and liberties, the ſame ſhall be " forthwith made good and amended, unleſs by general con- " ſent ſome better expedient be found and publiſhed.

" II. That inaſmuch as it hath been found by common " experience, that the paviors, to hide and cover their bad " workmanſhip, have oftentimes ſpread and laid great quan- " tities of gravel over their pavements, to greater charge to " the perſons ſetting them on work than was needful, and " which, upon a ſudden rain, did either choak the common " ſewers, or turn to dirt and mire in the ſtreets; therefore the " ſaid paviors are required, that hereafter they do forbear to " lay or ſpread any more gravel on the pavements than will " only fill up the joints of their work, and cauſe the ſame to " be ſwept and well rammed, and leave the pavements bare " of gravel, and keep a regular method of paving, not paving " one door higher than another, upon pain of paying 5 s. for " every complaint.

" III. That the breadth of ſix feet at the leaſt, from the " foundation of the houſes in ſuch of the ſaid high ſtreets " which ſhall be allowed to be poſted, ſhall be paved by the " inhabitants or owners with flat or broad ſtone for a foot- " paſſage, unleſs ſuch parts thereof as ſhall lie before any " gate-way, which may be done with ſquare rag by the ſaid " breadth of ſix feet, upon pain of paying 5 s. for every week " the ſame ſhall be omitted to be done after notice given.

" IV. That every perſon, having occaſion to re-build or " repair any houſe or houſes fronting any ſtreet, lane, or " common paſſage, do firſt procure licence of Mr. chamber- " lain, for the time being, to board in a piece of ground " before his building, within which to lay his materials for " building,

veniencies to the common paſſages within their jurisdiction. In which were appointed a lay-ſtall in A. D. 1671-2

" building, or in default ſhall pay 40s. and 20s. for every " week's omiſſion ſo to do.

" V. That a fall or ceſt-pool, of convenient bigneſs, ſhall " be made and continued to every grate of the common ſewer " within this city and liberties, to receive the ſand or gravel " coming to the ſame, ſo to prevent the choaking thereof: " and upon complaint at any time made of the want, decay, " or defect thereof, the commiſſioners will forthwith cauſe the " ſame to be made or amended.

" VI. That the fellowſhip of carmen of this city having " undertaken for one year, to commence from the 1ſt of *Ja-* " *nuary*, 1671, to ſweep and cleanſe the ſtreets, lanes, and " common paſſages, within the ſaid city and liberties, from " dung, ſoil, filth, and dirt, and to carry the ſame, together " with what ſhall be brought out of the houſes of the inhabit- " ants, unto certain lay-ſtalls appointed, or that ſhall be ap- " pointed, by the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being, the " ſeveral perſons by them employed in and about this affair, " whoſe names, places of abode, number of tunbrils or carts, " and the wards to which they are reſpectively deſigned, are " hereafter ſet down, or ſuch others as, by death or removal " of any of them, ſhall be employed therein, ſhall keep, ob- " ſerve and follow the rules and orders hereafter following; " *viz.*

" VII. That they, their agents, or ſervants, ſhall come out " with their tunbrills, or carts and horſes, on *Mondays*, *Tueſdays*, " *Wedneſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Fridays*, in every week of the " year, from the 11th of *October* to the 11th of *February* by " five of the clock every morning of the ſame days, and not " continue and remain in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, after " the hour of nine of the clock the ſame morning; and from " the 11th of *February* to the 11th of *October* to come out, as " aforeſaid, by four of the clock every morning of the ſame day, " and not to continue or remain in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, " after the hour of ſeven of the clock the ſame morning; and

" upon

A. D. 1671-2. in *Whitechapel* road, leading to *Mile-end*, now called *Whitechapel* mount; others contiguous to *Dowgate dock*,

" upon every *Saturday* in the year to come out as aforeſaid,
" by two of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, to
" remain and continue till night, if need be: and within the
" hours and times aforeſaid ſhall cleanſe all the ſtreets, lanes,
" and paſſages, every man within his or their reſpective di-
" viſions, from its ſoil, filth, and dirt, by ſweeping of the
" ſame, and carrying it away, together with what ſhall be
" brought out of the houſes of the inhabitants to the lay-ſtalls
" appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, upon pain to forfeit,
" for every offence, 10s.

" VIII. That the ſeveral inhabitants within this city and
" liberties, or their ſervants, do take care that the dirt, aſhes,
" and ſoil of their houſes be in a readineſs for the carmen,
" their agents or ſervants, either by ſetting out the ſame over
" night in tubs, boxes, baſkets, or other veſſels, near and
" contiguous to their houſes, or by bringing out the ſame
" within convenient time before the hours for their departure
" as aforeſaid.

" IX. That the ſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, in
" their ſeveral wards or diviſions, with the aſſiſtance of the
" ſervants of the inhabitants who are hereby directed to give
" ſuch aſſiſtance, ſhall, in times of froſt or ſnow, daily employ
" themſelves in the opening of the channels, and heaping up
" the ice and ſnow, that ſo the paſſages may be cleared; and,
" upon a thaw of the ſame, that all the ſoil and filth found
" in the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, be carried away, upon
" pain of 10s. for every day's omiſſion.

" X. That no perſon whatſoever do preſume to caſt out
" any ſoil, horſe-dung, or filth, or carry the ſame into any
" ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage, after the hours aforeſaid,
" either by night or by day, upon the penalty that the perſon
" offending, if known, (and if a ſervant, his or her maſter or
" miſtreſs) ſhall forfeit and pay 5s. and if not known, the
" party againſt whoſe houſe the ſame ſhall be found, having
" been laid there in the day-time after the hours before-
" mentioned,

dock, to *Puddle dock*, and to *White-friars dock*, on the weſt ſide thereof. A. D. 1671-2.

Amongſt

" mentioned, ſhall forfeit 1 s. which ſaid ſeveral forfeitures " ſhall be paid, the one moiety to the diſcoverer, and the " other to the carman or carmen appointed to cleanſe that " ward wherein the offence ſhall be committed.

" XI. That the ſeveral tunbrils or carts, employed or to " be employed in this work, ſhall be marked or numbered " according to the number of carts appointed for each ward, " upon the penalty of 2 s. for every load carried without ſuch " mark.

" XII. That the ſeveral carmen, undertakers in this affair, " ſhall ſet upon the fore-part of his tunbril or cart, open and " plain to view, a board, whereon to be painted the city arms, " the ward to which he or they are appointed, and the mark " or number of his tunbril or cart, upon the penalty of paying " 3 s. 4 d. a day for want thereof, which ſaid marking is to " betoken the allowance of the commiſſioners, and to caution " the inhabitants from employing of foreign carts.

" XIII. That the ſaid carmen undertakers, their agents or " ſervants, ſhall give notice of their being in the ſtreets with " their tunbrils or carts, by loudly knocking a wooden clap- " per, eſpecially in courts, allies, and other back paſſages, " upon pain to forfeit 3 s. 4 d. upon every complaint duly " proved.

" XIV. That the ſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, do " take care that the falls or ceſt-pools, belonging to any grate " within their reſpective wards, be once in every week, or " oftener if need require, cleanſed of its dirt and filth, and " the ſame carried away, upon pain to forfeit 5 s. for every " complaint duly proved.

" XV. That the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, " and no other, ſhall alſo carry away, to the lay-ſtalls aforeſaid, " all ſuch ſoil, dirt, and dung (rubbiſh or earth excepted) " that ſhall be made or found in any of the houſes or ſtables " of any inn-keeper, livery-ſtable-keeper, brewer, dyer, " ſugar-baker, ſope-maker, or other trader or inhabitant

" within

A. D. 1671-2. Maintenance of miniſters.

Amongſt other conſiderations it was adjudged neceſſary to aſcertain the limits and boundaries of pariſhes,

" within any the wards to which they are reſpectively appointed " and deſigned; for which ſuch quarterly allowance (over and " above the cuſtomary rates by the ſcavengers book) ſhall be " made by the aſſeſſors of each ward according to their beſt " diſcretion, reſpect being had to the trade, or other occaſions, " in the making of more or leſs dung and ſoil by ſuch " traders or inhabitants.

" XVI. That the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, " and no other, ſhall take up and carry away, to ſuch perſons " or places as will receive the ſame, all ſuch rubbiſh or earth " that ſhall be made or found within their reſpective wards or " diviſions; for which there ſhall be paid them by the owners " or proprietors thereof 1 s. *per* load, and no more, provided " they carry it away within one day after notice given for the " conveniency of the owners, and to avoid complaint of them, " upon pain that the perſon, offending in either of theſe caſes, " ſhall pay 2 s. *per* load.

" XVII. That no other tunbril or cart than what is or " ſhall be appointed and allowed by the ſaid commiſſioners, " for doing the works aforeſaid, ſhall be employed, or ſhall " intermeddle with the carrying of any ſoil, rubbiſh, earth, " dung, paving-ſtones, *Thames*-gravel, or the like, within " this city or liberties, bricks or tiles from the water-ſide " within the ſaid city and liberties, upon pain to pay, to the " carman or carmen employed in cleanſing the ſtreets, as afore- " ſaid, of the ward where this offence ſhall be committed, 2 s. " for every load ſo taken up, or carried in a tunbril or cart; " and for non-payment, that ſuch tunbril or cart ſhall be car- " ried to the city's pound, called the *Greenyard*, and there re- " main till payment thereof. Provided, that if any of the " ſaid carmen ſhall not, immediately after notice, employ " himſelf in carrying the ſaid materials, to forfeit and pay 2 s. " for every load thereof, and the owners at liberty to employ " foreign carts.

" XVIII.

parishes, and the value of each ecclesiastical benefice. For this end an act of parliament passed A. D. 1671-2.

in

" XVIII. That no coachman, carman, carter, drayman, " or other person, shall feed his or their horse or horses with " hay or grains in the streets, lanes, or common passages, " within this city and liberties, upon pain to forfeit and pay, " for every offence, 2 s. 6 d. over and above the like sum " formerly imposed and to be paid to the governors of *Christ's* " hospital; the one moiety to the discoverer and prosecutor, " and the other to the carman or carmen of the ward in which " the said offence shall be committed; and, in case of non- " payment, to carry the horse or horses to the city's pound, " called the *Greenyard*, there to remain till payment thereof.

" XIX. That none of the aforesaid carmen, their agents " or servants, or other person or persons, do sweep the filth " or soil of the streets, lanes, or passages, into any of the " channels of this city, in time of rain or otherwise, upon pain " to pay 6 s. 8 d. for every complaint duly proved.

" XX. That no man shall cast or lay in the street, lanes, " common passages, or channels, within this city or liberties, " any dogs, cats, inwards of beasts, cleaves of beasts feet, " bones, horns, dregs or drosse of ale or beer, or any noisom " thing, upon pain of 10 s. for every offence.

" XXI. That no man set a tunbril, car or cart, in the street " by night-time, upon pain to pay 2 s. besides satisfaction to " any person hurt thereby.

" XXII. That no man do ride or drive a tunbril, car, cart, " or dray, a trot in the street, or sit on any part of the car, " cart, tunbril, or dray, (unless another skilful person lead " the horse) upon pain to forfeit and pay 2 s. in case of non- " payment to carry the horse to the pound, as aforesaid, to " remain till payment thereof.

" XXIII. That no waggon, car, or cart, shod with iron " or spignails, or having more horses than are allowed by the " aforesaid act of common-council, shall take up any goods " within this city or liberties, to carry for hire about the streets, " upon pain to pay 5 s. for every offence; and, in case of non-

" payment,

A. D. 1671-2. in 1761, whereby it was enacted which pariſhes ſhould

" payment, to carry the horſe or horſes to the aforeſaid pound, " till payment thereof.

" XXIV. That no young ſeamer ſhall carry any ordure till " after ten o'clock in the winter, and eleven o'clock in the " ſummer, at night, nor ſhall ſpill any ordure in the ſtreets, " upon pain to forfeit and pay 13 s. 4 d.

" XXV. That no pudding-cart or ſhambles ſhall go out " till after the hours laſt before mentioned, upon pain to for- " feit 6 s. 8 d.

" XXVI. That no artificer, labourer, or other perſon, " ſhall make any ſtop or dam in any channel, nor ſhall ſlake " any lime in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, upon pain to " pay 2 s. for every offence.

" XXVII. That no man ſhall feed any kine, goats, hogs, " or any kind of poultry, in the open ſtreets, upon pain to " forfet 3 s. 4 d. for every offence.

" XXVIII. That no man ſhall caſt into the ditches or ſewers, " grates or gullets, of the city, any manner of carrion, ſtink- " ing fleſh, rotten oranges or onions, rubbiſh, dung, ſand, " gravel, or any other thing that may ſtop the courſe of the " ſame, upon pain of forfeiting 40 s. for every offence.

" XXIX. That no man ſhall make or continue any wi- " draught, ſeat or ſeats for houſes of eaſement over, or drains " into, any of the common ſewers, without licence of the " commiſſioners for the time being, upon pain to forfeit 40 s. " and 40 s. a month for ſo long time as the ſame ſhall be con- " tinued after warning.

XXX. That no perſon or perſons do preſume to keep any " lay-ſtall for dung, rubbiſh, earth, or other ſoil, either at " the water ſide, or other place within this city or liberties, " other than the common or public lay-ſtalls appointed, or " to be ſet out and appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners for the " time being, upon pain to forfeit and pay 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. and " 40 s. a week for every week he or they ſhall ſo continue to " do after warning, or be indicted from time to time as a " common nuiſance.

" XXXI.

should be united, and what stipend should be paid by A. D. 1671-2.

"XXXI. That no tylers, bricklayer, or other person, do "throw out of gutters, or off roofs or other parts of houses, "any tiles, loam, or rubbish, into any street, lane, or com- "mon passage, but do bring down the same in baskets or trays, "upon pain to forfeit 3s. 4d. for every offence.

"XXXII. That no person or persons do set out, in the "streets, lanes, or passages, any hogsheads, barrels, or other "casks or vessels, to hoop, wash or dry, or otherwise incum- "ber the passage, upon pain to forfeit and pay 20s. for every "offence.

"XXXIII. That the dung, mud, filth, and soil, of the "wards of *Billingsgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, *Cornhill*, *Candle-* "*wick*, *Wallbrook*, *Vintry*, and *Dowgate*, shall be carried "down to the lay-stall at *Dowgate-dock*; of the ward of *Port-* "*soken*, *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Duke's-place*, and *Lime-street*, to the "lay-stall set out at *Mile-end*; of the ward of *Bishopsgate*, "within and without, to the lay-stall at *Holloway-lane* end, "being part of a meadow there belonging to the city; of the "ward of *Cripplegate*, within and without, *Aldersgate* with- "out, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, and *Broad-street*, to the lay- "stall at *Bun-hill*; of the wards of *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Queen-* "*hithe*, and *Bread-street*, to the lay-stall at or near *Three cranes*, "and in *Dunghill-lane* near *Broken-wharf*, until such time as "the public wharf or key at the river-side shall be laid open, "and afterwards to the lay-stall at *Puddle-dock*; of the wards "of *Farringdon* within, *Castle-baynard*, *Aldersgate* within, and "*St. Martin le grand*, to the lay-stall at *Puddle-dock*; of the "ward of *Farringdon* without to the lay-stall at *White-friars*; "and this course to be used, until the commissioners shall see "cause to alter the same; and whoso shall offend herein shall "forfeit and pay 5s. for every offence.

"XXXIV. That the carmen undertakers, their agents or "servants, shall have liberty to carry rubbish from any parts "of the city or liberties into the vineyard near *Aldgate*, for "levelling the same, till the 1st of *May* next, and to shoot "the same there *gratis*, and after that time to pay such sum,

"for

A. D. 1675-81 by the pariſhioners to their miniſter in lieu of tythes, in

"for what they there ſhoot, as the commiſſioners ſhall re-
"quire.

"XXXV. That inaſmuch as the ſaid carmen have under-
"taken to do this work in better manner and to greater ſatis-
"faction than heretofore hath been done, and the commiſſion-
"ers believing, from what they have already obſerved, that
"they will accordingly perform the ſame, do therefore ex-
"hort all perſons, that ſhall be rated towards this work, will-
"ingly and readily to pay the ſame, ſo to prevent trouble to
"themſelves, and diſcouragement to the ſaid carmen, in a
"work of this nature, ſo requiſite and neceſſary to the health
"and trade of the inhabitants of this city.

"XXXVI. That the ſeveral pains and penalties before-
"mentioned, not particularly expreſſed to whom to be paid,
"ſhall be paid into the chamber of *London*, upon ſummons
"or warning by the officers attending the commiſſioners, or
"either of them; or, in default, the offender or offenders
"to be indicted at the ſeſſions for his or their reſpective
"offences.

"XXXVII. That if any of the aforeſaid carmen, their
"agents or ſervants, do offend in any of the particulars afore-
"ſaid, or otherwiſe relating to this affair, that complaint be
"made thereof to the commiſſioners at the *Guildhall*, who
"will deal with them according to their offences.

"XXXVIII. That the ſcavengers for the time being, in
"the ſeveral wards or precincts within this city and liberties,
"do take care, either by their own obſervations or complaints
"made to them by any of the inhabitants, that the ſaid car-
"men, their agents or ſervants, do accordingly perform the
"ſeveral branches afore-mentioned to them relating, or to
"make complaint thereof to the commiſſioners, upon pain
"that the ſaid ſcavengers ſhall from time to time, for their
"negligence or remiſſneſs, be indicted at the ſeſſions, unleſs
"they ſhall ſubmit to the cenſure and judgment of the ſaid
"commiſſioners for the time being.

"XXXIX.

in the manner and proportion ſet forth in the margin [f]. A. D. 1671-2.

Wheat

"XXXIX. Laſtly, That every houſholder do pay to the "perſon, delivering this book, 3 d. at leaſt, for and towards "the charge of printing and delivery of the ſame."

	£	
[f] Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet	110	
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	100	
St. Bridget, or St. Bride's	120	
St. Benet Finck	100	
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	100	
St. Chriſtopher's	120	
St. Dionis Back-church	120	
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt	200	
St. James, Garlick-hithe	100	
St. Michael, Cornhill	140	
St. Margaret, Lothbury	100	
St. Michael, Baſſiſhaw	132	11s.
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	150	
St. Martin, Ludgate	160	
St. Peter's, Cornhill	110	
St. Stephen, Coleman ſtreet	110	
St. Sepulchre's	200	
Allhallows, Breadſtreet, St. John Evangeliſt	140	
Allhallows the Great, Allhallows the Leſs	200	
St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet, St. Olave's, Silver-ſtreet	170	
St. Anne, St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary's	140	
St. Auguſtine and St. Faith	178	
St. Andrew Wardrobe, St. Anne, Black-friars	140	
St. Antholine, St. John Baptiſt	120	
St. Benet's, Grace-church, St. Leonard, Eaſt-cheap	140	
St. Benet, Paul's wharf, St. Peter, Paul's wharf	100	

A. D. 1674. Wheat, in the year 1674, was ſold at 3l. 8s. 8d. the quarter: and on the 17th of *September* there paſſed

	£
Chriſt's church St. Leonard, Foſter-lane	200
St. Edmund the King St. Nicholas Acons	180
St. George, Botolph-lane St. Botolph, Billingſgate	
St. Lawrence, Jewry St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet	120
St. Magnus St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet	170
St. Michael Royal St. Martin Vintry	140
St Matthew, Friday-ſtreet St. Peter Cheap	150
St. Margaret Pattens St. Gabriel Fenchurch	120
St. Mary at Hill St. Andrew Hubbard	200
St. Mary Woolnorth St. Mary Woolchurch	160
St. Clement Eaſtcheap St. Martin's Orgars	140
St. Mary Abchurch St. Laurence Poultney	120
St. Mary Aldermary St. Thomas Apoſtle's	150
St. Mary le Bow St. Pancras, Soper-lane Allhallows, Honey-lane	200
St. Mildred, Poultry St. Mary Colechurch	170
St. Michael, Wood-ſtreet St. Mary Staining	100
St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet St. Margaret Moſes	130
St. Michael, Queenhithe Trinity	160
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh-ſtreet St. Gregory	120

St.

paſſed an act of common-council, which repealed the act made by them on the 5th of *September*, 1672, concerning the regulation of public markets; and, amongſt other particulars, enacted, that any country perſon, not keeping ſhop in or within two miles of *London*, may ſell butchery and poultry wares, and other country proviſions, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*. That any perſon who ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any of the foreſaid wares before the market bell ſhall ring, ſhall be proceeded againſt as a foreſtaller: or if he does ſell or expoſe them to ſale after the evening market bell has rung, he ſhall pay 20s. And that if any retailer or trader in this city, who

A. D. 1674. Act of common-council for regulation of markets.

	£
St. Mary Somerſet St. Mary Mounthaw	110
St. Nicholas Cole-abbey St. Nicholas Olave's	140
St. Olave Jewry St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane	120
St. Stephen, Wallbrook St. Benet, Sherehog	100
St. Swithin St. Mary Bothaw	140
St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter's St. Michael le Quern	160

And ſeveral diſputes and deficiencies ariſing in courſe of time relating to the payment of the ſaid ſtipends, when houſes, *&c.* were empty, it was decreed by Lord-Chancellor *Harcourt*, aſſiſted by Mr. Baron *Bury* and Mr. Baron *Price*, on the 24th of *December*, 1713, that the ſums aſſeſſed, purſuant to this act, became a real charge upon the houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments whereupon they were ſo aſſeſſed, and that arrears might be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods of the preſent occupiers, which ſhall be found in or upon the ſaid houſes, *&c.*

A. D. 1674. buys to ſell again, do come into any of the markets to buy or cauſe to be bought, or carry away or cauſe to be carried away, any of the proviſions brought into the market to be ſold, to his or her reſpective ſhop or houſe, before the ringing of the market bell at ten of the clock in the forenoon, ſuch offender ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay 40s. the markets being moſt principally intended for the *benefit and advantage* of HOUSEKEEPERS and others who buy for their own uſe, to be ſpent in their families; that they may provide for themſelves in the morning at the beſt hand, and pay moderate rates for their proviſion.

Markets why eſtabliſhed.

The ſame act allows gardeners, and other country people, to bring herbs, fruits, *&c.* early in the morning. But that none of thoſe foreigners, or country people, ſhall hawk proviſions, fruits, bread, *&c.* in the ſtreets, or upon ſtalls, or any place within the city or liberties, except as above.

K. Ch. II. made free of the city. His majeſty, to expreſs his affection more and more for the citizens of *London*, was graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his deſire to become a freeman of their city. Accordingly Sir *Robert Viner*, attended by the aldermen and common-council, waited on the king at *Whitehall* on the 18th of *December*. They had the honour of an audience in the banquetting-houſe, where the lord-mayor on his knees preſented his majeſty with the copy of his freedom in a large ſquare box of maſſy gold, and the ſeal thereof incloſed in another box of the ſame metal, beautifully enriched with large diamonds of great value.

The

The common-council at this time being filled with a variety of characters, not much to the honour of ſuch a reſpectable body, and the great truſt repoſed in them by the firſt city in the known world, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen thought it their duty, before the annual election of common-council-men, to inſpect more narrowly into the abilities of that part of the corporation; and, finding their ſuſpicions too well grounded, they ordered, (*December* 12.) that the precepts to be iſſued for the holding of wardmotes require, that no perſon be choſen a common-council-man who has been convicted of defrauding in weights, meaſures, or ſuch like crimes; nor any perſon who had compounded, through inability to pay his debts. A. D. 1674. Court of aldermen's order about the election of common council men. A. D. 1676. Diſqualification of a common-council-man.

The year 1677 is memorable for the marriage of princeſs *Mary*, daughter to the duke of *York*, the king's brother, to *William* prince of *Orange*; on which joyful occaſion the city of *London* made great rejoicings. Marriage of princeſs Mary with the prince of Orange.

Impoſitions and frauds being daily practiſed, and growing apace, in the ſale of woollen goods at *Blackwell-hall*, *Leadenhall*, and *Welch-hall*, the common-council ſeriouſly ſet about ſuch meaſures as they apprehended would prevent undue, corrupt, and clandeſtine contracts and bargains, and foreign buying and ſelling; having firſt repealed all former acts. Regulation of the woollen cloth markets, June 30. A. D. 1678.

Every thing ſeemed now to concur to raiſe a much more elegant and ſplendid city than *London* could be ſaid to have been before the fire; and Jeſuits accuſed of an intention to burn London. A. D. 1679.

A. D. 1679. the harmony between the citizens and courtiers promiſed to perpetuate their happineſs as a corporation; when, in the year 1679, about the beginning of *May*, they were alarmed with a diſcovery for deſtroying *London* a ſecond time by fire. *Elizabeth Oxley*, ſervant to one *Rind* in *Fetter-lane*, having ſet her maſter's houſe on fire, was apprehended on ſuſpicion, and confeſſed, that ſhe had been hired to do it by one *Stubbs* a papiſt, for a reward of 5 l. *Stubbs*, being taken into cuſtody, acknowledged that he had perſuaded her to it; and that he himſelf had been prevailed upon by one father *Gifford*, his confeſſor, who had aſſured him, that by burning the houſes of heretics he would do great ſervice to the church: further he ſaid, that he had had divers conferences with *Gifford* and two *Iriſhmen* upon that affair. And the maid and *Stubbs* agreed in declaring, that the papiſts did intend to riſe in *London*, with expectation of being ſupported by a powerful *French* army.

Five jeſuits executed. This brought forth the baniſhment of papiſts from the city and ten miles round the ſame; and a proſecution, by which five jeſuits were convicted and executed for the ſaid plot.

Meal-tub plot. This became the parent of the *meal-tub* plot; by which the *popiſh* faction thought to revenge themſelves upon the *preſbyterians*, and heads of the country party, whom they ſuſpected to be the authors of their perſecution: but they were betrayed by *Dangerfield*, the chief actor in this farce, who, being detected and impriſoned, applied himſelf to the lord-mayor of *London*, laid open the whole

ſcene

ſcene of iniquity, and informed againſt the perſons who had ſet him to work. A. D. 1679.

This, with the murder of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, for his activity againſt the papiſts, in the diſcovery of the late plot, ſo exaſperated the *Londoners*, that they were reſolved to ſhew their deteſtation of *popery* by an extraordinary exhibition on the 17th of *November*, queen *Elizabeth*'s acceſſion to the throne; on which day they had uſually burnt the pope in effigy. The proceſſion began with a perſon on horſeback, perſonating Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, attended by a bellman, proclaiming his execrable murder; then went a large ſilver croſs, followed by prieſts in copes; *Carmelites* and *Greyfriars*, followed by ſix jeſuits: then proceeded divers waiters; and after them ſeveral biſhops, ſome with lawn ſleeves, and others with copes and mitres: ſix cardinals preceded the pope, inthroned in a ſtately pageant, attended by divers boys with pots of incenſe, and the devil whiſpering in his ear. In this order they marched from *Biſhopſgate* to *Fleet-ſtreet*, about five in the evening, and there, in the preſence of innumerable ſpectators, who ſhewed their approbation, they committed his holineſs to the flames. Pope burnt in effigy.

It is true the citizens received and entertained the duke of *York* after this, at his return from exile in *Scotland*, whither he had retired to allay the ferment in parliament againſt his pretenſions to the ſucceſſion; but the ſpirit with which his highneſs's party was acting at his return, and the influence he had in the cabinet and over the king Election of members to ſerve in parliament

A. D. 1679. his brother, deprived him by degrees of the hearts and affections of the *Londoners*, who were reſolved to chuſe ſuch ſheriffs for the future, as would not be corrupted by the court, to proſtitute their office and duty to ſerve the intereſt of the *popiſh* faction: as had been lately done in the pannel of juries, in favour of the popiſh conſpirators. So that at *Midſummer-day* the country party put up, and ſupported effectually, *Slingſby Bethel* and *Henry Corniſh*, who were choſen ſheriffs by almoſt double the voices. And, as that did not deter the court party from demanding a poll in behalf of *Box* and *Nicholſon*, a tumult enſued: which miſconduct of the people was improved by Sir *James Edwards*, the lord-mayor, and other devotees to the duke of *York*, into a riot; and repreſented by them in ſuch odious colours, that the king, that ſame evening, iſſued a commiſſion to try the ſuppoſed rioters. But this was ſo far from terrifying the anti-courtiers, that they grew more and more determined to ſupport the country intereſt, and to join in all meaſures for a vigorous proſecution againſt the *popiſh* conſpirators; and alſo for excluding the duke of *York*.

Parliament prorogued.

While the city continued in this humour, the king unadviſedly prorogued the parliament, on the 10th of *January*, to prevent their proceeding in the enquiry into the popiſh plot, and in the bill of excluſion. The *Londoners* being greatly affected by ſuch an unpopular meaſure, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, preſented a petition to his majeſty, in which they repreſented the great preju-

City petition for its ſitting to do buſineſs.

dice

dice it would be to his majeſty and the nation to ſtop and prevent the parliament's enquiry into the plot, which they had already diſcovered, upon full evidence, to be true; and that thereby his majeſty prevented the parliament from proceeding againſt chief juſtice *Scroggs*, and other judges, impeached for treaſon, &c. And that as the welfare of the city, the proteſtant religion, and tranquility of the nation were greatly endangered thereby, they moſt humbly prayed that his majeſty would pleaſe to permit the parliament to ſit, from the day to which they were prorogued, to complete their ſalutary meaſures and councils. A. D. 1679.

The king highly reſented this freedom of petitioning from the city. And to ſhew his diſlike the more, his majeſty, inſtead of permitting the parliament to ſit, diſſolved them; and could never after be reconciled to the city. The king reſents it.

The city, in return, ſet the court party at defiance, carried the election for the new parliament with a high hand, in favour of their four late worthy members, and immediately gave them inſtructions, firſt, "Thanking them for their "faithful and unwearied endeavours, in the two "laſt parliaments, to ſearch into and diſcover the "deſign of the popiſh plot, to preſerve his ma"jeſty's royal perſon, the proteſtant religion, and "the well-eſtabliſhed government of this realm, "to ſecure the ſitting and meeting of frequent "parliaments, to aſſert our undoubted rights of "petitioning, and to puniſh ſuch as have betray"ed thoſe rights; to promote the long-wiſhed-for "union Oppoſition to the court. Inſtruction to the new members.

A. D. 1679. "union of his majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, to "repeal the 35 of *Elizabeth*, and the corporation "act, and more eſpecially for their aſſiduous en- "deavours in promoting the bill of excluſion of "*James* duke of *York*." They concluded thus: "That being confidently aſſured, that the ſaid "members for the city, will never conſent to the "granting any money-ſupply, till they have "effectually ſecured them againſt popery and ar- "bitrary power, they reſolved, by God's aſſiſt- "ance, to ſtand by their ſaid members with their "lives and fortunes."

Act of common-council concerning weighing at the king's beam, 10 May, A. D. 1681.

Great abuſes having been diſcovered in the weighing of goods and merchandize at the king's beam, to the detriment of the freemen of *London*, it was enacted by the common-council, "That "an abatement ſhall be made of the ancient du- "ties and rates, unto all perſons that ſhall be "ſellers to the freemen of the ſaid city, viz. "That a freeman buying of a non-freeman, "goods ſold by weight, ſhall be acquitted of the "*fourth part* of the duties and rates which have "been paid by the freeman buyer thereof;" with other advantages, as may be more fully ſeen in the ſaid act. And it was further enacted, "That "the weigh-houſe ſhould be for the future in "*Little Eaſtcheap*, (where it now continues): and "that it ſhould be the market for hops of *Eng- "liſh* growth, brought into *London*."

Another concerning cars, &c.

By another common-council, held *October* 15, 1681, it was enacted, "That every car, cart, "or caroon, ſhall have the arms of this city up- "on

A. D. 1681.

"on its ſhaft, and a piece of braſs with the num-
"ber upon it: and that they who ſhall work
"unlicenſed carrs, ſhall pay 13s. 4d. for every
"offence:" which penalty was 17s. 4d. by the act of the 21ſt of *June*, 1665.

Breach between city and court widened.

The breach between the court and the city continued to widen. The court interpoſed too much in the election of ſheriffs, though without ſucceſs: and the citizens improved every circumſtance and occaſion to gravel the courtiers. Some-

Duke of York's picture cut.

body ſecretly cut and mangled the picture of the duke of *York*, hung up in *Guildhall*; which was looked upon as an act of the city, by the *York* faction; though the corporation, to remove ſuch an imputation from themſelves, offered a reward of

Reward of 500l. for diſcovery.

500l. for diſcovering the perſon that did it: and

Duke of York dines in the city.

the artillery company invited and entertained the duke of *York* in a very ſplendid and elegant manner, at *merchant-taylor's-hall*.

A counter-entertainment intended.

But the citizens, who were more active againſt popery and a popiſh ſucceſſion, and as it were in oppoſition of the entertainment laſt-mentioned, appointed a public meeting, with a ſermon and dinner, as is uſual among public ſocieties: their invitation ticket ran

Form of the ticket.

in theſe words: "It having pleaſed almighty
"God, by his wonderful providence, to deliver
"and protect his majeſty's perſon, the *proteſtant*
"religion, and *Engliſh* liberties, hitherto, from
"the helliſh and frequent attempts of their ene-
"mies, the papiſts; in teſtimony of thankful-
"neſs herein, and for preſerving and improving
"mutual love and charity among ſuch as are ſen-
"ſible

A. D. 1682. "ſible thereof, You are deſired to meet many of "the loyal proteſtant nobility, gentry, clergy, "and citizens, on *Friday* the 21ſt inſt. *April*, "1682, at 10 of the clock, at St. *Michael's* "church, in *Cornhill*, there to hear a ſermon, "and from thence to go to *Haberdaſher's-hall* to "dinner, and to bring this ticket with you."

Forbidden by order of council. This amicable invitation being repreſented to the king and council in a moſt dangerous light, they iſſued out an order, on the 19th of the ſaid month, to the lord-mayor and aldermen, ſtrictly charging and commanding them, as they ſhould anſwer the contrary at their peril, "To take im- "mediate and effectual care to prevent and hinder "the ſaid meeting, as an unlawful aſſembly."

Violent conteſt at election of ſheriffs. Party ran very high. There was no retreating. And each ſide exerted their utmoſt ſtrength to ſecure the ſheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* in their intereſt at the next election. The court made ſure of one, by their tool Sir *John Moor*, the lord-mayor: who inſiſted upon his right to chuſe one ſheriff, by the ceremony of drinking to a fellow-citizen: and accordingly, at the *Bridge-houſe* feaſt, the 18th of *May*, he was pleaſed to paſs the compliment of drinking upon *Dudley North*, Eſq; a ceremony whereby the perſon ſo drank to, has been looked upon as put in nomination, or to be in the judgment of the chair a very fit man to be one of the ſheriffs, if the common-hall ſhall elect him.

Lord-mayor's claim in favour of the court party

Soon after, Mr. *North*, before he was choſen by the common-hall, and indeed a conſiderable time before the day of election, merely upon ſuch my

my lord's drinking to him, came to a court of aldermen, and gave bond to hold ſheriff. A. D. 1682.

The right honourable the lord-mayor then iſſued forth his precept to the reſpective companies; but it ran in an unaccuſtomed form, as followeth:

" By the Mayor.

" Theſe are to require you, that at *Midſummer-day* next, being the day appointed, as well " for confirmation of the perſon *who hath been by me choſen*, according to the ancient cuſtom and " conſtitution of the city, to be one of the ſheriffs of this city and county of *Middleſex*, for " the year enſuing, as for the election of the " other of the ſaid ſheriffs, and other officers, " you cauſe the livery of your company to meet " together at your common-hall, early in the " morning, and from thence to come together, " decently and orderly in their gowns, to *Guild-hall*, there to make the ſaid confirmation and " election.

" Given the 19th of *June*, 1682.

" JOHN MOOR."

This occaſioned much diſcourſe, and ſome diſtraction amongſt the companies; ſome iſſuing out their ſummons to their members, To meet and chuſe ſheriffs, &c. as anciently: others, after this new mode, For confirmation and election; and ſome only, For electing city officers.

On *Friday* the 23d of *June*, the matter being taken into debate at the court of aldermen, after ſome time it was deſired, That Mr. *Recorder* would

A. D. 1682. deliver his ſentiment; who, in a judicious ſpeech, gave his opinion, That the right of election of both the ſheriffs, lay in the commonalty; and that the ſheriffs *pro tempore* were judges of the poll, if any were. And the whole court acquieſced therein. Whereupon ſome companies that had ſent forth ſummons for confirmation and election, awarded new ones for election only.

Poll. On *Midſummer-day*, the annual appointed time for choice, the liverymen aſſembled in common-hall very numerous. And after the lord-mayor and aldermen were come upon the huſtings, the common-cryer made proclamation, and ſaid to this purpoſe: You gentlemen of the livery of *London*, attend your confirmation. Upon which the common-hall vigorouſly interrupted, and cried, No confirmation! no confirmation! and ſo continued urging their right in that behalf near half an hour, not ſuffering him to go on. After which, Mr. *Recorder* ſtept upon the huſtings and made a ſpeech, wherein he ſet forth the excellency of government in general, and the happineſs particularly of our own, and eſpecially of this great and opulent city, more immediately as to their great privilege of chuſing their own ſheriffs, citing for the ſame the grant in the charter of king *John*, &c.

The lord-mayor and aldermen then withdrew, and Mr. Common Serjeant offering to ſpeak, the common-hall cried: Election! election! and the work of the day! but the ſheriffs deſiring their

patience, he went on, and ſpake a few words, relating in general to the buſineſs of the day. A. D. 1682.

The hall then proceeded in the uſual ancient method, and the conteſt about confirmation being relinquiſhed, there were put in nomination for ſheriffs, the before-named *Dudley North*, *Thomas Papillion*, *John Dubois*, and *Ralph Box*, Eſqrs.

Upon view of the hands, the election was declared to fall upon Mr. *Papillion* and Mr. *Dubois*, they having apparently the majority by 1000 or 1200 hands. But however a poll was demanded, and granted, for all the ſaid four candidates.

Between two and three o'clock the poll began, eight or nine books and writers being prepared in *Guildhall* yard, and perſons appointed to inſpect them on either ſide. It was deſired by ſome that a diſtinct column might be for ſuch as were for confirmation, but that being before reſolved in the negative, and the only diſpute now not being for or againſt confirmation, but which two of the four gentlemen ſhould be choſen by the common-hall for ſheriffs, the ſame was refuſed as impracticable and impertinent; but all left at liberty to poll for which of the four competitors they pleaſed. Yet ſome few factious and troubleſome men, only to create occaſion for cavil, demanded to be polled for confirmation, as they called it, yet refuſed to declare who they would confirm, or name any that they would poll for; and yet complained to the court of aldermen; and ſome of them, as particularly Mr. *Maſters*, in *St. Paul's* church-yard,

A. D. 1682. yard, offered to make oath that they were denied or refuſed to be polled.

It was to be taken notice of, that there were fluttering up and down the hall, a great many ſword-men and hectoring perſons, no citizens, who inſolently affronted people, as ſome of them did Mr. Recorder; and others, ſome of the aldermen and citizens; giving unreaſonable and almoſt inſufferable provocations, eſpecially in the afternoon; on purpoſe, as it is reaſonably believed, to cauſe ſome diſturbance. But the moderation of the citizens was ſuch, as ſcorned to take notice of theſe fooliſh extravagances, further than modeſtly to reprove their want of reſpect to authority, and their incivility.

It appearing that the ſuffrages were likely to fall upon *Papillion* and *Dubois*, ſeveral that were for *North* and *Box* applied themſelves to my lord-mayor, ſuggeſting as if they were denied to poll, and that many of their party were abſent, and the like complaints, which occaſioned his lordſhip's coming to the hall; ſome people following very rudely with huzzas and unuſual clamour. His honour ſending for the ſheriffs into the council-chamber, they excuſed themſelves for the preſent, being buſy in the work of the day, but promiſed to wait on his lordſhip as ſoon as the poll concluded. His lordſhip came to the polling place, and ſeemed to forbid the further proceeding in the poll; but the ſheriffs offered ſeveral reaſons why they ought to go on, being in the legal diſcharge of their office, and ſo proceeded.

About

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, the mayor and ſome few aldermen came to the huſtings, the ſheriffs being ſtill polling in the yard, where the common-cryer, by direction from his lordſhip, ſpoke to the promiſcuous company in the hall, to this effect: "All you that were ſummoned to ap- "pear here this day, are required to depart, and "to give your attendance on *Tueſday* at nine "o'clock in the morning." But omitting to mention the occaſion, ſome of the people aſked, for what? But the generality called, a poll, a poll. However, his lordſhip being gone, the ſheriffs continued the poll as before, intending, for the eaſe of their fellow-citizens, to have diſpatched it that night; but it growing near nine o'clock at night, and there being preſent ſome ſmall number of perſons, who then unſeaſonably demanded to be polled, the ſheriffs thought fit to adjourn into the hall for half an hour: in which time there were aſſembled in the great hall, three or 4000 people, calling out, a hall! a hall! a hall! until the ſheriffs came upon the huſtings; and then Mr. Sheriff *Shute* ſpake to this effect: "Gentlemen, we have had a poll to day, and we "the ſheriffs, as we are the king's miniſters, ſo "we have done and will act therein with all fair- "neſs and honeſty, as becomes us. My lord- "mayor hath taken upon him to adjourn this "court: but we do now tell you, that we do "adjourn the court until *Tueſday* morning nine "o'clock, then to declare the poll, or to poll "any

A. D. 1682.

A. D. 1682. "any such as have right to poll, and have not "yet polled already."

Then the sheriffs went home, attended with great multitudes of citizens, following them with loud and grateful acclamations, of, God bless the protestant sheriffs, God bless *Pupillion* and *Dubois*, &c.

Lord-mayor's complaint. However, the mayor having complained to the king and council of his being insulted and jostled, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, were commanded to attend the privy-council, on the *Monday* following, who committed Mr. *Pilkington* and Mr. *Shute*, the sheriffs, and alderman *Cornish*, prisoners to the tower of *London*, by warrant signed by 24 privy-counsellors: and gave orders to the attorney general to prosecute with the utmost severity, all * that could be found to have promoted or encouraged the said riot at *Guildhall*, as they stigmatized the late election of sheriffs. However, this did not carry the point against the citizens. The prisoners were admitted to bail, by the *habeas corpus* act, at the king's-bench bar, on the *Friday* following. They called a common-hall on the 1st of *July*, and in defiance of the lord-mayor's order to the recorder, to adjourn it till the

Sheriffs, &c. imprisoned.

Bailed.

Proceed in the election

* On the 8th of *May*, 1683, fourteen of the chief citizens were tried for this affair at the King's-bench, *Guildhall*; found guilty, and fined in the following most oppressive manner; lord *Grey*, *Cornish*, *Bethel*, and *Shute*, 1000 marks each; *Pilkington*, *Player*, *Swinock*, and *Goodenough*, 500 marks each; *Dragle*, 400 marks; *Jenkes* and *Freeman*, 300 marks each; *Jekyl*, 200 marks; *Keys* and *Wickham*, 100 marks each.

7th,

7th, they proceeded in the election, and declared *Papillion* and *Dubois* duly elected. A. D. 1682.

The lord-mayor and his party met in *Guildhall* on the 7th of *July*; heard council on the validity of the ſaid adjournment; came to no concluſion, and adjourned to the 14th: on which day his lordſhip produced an order of council, by way of precipe, to begin all proceedings a-new, and to carry them on in the uſual manner, as they ought to have been upon the 24th of *June* laſt: and though this order was oppoſed by many of the moſt eminent citizens, as an innovation tending to deſtroy their ancient rights and privileges, the lord-mayor availed himſelf thereon, declared *North* duly elected by him, without the ſanction of the common-hall; and then proceeded to poll for another ſheriff; to which none coming that had voted for *Papillion* and *Dubois*, *Box* was choſen without oppoſition. Then the lord-mayor returned *North* and *Box* duly elected; and *Papillion* and *Dubois* were left to ſeek their remedy at law. Counteracted by the lord-mayor and privy council. New ſheriffs returned.

The citizens petitioned the court of aldermen to ſwear in the ſheriffs *Papillion* and *Dubois*, whom they had elected: but the court having provided for their own ſafety, by ordering the trained-bands to keep guard about them, they rejected the petition, and referred them to the law for remedy, if they thought themſelves injured. Petition in favour of Papillion, &c. rejected.

When *Box* found his election would give ſo great diſguſt to his fellow-citizens, and that, perhaps, he might be obliged to obey ſuch orders from court, as he could not execute without re- Box fines.

A. D. 1682. morſe, he wiſely drew his neck out of the nooſe, by paying the uſual fine of exemption: and a common-hall being called, the court party behaved with ſuch violence and injuſtice, that they ſhewed a reſolution to carry their point at any rate: and the choice fell upon one *Peter Rich*, alias *Birch*, who, with Mr. *North*, was ſworn in before the lord-mayor.

Rich choſen.

Reaſons for this interpoſition by the court. All this ſtrife about ſheriffs was not in favour of any particular men: the court had deep views. By ſecuring ſheriffs of *London* in their intereſt, they ſecured juries to acquit, or condemn whom they pleaſed to favour or ruin. Under which influence we find the juries, that found lord *Ruſſel* guilty of treaſon: that fined alderman *Pilkington* 100,000l. for ſaying, *That the duke of* York *had fired the city, and was now come to cut their throats*; upon the information of Sir *William Hooker* and Sir *Henry Tulſe*, aldermen; and that brought in Sir *Patience Ward* guilty of perjury, becauſe he, upon the trial of alderman *Pilkington*, ſwore that he did not hear him ſay the words above-recited; though he was preſent at the time *Hooker* and *Tulſe* ſwore that he ſaid them.

Pilkington fined 100,000l.

Sir Patience Ward convicted of perjury.

Bad deſign of the court to ſeize the city liberties. The ſtorm from *Whitehall* gathered ſo thick and faſt of late, that the moſt intelligent and thoughtful citizens penetrated into a deſign of the popiſh faction, to put the king into a humour, to call the preſent generation in queſtion for the rebellious conduct of the common-council, &c. under the late uſurpation, and to make their delay of revoking their acts and proceedings, a juſt cauſe of puniſhment

niſhment in their ſucceſſors, and a juſtification for the crown to ſeize the city liberties, &c. Therefore a committee was revived, to inſpect and collect the heads of the acts and proceedings, entered into the journal of the court of common-council, in the ſaid times: who made the following report, on the 6th of *June*, 1683: A. D. 1683.

To the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, *and* commons *of the city of* London, *in common-council aſſembled.*

" Whereas by a late order of this honourable " court it was referred unto us, whoſe names are " ſubſcribed, to inſpect the acts and other pro- " ceedings entered in the journals of this court " in the times of uſurpation, or at any time be- " fore or ſince, that may be thought fit to be ex- " plained or repealed; now we do humbly certify, " That in purſuance of the ſaid order, we have " peruſed and examined the journals of this court " in the times of the late rebellion, wherein we " find not only many innovations and irregulari- " ties brought into this court and the government " of this city; but alſo moſt pernicious and abo- " minable proceedings, in abetting and carrying " on thoſe wicked and unnatural diviſions then " raiſed in the kingdom, and ſerving the uſurpa- " tion of thoſe times. All, or moſt of which, " we perſuade ourſelves, could never have had " place in this court, had not violence been of- " fered to the government of this city, the lord- " mayor been arreſted and impriſoned, divers

A. D. 1683. "loyal aldermen and commoners, ſome impriſoned, others diſgraced, and all loyal citizens generally diſcountenanced and diſcouraged; and others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent ſpirits, got themſelves into the common-council, and made up the greater number therein. All which acts and proceedings might, as they well deſerve, be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no remembrance thereof ſhould be tranſmitted to poſterity, to the ſhame and diſhonour of this court and city; but that other matters are therewith intermixed, which for the ſubſtance of them are, in our opinions, inoffenſive, uſeful, and fit to be continued. Several committees have formerly been appointed by this court to obliterate the ſaid unjuſt proceedings, and there are lines croſſed over divers of them, which, we preſume, were made by the ſaid committees; but not being thereby obliterated, and ſtill remaining in the books as the acts and proceedings of this court, and never having been particularly diſclaimed and repealed by any vote or act of this court, that we have obſerved; we think it very fitting, that the ſame, and all other like diſloyal and irregular proceedings, ſhould by an expreſs act of this court, be renounced, repealed, and made abſolutely null and void. Which proceedings, or moſt of them, we have here ſet down and preſent to this honourable court, for that purpoſe; and deſire that ſome few of them may be here openly read, to beget in this court, as it hath done

" done in us, a juſt abhorrence and deteſtation of A. D. 1683.
" ſuch proceedings."

And having recited the heads and dates of the ſaid proceedings, the ſaid report continues in this form:

" All which particulars aforeſaid being highly " diſloyal, or ſavouring of the faction and uſur- " pation of thoſe unhappy times, are fit by act " of this court to be diſclaimed, revoked, abro- " gated, and repealed, to all intents and purpoſes " whatſoever; which as it will demonſtrate the " loyalty and good affections of the preſent " members of this court to his majeſty and the " eſtabliſhed government, and vindicate them " from all imputation of the like pernicious and " deſtructive principles and practices, and will " alſo expreſs their diſlike of all factious innova- " tion in the uſages and conſtitutions of this city; " ſo will it prevent any ill uſe that may be made " in time to come of the ſaid irregular actions."

The ſame committee recommended to the ſaid court to allow the negative voice of the lord-mayor and aldermen, in making laws and orders, and admitting officers in common-council; and preſented a bill to the ſaid court for regulating the election of ſheriffs.

" After reading of which report here openly " in this court, the ſame was by this court, in the " ſeveral particulars thereof, well approved of, and " agreed to and confirmed: And it is enacted, by " the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, in " this common-council aſſembled, That all the

A. D. 1683. "ſeveral acts, orders, and proceedings, therein "propounded to be diſclaimed and repealed, be "repealed and made void; and they and every "of them are, by authority of this court, diſ- "claimed, repealed, and made null and void."

Act to regulate the election of ſheriffs.

And then the ſaid court paſſed the act for regulating the election of ſheriffs: wherein it was enacted, "That every perſon choſen ſheriff of *Lon-* "*don* and county of *Middleſex*, and refuſing to ſerve "the ſaid office, ſhall pay 400l. to the mayor and "commonalty of the ſaid city, unleſs he can purge "himſelf upon oath on account of his want or "defect of ability in wealth: if an alderman, he "ſhall pay 600l." And then it proceeds to the lord-mayor's right of chuſing one ſheriff, and enacts, "And whereas it hath been an ancient cu- "ſtom and uſage in chooſing the ſheriffs of the "city of *London* and county of *Middleſex*, allow- "ed and approved by divers acts of common- "council, for the lord-mayor to elect a perſon "to be one of the ſaid ſheriffs, and the commons, "in common-hall, to confirm the ſaid election; "and there have been of late great and fierce "diſputes and conteſts within this city touching "the ſaid uſage, which hath given great diſturb- "ance to very many good citizens, and offence "to his majeſty, upon whoſe grace and favour "the welfare of this city ſo much depends; and "fewds and animoſities have thereby ariſen, and "are ſtill too much continued among many citi- "zens; and other manifold inconveniences and "miſchiefs have been occaſioned thereby to this

" city, and greater may enſue, if due remedy be A. D. 1683.
" not provided to take away and remove all oc-
" caſion of the like differences for the future:
" For prevention therefore of the ſaid miſchiefs,
" and to remove all diſputes and controverſies
" that may ariſe in time to come, touching the
" confirmation of ſuch perſon as ſhall be choſen
" to be one of the ſaid ſheriffs by the lord-mayor,
" for the time being; Be it declared and enacted,
" by the authority aforeſaid, that hereafter the
" perſon who ſhall be nominated and elected, ac-
" cording to ancient uſage, by the lord-mayor of
" this city for the time being, to be one of the
" ſheriffs of the city of *London* and county of
" *Middleſex*, and ſuch election ſhall be declared
" to the commons of the ſaid city, aſſembled in
" common-hall, upon the 24th day of *June*, be-
" ing the day appointed by the afore-recited act,
" as well for confirmation and allowance of ſuch
" perſon as ſhall be choſen and elected by the
" lord-mayor to be ſheriff of the ſaid city and
" county, as alſo for the choice and election of
" ſuch other perſons as by the lord-mayor, alder-
" men, and commons, ſhall be choſen to be ſhe-
" riffs of the ſaid city and county, ſhall there,
" by the ſaid commons, be confirmed and allowed
" to be one of the ſheriffs of the ſaid city and
" county accordingly. And that upon propoſing
" the ſaid perſon to be confirmed to the ſaid com-
" mon-hall, in caſe any hands ſhall be holden
" up in token of confirmation, the ſaid perſon
" ſhall be taken to be confirmed and allowed;

" and

A. D. 1683. "and then another perſon ſhall be choſen, by "majority of hands, to be the other of the ſaid "ſheriffs, and to join with him that ſhall be ſo "confirmed; any former law, uſage, or other "matter whatſoever to the contrary notwith-"ſtanding."

Court proceeds to iſſue out a quo warranto againſt the city charter

Nevertheleſs this could not regain them the favour of the king. It had been determined from the time the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, preſented their petition to his majeſty, on the 13th of *January*, 32 *Car.* II. as mentioned before, to ſeize upon their chartered liberties. And theſe freſh provocations at laſt produced a *quo warranto*, by the attorney-general, to overthrow their charter; and thereby to deprive the citizens of the power to chuſe ſheriffs.

The information.

The information in nature of a *quo warranto* ſets forth, "That the mayor and commonalty, "and citizens of the city of *London*, by the ſpace "of a month then laſt paſt and more, uſed, and "yet do claim to have and uſe, without any law-"ful warrant or regal grant within the city of "*London* aforeſaid, and the liberties and privi-"leges of the ſame city, the liberties and privi-"leges following, viz.

"1. To be of themſelves a body corporate "and politic, by the name of mayor and com-"monalty, and citizens, of the city of *London*.

"2. To have ſheriffs *civitat. & com. London. & com. Middleſex*, and to name, elect, make, "and conſtitute them.

"3.

" 3. That the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid A. D. 1683.
" city ſhould be juſtices of the peace, and hold
" ſeſſions of the peace.

" All which liberties, privileges, and franchiſes,
" the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens
" of *London*, upon the king did by the ſpace afore-
" ſaid uſurp, and yet do uſurp."

And though never were privileges better confirmed, more clearly ſet forth, more juſtly enjoyed, or more learnedly defended, the miniſtry were determined, at all events, to cruſh the *Londoners*, well judging that it would be an eaſy matter to make all other corporations ſurrender their charters into the king's hands; and that they had no other body in the nation to fear in oppoſition to the ſchemes, they were engaged in, to deſtroy the proteſtant religion and the conſtitutional liberty of the ſubject, after they had deſtroyed the dear bought liberties and privileges of the *Londoners*: and accordingly, the counſel and judges having waded through thick and thin, thoſe being diſplaced from the bench, that would not approve of their proceedings, juſtice *Jones*, on the 12th of *June*, 1683, pronounced this judgment, viz.

" That a city might forfeit its charter: that Sentence.
" the malverſations of the common-council, were
" acts of the whole city: and that the two points
" ſet forth in the pleadings, were juſt grounds
" for the forfeiting of a charter." Upon which premiſes the proper concluſion ſeems to be, That, therefore, the city of *London* had forfeited their charter. However, the attorney-general, contra-

ry

A. D. 1683. ry to what is uſual in ſuch caſes, was directed to move that the judgment might not be recorded; being afraid of the conſequences. Yet it was judged that the king might ſeize the liberties of the city.

A common-council was immediately ſummoned to deliberate upon this exigency. In which the country party moved to have the judgment entered: but they were over-ruled by the court party; who inſiſted upon an abſolute ſubmiſſion to the king, before judgment was entered: and though this was in effect a voluntary ſurrender of the city liberties, and depriving themſelves of the means of getting the judgment reverſed, the act of ſubmiſſion was carried by a great majority: and in a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, "They acknowledged their "own miſgovernment, and his majeſty's lenity; "begged his pardon, and promiſed conſtant loyal- "ty and obedience; and humbly begged his ma- "jeſty's commands and directions." To which his majeſty anſwered, "That he would not reject "their ſuit, if they would agree upon the follow- "ing particulars:

City's ſubmiſſive petition to the king.

Conditions impoſed upon the city.

"1. That no lord-mayor, ſheriff, recorder, "common-ſerjeant, town-clerk, or coroner, of "the city of *London*, or ſteward of the borough "of *Southwark*, ſhall be capable of, or admitted "to, the exerciſe of their reſpective offices, be- "fore his majeſty ſhall have approved of them "under his ſign manual.

"2.

" 2. That, if his majeſty ſhall diſapprove the A. D. 1683.
" choice of any perſon to be lord-mayor, and
" ſignify the ſame, under his ſign manual, to the
" lord-mayor, or, in default of a lord-mayor, to
" the recorder, or ſenior alderman; the citizens
" ſhall, within one week, proceed to a new
" choice: and if his majeſty ſhall in like manner
" diſapprove the ſecond choice, his majeſty may,
" if he pleaſes, nominate a perſon to be lord-
" mayor for the year enſuing.

" 3. If his majeſty ſhall, in like manner, diſ-
" approve the perſons choſen to be ſheriffs, or
" either of them, his majeſty may appoint ſheriffs
" for the year enſuing.

" 4. That the lord-mayor and court of alder-
" men may, with the leave of his majeſty, diſ-
" place any alderman, recorder, &c.

" 5. Upon the election of an alderman, if the
" court of aldermen ſhall judge and declare the
" perſon preſent to be unfit, the ward ſhall chuſe
" again: and upon a diſapproval of a ſecond
" choice, the court may appoint another in his
" room.

" 6. That the juſtices of the peace ſhould be
" by the king's commiſſion: and the ſettling of
" thoſe matters to be left to his majeſty's attorney
" general, and council learned in the law."

To which the lord-keeper added in the king's name, " That theſe regulations being made, his
" majeſty would not only pardon this proſecution,
" but would confirm their charter, in ſuch a man-
" ner as ſhould be conſiſtent with them:" concluding

A. D. 1683. cluding thus: "My lord-mayor, the term draws "towards an end, and *Midſummer-day* is at hand, "when ſome of the officers uſed to be choſen: "whereof his majeſty will reſerve the approba- "tion. Therefore it is his majeſty's pleaſure, "that you return to the city, and conſult the "common-council, that he may ſpeedily know "your reſolutions thereupon: and accordingly "give his directions. That you may ſee the king "is in earneſt, and the matter is not capable of "delay, I am commanded to let you know, he "hath given order to his attorney general to enter "upon judgment on *Saturday* next, unleſs you "prevent it by your compliance in *all* theſe par- "ticulars."

Accepted by the citizens. A common-council was ſummoned, and the friends of liberty treated thoſe ſlaviſh conditions with an oppoſition they deſerved, and went ſo far in their debates, as to declare, that they were ready to ſacrifice all that was near or dear to them, rather than ſubmit to ſuch arbitrary impoſitions: but when it was put to the vote, there appeared a majority of 18 for ſubmiſſion.

By theſe means the king got the government of the city into his own hands: but he and his brother entirely loſt the affections of the *Londoners*. But not content with their ſubmiſſion, his majeſty departed from his promiſe; commanded the judgment upon the *quo warranto* to be entered; and commiſſioned Sir *William Prichard*, the lord-mayor, to hold the ſaid office during his majeſty's pleaſure: in the ſame manner he appointed the

The king breaks his promiſe.

Appoints a mayor, &c.

the ſheriffs; diſplaced Sir *George Treby*; conſtituted *Thomas Jenner* recorder of the city; degraded eight aldermen, in the country intereſt; appointed eight perſons to fill their places; and, on the 20th of *October*, appointed Sir *Henry Tulſe*, one of the informers againſt *Pilkington*, to execute the office of mayor during pleaſure. A. D. 1684.

The froſt this winter was ſo violent, that the ice of the *Thames*, from the firſt week in *December* to the 5th of *February*, ſeemed to be as firm as the land: on which was held a continued fair, and there plied a variety of carriages: at *Whitehall* an ox was roaſted upon the ice. Very hard froſt.

London brought under the immediate direction of the court, the miniſtry were afraid of nothing. They multiplied arbitrary proſecutions. The remainder of this reign furniſheth nothing more except the ſurrendering of charters.

LIST of the LORD MAYORS in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

In his 1ſt year Sir *Abraham Reynardſon.*
2d *Thomas Toote.*
3 *Thomas Andrews.*
4 *John Kendrek.*
5 *John Fowkes.*
6 *Thomas Vyner.*
7 *Chriſtopher Pack.*
8 *John Dethick.*
9 *Robert Tichborne.*
10 *Richard Chiverton.*
11 Sir *John Ireton.*

In

A. D. 1685.

In his 12th year	Sir *Thomas Alleyne.*
13	Sir *Richard Browne.*
14	Sir *John Frederick.*
15	Sir *John Robinſon.*
16	Sir *Anthony Bateman.*
17	Sir *John Lawrence.*
18	Sir *Thomas Bludworth.*
19	Sir *William Bolton.*
20	Sir *William Peake.*
21	Sir *William Turner.*
22	Sir *Samuel Sterling.*
23	Sir *Richard Ford.*
24	Sir *George Waterman.*
25	Sir *Robert Hanſon.*
26	Sir *William Hooker.*
27	Sir *Robert Vyner.*
28	Sir *Joſeph Sheldon.*
29	Sir *Thomas Davies.*
30	Sir *Francis Chaplin.*
31	Sir *James Edwards.*
32	Sir *Robert Clayton.*
33	Sir *Patience Ward.*
34	Sir *John Moore.*
35	Sir *William Prichard.*
36	Sir *Henry Hulſe.*

K. Charles II.'s death. In this ſituation we find the city of *London*, when death cut off king *Charles* II. on the 6th of *February*, 1685. But the arbitrary meaſures of the late reign did not finiſh with him. King *James* II. had long governed in the king's name: the proſecutions againſt the country party were ad-

K. James II's acceſſion.

viſed

viſed by him? the ſurrender of the charters was the beſt means he could deviſe to prevent an oppoſition to his intentions of introducing popery, as well as arbitrary power: ſo that his acceſſion rather placed the *Londoners* in a worſe ſituation than they had ever been in yet; their charter in the hands of their moſt inveterate enemy. Alderman *Corniſh*, who had exerted himſelf when ſheriff, in the year 1680, with a becoming ſpirit, to detect and proſecute the *popiſh* plot, was immediately ſingled out as a ſacrifice to reſentment. On the 13th of *October*, 1685, he was apprehended and committed to *Newgate*, without the uſe of pen, ink, or paper, till *Saturday* noon: when he had notice given him, that an indictment of high-treaſon was prepared againſt him, on which he was to be tried the *Monday* following. And when this unfortunate gentleman applied for time to prepare for defence, he was roundly told by the attorney general, who thereupon obtained the nick name of the *king's devil*, That he had not ſo well deſerved of the government, as to have time allowed him. Therefore *Corniſh* was, on the *Monday* following, indicted for conſpiring with other falſe traitors to raiſe a rebellion in the kingdom, to deſtroy the king, and ſubvert the conſtitution, in the late reign: and was condemned upon the evidence of colonel *Rumſey*, a moſt infamous and profligate wretch, and one *Goodenough*, who having been outlawed in the higheſt degree, was pardoned in order to make his teſtimony legal againſt *Corniſh*. Upon ſuch evidences, and they not

A. D. 1685.

Alderman Corniſh impriſoned

Tried.

Condemned.

A. D. 1687. agreeable together, *Cornish* was, on the 23d of the ſame month, hanged, drawn and quartered, at the end of *King's-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, facing his own houſe.

Hanged.

French proteſtants' ſettle about London.

The year 1687 is memorable for the arrival of 15,500 *French* proteſtants, who fled from the perſecution of their reformed religion in *France*; and were ſeaſonably relieved, where found neceſſary, by a collection of 63,713 l. 2s. 3d. Thirteen thouſand five hundred of theſe ſettled in the neighbourhood of *London*, beſides ſuch as wanted no charity: from whom has ſprung up all that quarter or diviſion called *Spittal-fields*, which at this time is as extenſive as many cities; and vies with all the world in the ſeveral branches of weaving ſilk, &c.

Seven biſhop's tried

The corporations being wholly reduced to the will and pleaſure of the king, and the army garbled, there was nothing now in his majeſty's way, but the eſtabliſhed church. This muſt be alſo ſubjected to the miniſterial ſcourge, before a reconciliation with *Rome* could be brought about. Many expedients were tried. At laſt ſeven biſhops were committed to the tower of *London* for petitioning his majeſty in a moſt humble and dutiful manner. For which they were tried: and though they were acquitted, theſe tyrannical proceedings ſuggeſted to the citizens, clergy, gentry, and nobility, an immediate neceſſity to aſſociate, and invite the prince of *Orange*, who had married princeſs *Mary*, the king's eldeſt daughter, to come with an armed force, and deliver them from that ſlavery, oppreſſion and popery, that was very

Prince of Orange is invited.

near depriving them of their laws and religion. Which had its deſired effect. For the king no ſooner heard of the prince of *Orange*'s great preparations to ſupport his proteſtant ſubjects, than he ordered his chancellor, *Jefferies*, to carry back the charter of the city of *London*, on the 6th of *October*, with two grants under the broad ſeal for reſtoring the ſame. Though the next day was *Sunday*, Sir *John Chapman*, lord-mayor, held a ſpecial court of aldermen, and an order was made for reſtoring the liverymen of the ſeveral companies of the city, that were on the livery at the time when judgment was given againſt the city upon the *quo warranto*. Which order was immediately entered in the books of each company.

A. D. 1687.

City charter reſtored

Liverymen reſtored.

The king reſolving to put himſelf at the head of the army, to march againſt the prince of *Orange*, who landed at *Torbay* on the 5th of *November*, 1688, the lord-mayor waited upon his majeſty to wiſh him good ſpeed. The king recommended to him the care of the city, during his abſence; told him that he had left ſufficient troops for their defence; ordered him upon any emergency to apply to the privy-council for aſſiſtance and advice; and declared, if he ſhould return victorious, that he would punctually perform all that he had promiſed, for the ſecurity of their religion and liberties. But that ſecurity was providentially brought about and eſtabliſhed upon much better engagements, and a more ſolid foundation. The army, the nobility, nay his own daughter, princeſs *Anne*, and every well-wiſher to the proteſtant religion,

Prince of Orange landed.

Deſertion of the army, &c.

A. D. 1687. ligion and laws of their country, deſerted him. In a word, the defection ſoon became general: and his majeſty, apprehending himſelf in danger, abdicated the throne, and withdrew privately out of the kingdom.

King James II. abdicates.

Declaration of the lords at Guildhall. The king's flight being known, the lords ſpiritual and temporal met at *Guildhall*, in *London*, and ſigned and publiſhed their declaration to apply to the prince of *Orange*, and to aſſiſt his highneſs to obtain a free parliament, to diſarm papiſts, to ſecure all jeſuits and romiſh prieſts, and to be ready to do all that ſhould be required of them on that occaſion.

City of London's addreſs to the prince of Orange. This was followed, on the ſame day, by an addreſs from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council; and by another from the lieutenancy of the city of *London*, to the prince of *Orange*. The city addreſs was ſent to his highneſs by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners, and contained as follows:

"We, taking into conſideration your high-
"neſs's fervent zeal for the proteſtant religion,
"manifeſted to the world in your many hazard-
"ous enterprizes, wherein it hath pleaſed al-
"mighty God to bleſs you with miraculous ſuc-
"ceſs, do render our deepeſt thanks to the divine
"majeſty for the ſame; and beg leave to preſent
"our moſt humble thanks to your highneſs, par-
"ticularly for your appearing in arms in this
"kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious
"deſigns to reſcue three kingdoms from *ſlavery*
"and *popery*, and, in a *free parliament*, to eſtab-
"liſh

"liſh the *religion*, and *laws*, and *liberties* of theſe "kingdoms, upon a ſure and laſting foundation. "We have hitherto looked for ſome remedy for "thoſe oppreſſions and imminent dangers, which "we, together with our proteſtant fellow-ſub- "jects, laboured under, from his majeſty's con- "ceſſions and concurrences with your highneſs's "juſt and pious purpoſe, expreſſed in your gra- "cious declaration. But herein finding ourſelves "finally diſappointed by his majeſty's withdraw- "ing himſelf, we preſume to make your high- "neſs our refuge; and do, in the name of this "capital city, implore your highneſs's protection, "and moſt humbly beſeech your highneſs to re- "pair to this city, where your highneſs will be "received with univerſal joy and ſatisfaction." The addreſs from the lieutenancy was much to the ſame purpoſe. A. D. 1687

Such a revolution could not be brought about without ſome acts of violence or revenge. Though the magiſtrates did all in their power to preſerve the peace of the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, aided by the militia, they could not prevent, or perhaps connived at, the aſſault made by the populace upon the papiſts, whom they looked upon to be the authors of all their late misfortunes and preſent diſtractions. They plundered, burnt, and levelled to the ground, all the new erected maſs-houſes in *London*, and its ſuburbs. And, informed that the principal papiſts had taken ſanctuary in the houſes of the *Spaniſh* and *Tuſcan* ambaſſadors, and depoſited there their beſt and moſt va- Maſs-houſes pulled down.

A. D. 1687. luable effects, the populace pillaged them both of every thing of value; and burnt what they could not carry off. For which the ambaſſadors were made ample ſatisfaction by the ſucceeding parliament. They alſo burnt the king's printing-office, and committed all the papers found therein to the flames. Yet ſuch is the fluctuating ſtate of men's minds, that when king *James* II. ſtopt by a fiſherman at *Feverſham*, in *Kent*, returned to *London*, his majeſty was received by this very populace with ſuch acclamations and tokens of joy, as if he had been one of the beſt of princes. But when the prince of *Orange*, a few days after, arrived at the capital, king *James* II. was again forgot; and every place reſounded with, *Long live our great deliverer*; and the city, in their corporate capacity, and by their recorder, Sir *George Treby*, addreſſed his highneſs in a ſpeech that exalted him to the higheſt pitch of honour and dignity in their eſteem: and this was attended by a ſecond attack upon papiſts, whether natives or foreigners; which occaſioned an order of privy council, to permit all foreigners to depart the kingdom without moleſtation: the prince of *Orange* at the ſame time ſent his paſſes to the pope's nuncio, and to the envoys of *Poland*, *Savoy*, and *Modena*.

Order for a convention of parliament men, lord-mayor of London, aldermen, and 50 common-council.

The prince of *Orange*, informed that king *James* had certainly left the kingdom, publiſhed the following order: "Whereas the neceſſity of "affairs does require ſpeedy advice, we do deſire "all ſuch perſons as have ſerved as knights, ci"tizens, or burgeſſes, in any of the parliaments

"that

" that were held during the reign of the late King A. D. 1688.
" *Charles* II. to meet us at *St. James's* upon *Wed-*
" *neſday* the 26th of this inſtant *December*, by ten
" o'clock in the morning. And we do likewiſe
" deſire, that the lord-mayor and court of alder-
" men of the city of *London* would be preſent at
" the ſame time: and that the common-council
" would appoint fifty of their number to be there
" likewiſe, *&c.*"

In return for this confidence placed in the citizens by the prince of *Orange*, the city of *London* ſoon after lent the government 200,000 l. to ſupport the proteſtant intereſt in *Ireland*, of which 60,000l. was ſubſcribed by Sir *Samuel Daſhwood* in his own right. And the zealots for the houſe of *Orange*, taking advantage of the good diſpoſition the city now ſhewed itſelf in towards his highneſs, drew up a petition to the houſe of lords, humbly requeſting, that his moſt illuſtrious highneſs the prince of *Orange*, and his royal conſort the princeſs, may be ſpeedily ſettled upon the throne. Whether this ſtep was thought by the prince to be too adventurous, or what other reaſon he had for diſcountenancing this petition, handed about for hands to ſubſcribe thereunto, the prince ordered the lord-mayor to iſſue the following order:

Loan of 200,000l.

Petition for placing the prince of Orange, &c. on the throne.

Diſcountenanced by the prince.

By the mayor, &c.

" Whereas his highneſs, the prince of *Orange*, Order by the lord-mayor to prevent it.
" has been pleaſed to ſignify to me, this day,
" that divers perſons, pretending themſelves to be
" citizens of *London*, in a tumultuous and diſ-

A. D. 1688. "orderly manner, have lately diſturbed the preſent convention of lords and commons at *Weſtminſter*, upon pretence of petitioning: it being regular and uſual for the citizens of this city, that are under the apprehenſion of any grievance, to make their application to myſelf and the court of aldermen: therefore, with the advice of my brethren the aldermen of this city, theſe are to require you, that you command, within your ward, that they forbear any tumultuous diſturbance or aſſembly, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt peril."

The motion made and approved.

However, this very motion in due time took place. The crown was offered by the ſtates of the kingdom to the prince and princeſs of *Orange*, and they accepted thereof, and were placed upon the throne by the ſtile of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Acceſſion of K. William and Q. Mary.

A LIST of LORD MAYORS in the Reign of King *James* II.

In his 1ſt year Sir *James Smith*.
2d Sir *Robert Jefferies*.
3 Sir *John Peake*.
4 Sir *John Shorter*. Sir *John Eyles*, not a freeman.
5 Sir *John Chapman*.

CHAP. XVI.

City addreſs to King William III. *Riot of weavers. Franchiſes reſtored and confirmed by parliament. Loyalty*

Loyalty and ſtrength of the Londoners. *Right of electing aldermen and common-council. Orphan's tax ſettled. Loans. Great dearth of corn. Act againſt hawkers and pedlars. Method and rule upon all elections. Complaints againſt the farmers of markets redreſſed.* Blackwell-hall *market. Liſt of mayors. Orders for ſettling the city watch. Great ſtorm. Puniſhment of ſervants occaſioning fires. Prodigious fall of flies. Hard froſt. Riots. Meeting-houſes pulled down. Fifty new churches. Act againſt employing foreigners. Liſt of mayors. Grievances in the coal-meters office redreſſed. And many other particulars in the reigns of King* William *and Queen* Mary, *and Queen* Anne.

KING *James* did not ſit down quietly with the loſs of three kindoms. He endeavoured all in his power, by letters, *&c.* to ſtir up an oppoſition in his favour againſt the preſent meaſures. Theſe letters were intercepted, and communicated by King *William*, not only to both houſes of parliament, but to the city of *London*. Which occaſioned a dutiful addreſs from the citizens on the 22d of *June*, A. D. 1689: in which, having thanked his majeſty for vouchſafing to communicate ſeveral letters and papers, manifeſting the progreſs of his enemies in *Ireland*, and diſcovering a conſpiracy within the kingdom of *England* to aid and abet the ſaid enemies in their deſigns to invade and bring war upon this kingdom, they aſſured his majeſty, "that they would, as far as in their power, oppoſe "themſelves to and ſuppreſs all deſigns of that "nature,

Letters from King James intercepted. A. D. 1689.

Communicated to the city.

City addreſs to K. William.

A. D. 1689. "nature, ſearch after, diſarm, ſeize, ſecure, and "bring to juſtice, all perſons concerned therein, "or contributing thereto; and that they were "unanimouſly, firmly, and unalterably, reſolved "and determined to ſtand by, defend, and main-"tain his majeſty and his government, with the "utmoſt hazard of their lives and eſtates, againſt "all perſons whatſoever that ſhould conſpire or "attempt any thing againſt the ſame."

Weavers aſſemble in a tumultuous manner before the houſe of lords.

The ſilk weavers company of *London*, intending to oppoſe a bill in the houſe, and ſent up to the lords, for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom, aſſembled with a vaſt number of their fraternity, in a very tumultuous manner, to preſent the ſaid petition. Their lordſhips, looking upon this as an attempt to deter them from paſſing the ſaid bill, ſent an order to the lord-mayor to raiſe the trained-bands, and to prevent the paſſage of thoſe men through the city in great numbers.

The king, &c. dines in the city.

Sir *Thomas Pilkington* being re-elected lord-mayor, did, in the name of the city, invite the king, queen, prince and princeſs of *Denmark*, and both houſes of parliament, to dine at *Guildhall* on lord-mayor's day. On which occaſion the ſhew is ſaid to have far ſurpaſſed any thing of the like ſort, in beautiful decorations, rich apparel, fine appearance of the militia, artillery company, and royal volunteers, or a regiment of horſe, conſiſting of the chief citizens, moſt ſumptuouſly accoutred, and led by the duke of *Monmouth*; and alſo in the magnificence and curious embelliſhments of the

ſeveral

ſeveral pageants. Every thing was this day conducted with great decorum, and ſatisfaction to their majeſties. But, a few days after, ſome ſecret and daſtardly enemy robbed the king's picture in *Guild-hall* of the crown and ſcepter. For the diſcovery of whom the lord-mayor and aldermen offered a reward of 500 l. A. D. 1689.

Their majeſties, to keep pace by their acknowledgements with the tokens of loyalty and affection from the city towards their government and perſons, ordered the immediate reſtoration of the *Londoners* to their franchiſes; and in ſuch a manner and form as to put it out of the power of an arbitrary miniſtry, and a corrupt judge and jury, to deprive them of their chartered liberties for the time to come. Accordingly a bill was brought into parliament, and paſſed, for reverſing the judgment of the *Quo warranto* againſt the city of *London*, and for reſtoring the ſame to its ancient rights and privileges, in this form: *viz.* City franchiſes ordered to be reſtored.

"Whereas a judgment was given in the court "of king's bench in or about *Trinity* term, in "the thirty-fifth year of the reign of the late "King *Charles* the IId. upon an information in "the nature of a *Quo warranto*, exhibited in the "ſaid court againſt the mayor, and commonalty, "and citizens of *London*, that the liberty, privi-"lege, and franchiſe of the ſaid mayor, and com-"monalty, and citizens, being a body politick "and corporate, ſhould be ſeized into the king's "hands as forfeited: and foraſmuch as the ſaid "judgment, and the proceedings thereupon, is Act of parliament for that purpoſe, 2 W. & M.

"and

A. D. 1689. " and were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the " reſtoring of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, " and citizens, to their ancient liberties, of which " they had been deprived, tends very much to the " peace and good ſettlement of this kingdom:

" Be it declared and enacted, by the king and " queen's moſt excellent majeſties, and with the " advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and " temporal, and commons, in this preſent parlia- " ment aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, " that the ſaid judgment, given in the ſaid court " of king's bench, in the ſaid *Trinity* term, in the " thirty-fifth year of the reign of the ſaid King " *Charles* the IId, or in any other term; and all " and every other judgment given or recorded " in the ſaid court, for the ſeizing into the ſaid " late king's hand the liberty, privilege, or fran- " chiſe of the mayor, and commonalty, and citi- " zens of the city of *London*, of being themſelves " a body corporate and politick, by the name of " the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the " city of *London*, and by that name to plead, and " be impleaded, and to anſwer, and to be an- " ſwered, or in what manner or words ſoever ſuch " judgment was entered, is, ſhall be, and are " hereby reverſed, annulled, and made void, to " all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and that " vacates be entered on the rolls of the ſaid judg- " ment, for the vacating and reverſal of the ſame " accordingly.

" And be it further declared and enacted, by " the authority aforeſaid, that the mayor, and

" com-

" commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, A. D. 1689.
" ſhall and may, for ever hereafter, remain, con-
" tinue, and be, and preſcribe to be, a body cor-
" porate and politick, *in re, facto, & nomine*, by
" the name of mayor, and commonalty, and citi-
" zens of the city of *London*, and by that name,
" and all, and every other name and names of in-
" corporation, by which they at any time before
" the ſaid judgment were incorporated, to ſue,
" plead, and be impleaded, and to anſwer, and
" be anſwered, without any ſeizure, or fore-judger,
" of the ſaid franchiſe, liberty, and privilege, or
" being thereof excluded and ouſted, for or upon
" any pretence of any forfeiture, or miſdemeanor,
" at any time heretofore or hereafter to be done,
" committed, or ſuffered; and the ſaid mayor,
" and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city,
" ſhall and may, as by law they ought, peaceably
" have and enjoy all and every their rights, gifts,
" charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchiſes,
" cuſtoms, uſages, conſtitutions, preſcriptions,
" immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tene-
" ments, eſtates, and hereditaments whatſoever,
" which they lawfully had, or had lawful right,
" title, or intereſt, of, in, or to, at the time of
" the recording or giving the ſaid judgment, or
" at the time or times of the ſaid pretended for-
" feitures.

" And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid,
" that all charters, letters patents, and grants, for
" incorporating the citizens and commonalty of
" the ſaid city, or any of them, and all charters,
" grants,

A. D. 1689. "grants, letters patents, and commiſſions, touching or concerning any of their liberties or franchiſes, or the liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, rights, titles, or eſtates of the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, made or granted to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, by the late King *Charles* the IId, ſince the ſaid judgment given, or by the late King *James* the IId, be, and are hereby declared and adjudged, null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

"And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all and ſeveral of the companies and corporations of the ſaid city ſhall from henceforth ſtand and be incorporated by ſuch name and names, and in ſuch ſort and manner, as they reſpectively were at the time of the ſaid judgment given, and every of them are hereby reſtored to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, eſtates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies, and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the ſaid judgment; and that as well all ſurrenders, as charters, letters patents, and grants, for new incorporating any of the ſaid companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges, or franchiſes, made or granted by the ſaid late King *James* the IId, or by the ſaid King *Charles* the IId, ſince the giving of the ſaid judgment, ſhall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever." So

So good an understanding subsisted between the court and the city, that on all occasions the *Londoners* were ready and active to aid and defend their majesties with their lives and fortunes. The *French* having beat the *Dutch* fleet, in the *British* channel, it was apprehended that the enemy would attempt an invasion; and king *William* being at that juncture of time at the head of his army in *Ireland*, the citizens, in common-council, unanimously resolved to support and defend their majesties persons and government with their lives and fortunes, to the utmost of their power; and raised 9000 trained-bands, completely armed, and ready to march wherever the queen should command; to which the lieutenancy of the city resolved, to add six regiments of auxiliaries; and the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, resolved, by their voluntary subscription, to raise a large regiment of horse, and 1000 dragoons, and maintain them one month, or longer, if occasion required. But the *French* did not put them to the trial of their courage, neither at this time, nor in 1692, when the city trained-bands, to the amount of 10,000, marched in review of her majesty, in *Hyde-park*, and were ready to oppose the *French* army, that threatned to invade this kingdom, under the command of the late king *James*, from the coast of *Normandy*. However, this attempt was like the earthquake, which happened this same year, on the 8th of *September*; it operated much on the fears, it frightened the people, but did no damage.

A. D. 1689.

Dutch fleet defeated.

French invasion expected.

Loyalty of the citizens

Their strength.

As

A. D. 1689. As a further demonſtration of their ſincere attachment to the revolution, the common-council ordered the city to advance the queen 200,000l.

Loan of 200,000l.

Who have a right to nominate aldermen, and elect common-council-men.

The frequent diſputes at the nomination of aldermen, and election of common-councilmen, made it neceſſary to ſettle theſe matters upon a more certain footing: wherefore it was now enacted in common-council, That none but freemen, being houſeholders, and paying ſcot and bearing lot, and none other whatſoever, have the right or privilege to nominate aldermen, and elect common-councilmen [a].

A. D. 1692.

Orphan's tax, ſtat. larg. 5 and 6 William and Mary.

A. D. 1694.

Their next care was to find means to diſcharge a debt of 747,500l. due from the chamber of *London* to the orphans in their truſt, occaſioned by divers accidents and public calamities. For this purpoſe they applied for parliamentary relief, and they obtained an act, whereby all the city eſtates, except thoſe belonging to the hoſpitals and the bridge, were charged with the raiſing of the annual ſum of 80001. clear of all deductions, for ſettling a perpetual fund for paying 4 l. per ann. intereſt, for every 100 l. due by the city to the ſaid creditors. And further it was enacted, That the profits ariſing from the ſeveral aqueducts belonging to the city, ſhould be applied towards the payment of the ſaid intereſt: that the lord-mayor and common-council might raiſe 2000l. per ann. by equal aſſeſſments upon the perſonal eſtates of

[a] See another act of common-council in *September*, 1711. —*December* 6, 1712.—*April* 15, 1714. and the act of parliament concerning elections, in 2 *George* I.

3 the

the citizens: that the 600l. per ann. paid by the lighters of the convex lamps, ſhould be applied in the ſame manner: that every apprentice at his binding, to pay 2s. 6d. and every perſon made free, 5s. towards the ſaid fund: that 5s. ſhall be paid for every ton of wine, and 4d. extraordinary metage for a chaldron of coals, in the port of *London*, to the ſaid fund: and that the ſaid 4d. per chaldron ſhould be raiſed to 6d. after the 29th of *September*, 1700, or 6d. per ton, if weighable. A. D. 1694.

The houſe of commons, being informed that the city had been greatly oppreſſed in the paſſing of this act, by Sir *John Trevor*, their ſpeaker, appointed a committee to inſpect the accounts of the city chamberlain's office; and finding thereby that Sir *John Trevor* had extorted from them the ſum of 1000 guineas, they degraded their ſpeaker, and expelled him the houſe. *Kennet's hiſt. Eng.* and the *Parl. Debates*. Speaker of the houſe of commons degraded.

Money being again wanted, after the battle of *Landen*, the citizens of *London*, in common-council, readily agreed to advance the ſum of 300,000l. and paid it into the exchequer. Loan of 300,000l.

A rainy autumn deſtroyed ſuch a quantity of corn, that wheat was this year ſold in *London* at 3l. 7s. 8d. per quarter, and other grain in proportion. This dearth continued ſeven years, owing to the ſucceſſion of cold and wet ſeaſons; and was felt in moſt parts of *Europe*, eſpecially in *Scotland*, where many died of famine, as I have Great dearth of corn.

A. D. 1694. been informed by thoſe who lived at this time of ſcarcity in that kingdom.

Apothecaries exempt from offices, &c. By ſtat. ſix, *William* III. c. 3. the apothecaries of the city of *London* are exempted from the offices of conſtable, ſcavenger, overſeer of the poor, and from other pariſh, ward, and leet offices, and of and from ſerving upon any juries or inqueſts.

Act againſt hawkers and pedlars. This ſame year paſſed an act of common-council, "That no perſon ſhould preſume to ſell any "goods or merchandize in any public place, "within the city or liberties, except in open "markets and fairs, upon penalty of 40s. for "each offence, upon the ſeller and buyer, and "the houſekeeper, that ſuffers hawkers or pedlars "to expoſe to ſale any goods or merchandize in "their houſe."

Another act againſt hawkers and pedlars A. D. 1695. In order to evade this act, the hawkers and pedlars carried their goods to the public markets; which occaſioned another act of common-council, whereby it was enacted and ordained, "That no "perſon or perſons whatſoever, whether free or "not free of this city, ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale "in the public market, or any ground belonging "to them, within the city and liberties, any "mercery wares, lace and linen, grocery or con-"fectionary wares, hoſier's wares, cutler's wares, "tin wares, drapery wares, millinery wares, glaſs "or earthern wares, toys, or any ſuch like com-"modities, or merchandizes, which are ſold in "open ſhops or warehouſes of the freemen of "this city, and liberties thereof, upon pain to "forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum

" of 3l. with coſts of ſuit, if proſecuted within " fourteen days, in the name of the chamber- " lain, in the lord-mayor's court: one moiety to " the proſecutor, the other to *St. Thomas*'s ho- " ſpital." A. D. 1695.

Their ſtill appeared a ſpark of diſcontent amongſt the citizens, as to the method and rule of proceedings upon elections. Therefore it was reſolved to ſettle that point alſo. And by an act of common-council, on the 21ſt of *June*, 7 *William* III. it was enacted, " That the right for aſ- " ſembling common halls, for the election of " lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and other public officers " for the city, is and ought to be in the lord- " mayor, for the time being. That the right of " taking a poll and ſcrutiny, and of adjourning " the hall from time to time, till the ſame ſhall " be concluded, ſhall be in the ſheriffs: but that, " if the ſheriffs diſagree, ſo as to impede the " completing of a poll or ſcrutiny, and refuſe to " obſerve the orders ſent to them on that occaſion " by the lord-mayor, to put an end to the diffe- " rence, his lordſhip may proceed himſelf in " granting and taking the poll and ſcrutiny, and " in adjourning the hall, until all ſhall be finally " finiſhed." Method and rule upon all elections.

Therefore, at all common-halls, the lord-mayor always comes upon the huſtings, attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs. The recorder and com- mon-ſerjeant addreſs the livery, and open to them the intent of the meeting. Then the lord-mayor and aldermen retire; and leave the management

A. D. 1695. of the intermediate proceedings to the ſheriffs only. It is the ſheriffs that declare upon the queſtion, when a candidate is propoſed: the ſheriffs appoint clerks for a poll: and the ſheriffs declare the majority unto the lord-mayor, after a ſcrutiny has been made. And the lord-mayor then returns to the huſtings, certifies the election to the common-hall, by the recorder; and then the court is diſſolved by his lordſhip's order: except in the election of repreſentatives for the city in parliament; as they do not come under the denomination of city officers. They are choſen at a common-hall, ſummoned by the ſheriffs, in purſuance to a writ directed to them only. In which caſe the ſheriffs only are concerned in the return, and have an excluſive power, given and ſpecified by other ſtatutes, to convene the voters, to preſide at the poll, to adjourn from time to time, to make the final declaration, and they are perſonally anſwerable for any miſtake made in the return. The lord-mayor, in this election, has no authority to interpoſe.

In the election of a lord-mayor, all the aldermen under the chair, who have ſerved the office of ſheriff, are propoſed in rotation: out of theſe, the livery elect the two ſenior aldermen under the chair, if they pleaſe; and theſe two being preſented to the court of aldermen, they uſually elect the ſenior. But each have a right to deviate from this uſual method. The only queſtion is, how juſtifiable the exerciſe of that right is, when not warranted by motives tending to the greater dignity, and better government of the city.

In

In the election of ſheriffs, all the aldermen who have not ſerved that office, are put up in the order of their ſeniority: then ſuch citizens as have been nominated, or drank to by the lord-mayor: then any others that ſhall be regularly propoſed at the time of election, and have not paid the fine to be excuſed. Out of this whole number of aldermen and commoners, the liverymen chuſe whom they pleaſe, without any negative. A. D. 1696.

Complaint and redreſs againſt farmers of markets.

The market people exhibiting a complaint to the lord-mayor and common-council againſt the farmers of the city markets, for abuſes committed by thoſe farmers; a committee appointed to enquire into the cauſe of that complaint, did, on the 29th of *July*, A. D. 1696, report, that the farmers of *Leadenhall*, *Stocks*, *Honey-lane*, and *Newgate*, markets, were guilty of arbitrary and extravagant proceedings; whereby they had extorted an annual rent of 10,896l. 9s. 10d. per ann. for ſtalls, and fines amounting to 2194l. 1s. 6d. from the preſent tenants; and thereby had forfeited their leaſes. And divers ſuits being, by virtue of this report, commenced againſt the ſaid farmers, the court of king's-bench awarded the caſe to the arbitrement of Sir *Nathan Wright*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, ſerjeants at law, who awarded, that the ſaid farmers ſhould return the ſeveral ſums of money unjuſtly extorted by them, and that for the future, every thing to remain according to the regulation made by the common-council in 1674.

A. D. 1697. King *William* returning to *England*, after the concluſion of the treaty of *Ryſwick*, the city of *London* humbly intreated his majeſty to honour them with his public entry on ſo happy and joyful an occaſion. And, on the 16th of *November*, his majeſty, attended by prince *George* of *Denmark*, the great officers of ſtate, and a vaſt company of nobility and gentry, ſet out in his coach from *Greenwich*. The lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities, and on horſeback, received his majeſty at *St. Margaret's-hill*, *Southwark*, congratulated him upon the joyful occaſion, and, in a moſt ſolemn proceſſion, in the midſt of an infinite croud of ſpectators and pompous decorations, conducted him to *Whitehall*.

King William's public entry.

Blackwell-hall market. By ſtatute eight and nine *William* III. c. 9. ſect 1. it is enacted, "That the public market of "*Blackwell-hall*, ſhall be held every *Thurſday*, "*Friday*, and *Saturday*, from eight to twelve, in "the forenoon, and from two to five, in the afternoon, except days of humiliation and thankſgiving; and the keepers are not to admit any "buying or ſelling of any woollen cloth at the "ſaid hall, upon any other days, or hours, than "aforeſaid, upon the penalty of 100l.

Billingſgate a free market. A. D. 1699. On the 10th of *May*, *Billingſgate*, purſuant to act of parliament, commenced a daily free market for fiſh, ſix days in a week: and on *Sundays* for mackerel, to be ſold before and after divine ſervice: and it was enacted, "That all perſons "buying any fiſh in the ſaid market, may ſell "the ſame again in any other market or place, "within

A. D. 1699.

" within *London*, or elſewhere, by retail; being " found and wholeſome fiſh; except that none " but fiſhmongers ſhall ſell in public or fixed " ſhops, or houſes.

" And that no perſons ſhall employ, or be em- " ployed by, any other perſon, in buying at *Bil-* " *lingſgate* any quantity of fiſh, to be divided by " lots, or in ſhares, amongſt any fiſhmongers, or " others, to be afterwards ſold by retail or other- " wiſe; nor ſhall any fiſhmonger ingroſs, or buy, " in the ſaid market, any quantity of fiſh, but " what ſhall be for his own ſale or uſe, and not " for any other fiſhmonger to ſell again, under " penalty of 20 l. for each offence; one moiety " to the poor of the pariſh, the other to the pro- " ſecutor."

K. James II.'s death. Pretender proclaimed by the king of France.

The late king, *James* II. died at *St. Germain's*, in *France*, on the 6th of *September*, 1701. The *French* king cauſed his ſuppoſed ſon to be proclaimed king of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; which ſo exaſperated the city of *London*, that the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council addreſſed the lords-juſtices, in his majeſty's abſence.

" *Great Sir!*

City addreſs thereupon.

" We are deeply ſenſible how much we are in " duty bound highly to reſent that great indignity " and affront offered to your moſt ſacred majeſty, " by the *French* king, in giving the title of king " of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to the pre- " tended prince of *Wales*, contrary to your ma- " jeſty's moſt juſt and lawful title, and to the ſe-

A. D. 1701. "veral acts of parliament for ſettling the ſucceſ-
"ſion to the crown in the proteſtant line. By
"this it is apparent, he deſigns, as much as in
"him lies, to dethrone your majeſty, to extirpate
"the proteſtant religion out of theſe your ma-
"jeſty's kingdoms, and to invade our liberties
"and properties; for the maintaining whereof,
"your majeſty hath ſignalized your zeal, by the
"often hazarding your precious life. We, there-
"fore, your majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, do ſin-
"cerely, unanimouſly, and chearfully aſſure your
"majeſty, that we will, at all times, and upon
"all occaſions, exert the utmoſt of our abilities,
"and contribute whatever lies in our power, for
"the preſervation of your perſon, (whom God
"long preſerve) and the defence of your juſt
"rights, in oppoſition to all invaders of your
"crown and dignity."

LIST of the LORD MAYORS in the Reign of King *William* III. and Queen *Mary*.

In the	1ſt year	Sir *J. Pilkington.*
	2d	Sir *J. Pilkington.*
	3	Sir *Thomas Stamp.*
	4	Sir *John Fleet.*
	5	Sir *William Aſhurſt.*
	6	Sir *Thomas Lane.*
	7	Sir *John Houblon.*
	8	Sir *Edward Clark.*
	9	Sir *Humphrey Edwin.*
	10	Sir *Francis Child.*
	11	Sir *Richard Levet.*

In

In the 12th year Sir *Thomas Abney*. A. D. 1702.
13 Sir *William Gore*.

King *William* III. having, agreeable to the ſenſe of the nation, ſettled the ſucceſſion of the crown on princeſs *Anne*, and failing her iſſue, on the houſe of *Hanover*, died on the 8th of *March*, 1702: and was ſucceeded by princeſs *Anne*, daughter to the late king *James* II. to whom the city of *London* were very well affected, and ſtrongly attached. Q. Anne's acceſſion, 8 March, A. D. 1702.

The city being greatly peſtered and diſhonoured by thieves and night-robbers, there was an order made at the quarter ſeſſions at *Guildhall*, to ſet the ſeveral watches at 10 at night, and to continue the ſame till ſix in the morning, from the 1ſt of *November* to the 1ſt of *February*. Order for ſetting the watch.

The 12th of *November* was celebrated as a day of thankſgiving for our national great ſucceſſes by ſea and land: on which occaſion, the queen went in grand proceſſion to *St. Paul's* cathedral; and the city exerted every ability they had to render that day the moſt pompous and illuſtrious in hiſtory. Day of thankſgiving.

About 11 o'clock at night, on the 26th of *November*, 1703, there begun the moſt dreadful ſtorm of wind, that, perhaps, ever was known; and increaſed with redoubled fury till ſeven next morning. By which, almoſt every houſe, chimney, turret and public building, received conſiderable damage; eſpecially in the tyling; many of which, at day break, were entirely ſtripped, and looked Great ſtorm. A. D. 1703.

A. D. 1703. looked like ſkeletons: as to the ſhips in the river *Thames*, they were all driven down, in great diſtreſs, to *Limehouſe*, except four, and were very much damaged by beating againſt each other.

City watch regulated. June 16, A. D. 1704. The common-council finding it neceſſary to regulate the night watch, compoſed of old men, repealed all former acts of common-council concerning the regulation of the city watch, and ordained that a number of ſtrong able-bodied men ſhould be provided by each ward; and alſo ordained, that the deputy and common-council of every ward, ſhould have power to oblige every perſon occupying any houſe, ſhop, or warehouſe, either to watch in perſon, or to pay for an able bodied man, to be appointed thereto by the ſaid deputy and common-council-men: and that the ſaid watchmen be provided with a lanthorn and candle, and well and ſufficiently armed with halberts; and watch from nine in the evening till ſeven in the morning, from *Michaelmas* to the 1ſt of *April*. Provided nevertheleſs, that any perſon ſhall be excuſed by paying a fine, as ſhall be agreed.

The year 1707 ſuffered ſo much by fires in the city and ſuburbs of *London*, occaſioned, as ſuppoſed, by the careleſſneſs of ſervants, that the common-council ordered the following reſolution to be ſent to every houſe within the city and liberties of *London*.

Puniſhment of ſervants occaſioning fires. A. D. 1708. "Whereas divers fires often happen by the "negligence and careleſſneſs of ſervants; be it "therefore enacted, That if any menial, or other "ſervant, or ſervants, through negligence, or

"care-

" careleſſneſs, ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any A. D. 1708.
" dwelling-houſe or out-houſe, or houſes, ſuch
" ſervant, or ſervants, being thereof lawfully
" convicted, by the oath of one or more credible
" witneſſes, made before two or more of her ma-
" jeſty's juſtices of the peace, ſhall forfeit and
" pay the ſum of 100l. unto the churchwardens,
" where the fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed
" amongſt the ſufferers by ſuch fire, in ſuch pro-
" portions as to the ſaid churchwardens ſhall
" ſeem juſt. And in default of payment of the
" ſaid 100l. to be ſent to the houſe of correc-
" tion, to be kept 18 months to hard labour."
And it was at the ſame time enacted, by parlia-
ment, " That the churchwardens of each pariſh
" within the bills of mortality, ſhould be em-
" powed, at the charge of their reſpective pa-
" riſhes, to fix upon the ſeveral main water-pipes
" in the ſtreets, ſtop-blocks, or fire-cocks; and
" to provide a large, and a hand, engine, with a
" leathern pipe and ſocket, to ſcrew upon the
" fire-cock. And that all party-walls for the fu-
" ture, ſhould be entirely of brick or ſtone; ex-
" cept the houſes on *London-bridge*."

There was ſuch a prodigious fall of flies in *London* about the middle of *Auguſt*, that many of the ſtreets were ſo covered with them, that the people's feet made as full an impreſſion on them as upon thick ſnow: and though many hundred buſhels were ſwept into the kennel, there did not happen any diſtemper from their corruption. Prodigious fall of flies.

The

A. D. 1708. The proteſtants of the *Palatinate*, in *Germany*, being ſtripped of all the conveniences of life, by the *French* armies, that invaded and plundered their country, near 12,000 of thoſe diſtreſſed people found their way to *England*, and arrived in the month of *June* in the neighbourhood of *London*: where they were ſubſiſted by her majeſty's benevolence at firſt, then by the private charity of the nobility, &c. and at laſt, the ſum of 22,038 l. was collected for them, upon a brief iſſued for that purpoſe to all parts of the kingdom. With this relief 3000 and upwards of them were ſent to *Ireland*: 600 to each of the *Carolinas*, in *North America*; and 3,500 were tranſported to *New York*; with very good effect to this nation, engaged in the cultivation of ſuch a vaſt continent of diſtant land.

Twelve thouſand Palatines relieved and employed.

A. D. 1709.

Hard froſt. A very hard froſt ſet in on *Chriſtmas-day* at night, which continued, by intervals, longer than that in 1683, and killed many cattle, eſpecially ſheep.

Dr. Sacheverel's trial. The great tranquillity, which this city had enjoyed from the revolution, began about this time to be endangered, by the fiery zeal of contending parties, which burſt out in a moſt violent flame at the proſecution of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, chaplain of *St. Saviour's, Southwark*, before the houſe of lords, upon an impeachment of high crimes and miſdemeanors by the commons, for preaching two ſermons. The tories, who were attempting to unhorſe the whig miniſtry, improved this proſecution of a church of *England* miniſter ſo artfully

artfully to their ſcheme; that they perſuaded the populace, that it was not the reverend doctor, but the church of *England*, as by law eſtabliſhed, that was in danger. Thus, believing the ſame to be a contrivance of the preſbyterians, the mob breathed deſtruction to them and all other diſſenters. With this ſpirit of deluſion, they ſtript the meeting-houſe of Mr. *Burgeſs*, a preſbyterian miniſter, in *New-court*, *Little Lincoln's-inn-fields*; and made a bonfire of every thing in it that would burn; and had not Mr. *Burgeſs* providentially eſcaped out of a back window, a party went in purſuit of him, with an intention, as they ſaid, to burn him alſo in his pulpit, placed on the ſummit of the bonfire. They afterwards divided into parties; and, proceeding in diviſions, deſtroyed the meeting-houſes in *Drury-lane*, *New-ſtreet*, *Leather-lane*, *Black-friars*, and *St. John's-ſquare*.

A. D. 1709. Riots. Meeting-houſes deſtroyed.

This dangerous tumult was diſperſed before next morning by her majeſty's guards, ſent for that purpoſe, and to protect the *Bank*: and ſome of the rioters were apprehended. But this did not put a total ſtop to the violent, diſorderly, and wicked proceedings, of many looſe, idle, and diſorderly perſons, who gathered together in the evenings, and diſturbed the peace and tranquillity of the city, which occaſioned an order from the lord-mayor to ſuppreſs them.

Riots continued.

The vaſt increaſe of houſes and inhabitants, made it thought that 50 new parochial churches would be required to accommodate them in divine worſhip: and the parliament accordingly enacted, "That 50 new churches ſhould be erected in or

Act for building 50 new churches.

A. D. 1709. "near the populous cities of *London* and *Weſt-*
"*minſter*, or ſuburbs thereof;" and appropriated 2s. per chaldron, of ton of coals, in the port of *London*, for that purpoſe.

Act againſt employment of non-freemen. It being complained of by the freemen that many foreigners had found means, contrary to the laws and cuſtoms of the city, and to the great prejudice of the citizens, to exerciſe ſeveral manual operations and trades by retail, it was enacted by the common-council, on the 4th of *July*; "That no perſon whatever, not being free of "the city, ſhall by any colour, way, or means "whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf or "any other, uſe, exerciſe, or occupy, any art, "trade, myſtery, manual occupation, or handi-"craft whatſoever, or keep any ſhop, room, or "place whatſoever, inward or outward, for ſhew, "ſale, or putting to ſale, of any wares or mer-"chandize whatſoever, by way of retail, within "the ſaid city, or the liberties thereof, upon "pain to forfeit 5l. And that what freeman ſo-"ever does ſet any perſon, that is not free, on "work, knowing and having notice given to him "that ſuch perſon, ſo by him to be ſet to work, "is a foreigner, ſhall forfeit 5l. And that the "freeman, who employs a foreigner to ſell by "retail, ſhall alſo forfeit 5l. for every offence."

Rumour about bringing in the pretender. At this time, it being whiſpered that the miniſtry were paving the way for the pretender's acceſſion to the crown, whereby the good effects of their labours, who had ſettled the proteſtant ſucceſſion, would have been defeated, and the nation

once

once more exposed to the misfortunes, from which it had been delivered by the revolution; the trading part of the city were so intimidated, as to put a general stop to all commerce, and it also greatly affected the credit of the whole nation. In this critical juncture, the queen, who had been some time laid up with the gout and an agueish disorder, found it necessary, for the support of credit, and to prevent the *Londoners* entering into any associations or measures to prevent the ministerial schemes being carried into execution, to send the following letter to the lord-mayor: A. D. 1709.

ANNE, R.

Queen's letter to the lord-mayor to prevent false reports.

"Right-trusty and well-beloved, we greet you "well. Although an agueish indisposition, suc- "ceeded by a fit of the gout, has detained us at "this place longer than we designed; yet since "it has pleased almighty God to restore us to "such a degree of health, that we hope to be able "soon to return to our usual residence, we con- "tinue determined to open our parliament on "*Tuesday* the 16th of this instant, *February*, ac- "cording to the notice given by proclamation. "Thus much we have judged proper to commu- "nicate to you, and by you to the court of al- "dermen, and to our other loving subjects of "our good city of *London*, to the intent that you "may all, in your several stations, contribute to "discountenance, and put a stop to those malici- "ous rumours, spread by evil disposed persons, "to the prejudice of credit, and the imminent

"hazard

A. D. 1713. heard of the public peace and tranquillity. "And so we bid you farewell."

Fire-works on the day of thanksgiving for the peace. Peace being proclaimed, both houses of parliament attended a general thanksgiving at *St. Paul's* on the 7th of *July*, 1713, the queen being ill of the gout; and at night there were exhibited fire-works on the *Thames*, and in *West Smithfield*.

Proclamation for apprehending the pretender. The report about the pretender gained so much credit, and was so publicly avowed by the papists and nonjurors, who openly wrote in defence of his claim to the crown, and went so far as to enlist men for his service, that it was also found necessary, to quiet the people's minds, to publish a proclamation, with a reward of 5000l. for apprehending of the said pretender. And this in some measure dispelled the gloomy apprehensions of the citizens, who, in a very loyal address, thanked her majesty for publishing so seasonable a proclamation.

Grievances redressed in the coal-meter's office. On the 16th of *March*, 1713, the committee, to whom had been referred the enquiry into the charge against the office of coal-meters in *London*, made their report to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen. In which, after reciting the right of the city to the said office, and several acts of common-council for the regulation thereof, made in the 24 *Henry* VIII. 44 *Elizabeth*, 18 *Jac.* I. and on *March* 3, 1653, declared, "We are therefore "of opinion, that the said ancient order and me-"thod of the coal-office ought to be observed "and kept, and that it is incumbent on the al-"dermen

" derman of *Billingſgate-ward* to ſee the ſame A. D.
" performed. And that as well the maſter-me- 1713.
" ters, as the ſaid under-meters, are liable to be
" puniſhed, by ſuſpenſion, removal, or otherwiſe,
" as this court ſhall think fit. That the ſaid
" maſter-meters have no right to employ what
" deputies, or under-meters, they pleaſe; but that
" it is the right of the lord-mayor and aldermen
" to allow of the deputies, or under-meters, and
" that no other ought to be employed but ſuch as
" they allow. That the ſaid deputies, or under-
" meters, ought not to be diſplaced, but upon a
" reaſonable cauſe; and that upon application to
" the lord-mayor and aldermen for that purpoſe:
" but the alderman of the ſaid ward may ſuſpend
" an under-meter, till the pleaſure of this court
" is known therein. That the books of the coal-
" office do concern the right of the inheritance
" of this city, and ought to be uſed and inſpect-
" ed by this court, as they ſhall find occaſion,
" &c. That no under-meter ought to begin to
" work in coals, before a *cocket* or *permit* has
" been iſſued from the lord-mayor's office, &c."
Which report being read, it was approved of by the ſaid court, and ordered to be entered in the *repertory*. And it was thereupon ordered, " That
" the ſaid maſter-meters do obſerve the ancient
" method and uſage of ſhipping their under-me-
" ters, according to their ſeniority. And that
" the under-meters do not take their fellow's la-
" bour out of their turns, upon pain of being
" ſuſpended

A. D. 1713. "ſuſpended from their labours for ſo doing, by "the alderman or deputy of *Billingſgate-ward*."

LIST of the LORD MAYORS in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

In her 1ſt year	Sir *Samuel Daſhwood.*
2d	Sir *John Parſons.*
3	Sir *Owen Buckingham.*
4	Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon.*
5	Sir *Robert Bedingfield.*
6	Sir *William Withers.*
7	Sir *Charles Duncomb.*
8	Sir *Samuel Garrard.*
9	Sir *Gilbert Heathcot.*
10	Sir *Richard Beachcroft.*
11	Sir *Richard Hoare.*
12	Sir *Samuel Stanier.*

CHAP. XVI.

Acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover. *City's addreſs to king* George I. *King* George I. *dines at* Guildhall. *Gives* 1000*l. to debtors. Inſtruction to the city repreſentatives in parliament. Great eclipſe and froſt. Prodigy of light in the ſky. Mug-houſes: and riots.* Thames *dry. Light act. Proclamation againſt clubs, &c. Enquiry of the houſe of lords into city law-ſuits. Fires.* South Sea *affair. City addreſs on the birth of* William, *duke of*. Cumberland. *City petition againſt the quarantine act. The clauſes petitioned againſt. Proteſts thereupon. Invaſion threatned.*

Conduct

Conduct of the city. Number of houſes in London, *&c. Act about party-walls and ſpouts. Conteſt at the election of a lord-mayor. Act of parliament for regulating elections. Repeal of the reſtraint upon a freeman's will. Negative voice in the court of aldermen. Orator* Henley. *Liſt of mayors: and ſeveral other particulars in the reign of King* George I. A. D. 1714.

QUEEN *Anne* died on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1714, not ſo much lamented as ſhe otherwiſe would have been by her faithful ſubjects, had ſhe not diſmiſſed the ſtateſmen, by whoſe miniſtry ſhe proſpered at home and abroad, and committed herſelf and the nation to the management of thoſe, who made uſe of their power and influence to make an inglorious peace, to oppreſs the proteſtant diſſenters, and to bring in the pretender. Death of Q. Anne. A. D. 1714.

The ſame day, *George Lewis*, elector of *Hanover*, was proclaimed in the city, by the king-at-arms, in the preſence of the lord-mayor, &c. purſuant to the act of ſettlement. And, on the 20th of *September*, his majeſty, accompanied by his ſon, prince *George*, made his public entry into *London*, from *Greenwich*, and was received at *St. Margaret's-hill*, by the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. and conducted to *St. James's* in a moſt ſolemn and pompous manner K. Geo. I. proclaimed. His public entry into London.

The recorder, in the name of the city, made a congratulatory ſpeech to his majeſty, on *St. Margaret's-Hill*. And in a few days after, the city and lieutenancy addreſſed his majeſty in form, at *St.* City addreſs.

A. D. 1714. *James's.* To which his majeſty returned this moſt gracious anſwer: "I take theſe addreſſes very
King's anſwer. "kindly. I have lately been made ſenſible of "what conſequence the city of *London* is, and "therefore ſhall be ſure to take all their privi-"leges and intereſts into my particular protec-
Citizens knighted. "tion." And he conferred the honour of knighthood on *John Ward*, *Gerard Conyers*, *Thomas Seamen*, *Peter Delme*, *Joſ. Lawrence*, and *Robert Child*, Eſqrs.

King, &c. dine at Guildhall. His majeſty, and their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of *Wales*, were graciouſly pleaſed to accept of an invitation to dine at *Guildhall*, on the approaching lord-mayor's day: on which occaſion the citizens did every thing to convince them of their loyalty and affection for his
Lord-mayor made a baronet. majeſty's perſon and royal houſe. And his majeſty commanded that a patent ſhould be paſſed for creating the lord-mayor a baronet of this king-
One thouſand pound for debtors dom: and ordered 1000l. to be paid to the ſheriffs, for the relief and diſcharge of poor impriſoned debtors.

Inſtructions to the city repreſentatives. The temper and political diſpoſition of the city of *London*, at this time, and their affection for the houſe of *Hanover*, and deteſtation of the proceedings of the late miniſtry before the queen's death, may be beſt learned from their ſpirited inſtructions to their new-choſen repreſentatives in parliament.

"We, ſaid they, the citizens of *London*, who "have chearfully elected you to ſerve us in par-"liament, and thereby committed to your truſt "the ſafety, liberty, property, and privileges of

" us, and our poſterity, think it our duty, as it A. D.
" is our undoubted right, to acquaint you what 1714.
" we deſire and expect from you, in diſcharge of
" the great confidence we repoſe in you, and
" what we take to be your duty as our repreſen-
" tatives.

" 1. We deſire and expect, that you will en-
" quire by whoſe counſel it was, that after God
" had bleſſed the arms of her late majeſty and her
" allies, with a train of unparalleled ſucceſſes,
" ſhe was prevailed upon, contrary to the grand
" alliance, and her repeated promiſes from the
" throne to both houſes, to ſend or receive mana-
" gers from *France* to treat ſeparately of a peace,
" without the knowledge and conſent of our
" allies.

" 2. By whoſe advice the emperor's miniſter,
" the count *de Gallas*, was diſcharged the court,
" for reſenting and oppoſing thoſe ſeparate nego-
" ciations, contrary not only to the grand alliance,
" but to the queen's particular aſſurances to his
" maſter.

" 3. By whoſe advice his majeſty's memorial,
" delivered by his miniſter, the baron *de Bothmar*,
" againſt thoſe clandeſtine ſeparate negociations,
" was not only diſregarded, but called a libel, and
" the ſaid miniſter affronted.

" 4. By whoſe advice and management her
" majeſty was prevailed upon, firſt, to come to
" a ceſſation of arms with our common enemy,
" and then ſo ſurprizingly to withdraw our troops

A. D. 1714. " from thoſe of the allies, which was attended " with ſuch diſmal circumſtances.

" 5. By whoſe advice and management, all " that had been gained by a profuſion of blood " and treaſure, in a glorious and ſucceſsful war, " was thrown up, juſt as we were ſeizing the " prize of our conqueſt; and a free-born people " were brought within a view of ſlavery.

" 6. By whoſe advice and management our " conſtitution was ſtruck at, by creating 12 new " lords at once, to carry a vote in the upper- " houſe.

" 7. By whoſe advice it was, that the treaty " with the *Dutch*, for ſettling a common barrier " in the *Netherlands*, and making guarantees of " the proteſtant ſucceſſion, was enervated, and a " new treaty, which weakened both ſecurities, " made in its place.

" 8. By whoſe advice and management we " were mocked with the aſſurances of being free " from the danger of the neighbouring fortreſs " of *Dunkirk:* and whether the late miniſtry, or " any of them, did agree that the *French* king " ſhould make a new harbour at *Mardyke*, as part " of the equivalent for demoliſhing the fortifica- " tions and harbour of *Dunkirk*.

" 9. By whoſe advice and management the " beſt branches of our trade were exchanged for " chimeras, and the ruin of the whole endanger- " ed, by a vile treaty of commerce with *France*.

" 10. How the expedition to *Canada* came to " miſcarry: and by whoſe advice her majeſty,

" con-

" contrary to her proclamations, published in " *New England*, &c. for encouraging the expe- " dition, came to allow the *French* to keep their " intereſt in *Canada*, to ſell that in *Newfoundland*, " and to ſettle on *Cape Breton*, to the great detri- " ment of our fiſhing trade, and to the manifeſt " danger of all our plantations in *North America*. A. D. 1714.

" 11. By whoſe advice it was, that the con- " federates were refuſed to be invited to be gua- " rantees of the proteſtant ſucceſſion, though her " majeſty had promiſed it in her anſwer to the " addreſs of both houſes, in 1708.

" 12. By whoſe advice it was, that his now " royal highneſs, *George*, prince of *Wales*, was " denied the liberty to come and take his place in " parliament, when the preſence of one of the " illuſtrious family of *Hanover* was ſo abſolutely " neceſſary to quiet the minds of the ſubjects, " and to ſecure us from the juſt apprehenſions " we had of danger from the pretender.

" 13. By whoſe advice it was that his majeſty's " miniſter, baron *Schutz*, was diſcharged the " court, becauſe he demanded a writ for the " prince.

" 14. By whoſe advice was Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, " the pretender's agent or envoy, entertained as " at court, at the ſame time; and honourably " conveyed beyond ſea ſoon after it was com- " plained of in parliament.

" 15. By whoſe advice and management our " holy church was in danger of being given up

A. D. 1714. " to popery, our civil rights to tyranny, and the " way prepared for the pretender.

" 16. By whoſe advice it was that the jacobite " clans in *Scotland* were armed and kept in pay, " and the levies of men for the pretender in *Great* " *Britain* and *Ireland*, were ſo long connived at.

" 17. By whoſe management it was, that the " public affairs of the kingdom are brought un- " der the greateſt difficulties, as well in reſpect to " our trade, and the interruption of our naviga- " tion, as of the great debts of the nation, which " have been very much increaſed ſince the laſt " war, as his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed " to inform us, in his proclamation for calling a " new parliament.

" 18. We alſo deſire and expect, that you " concur in demanding an account how the money " raiſed by parliament, has been expended ſince " the change of the miniſtry, in 1710.

" 19. That you not only concur in ſuch en- " quiries, but alſo, in a parliamentary way, to " bring ſuch to juſtice, as ſhall be found guilty of " thoſe miſ-managements; this being a duty ow- " ing to ourſelves, as well as our confederates, " and indiſpenſably neceſſary for retrieving the " honour of the nation, and reſtoring a due con- " fidence and harmony betwixt us and our allies.

" 20. That you concur in making ſuch laws " as ſhall be thought neceſſary for the better ſe- " curity of the churches of *England* and *Scotland*, " as ſeverally by the laws eſtabliſhed; and for " ſuppreſſing and preventing thoſe ſeditious and

" ground-

" groundleſs clamours of the church of *England* A. D.
" being in danger by his majeſty's adminiſtra- 1715.
" tion."

" 21. That you concur in giving the king
" ſuch ſums as ſhall be thought neceſſary for en-
" abling his majeſty to defend the nation, to ſup-
" port and retrieve trade, and to keep the balance
" of *Europe*, which is threatned with a new war,
" by the intrigues of our common enemies."

This year records the greateſt eclipſe of the ſun, that this nation, perhaps, ever felt. The whole iſland, as well as *London*, on the 23d of *April*, was ſo darkened, that the dumb-creation were put thereby into the utmoſt confuſion, and retired to their ſeveral holes, neſts, and receptacles, with great precipitation. It began ſix minutes and 28 ſeconds after eight in the morning, and continued till 20 minutes and 15 ſeconds after ten. In which time the ſun was totally eclipſed for the ſpace of three minutes and 23 ſeconds: during which time the moon and ſtars appeared. Great eclipſe of the ſun. A. D. 1715.

Soon after, his majeſty informed the parliament that he had received certain advice of an invaſion of this kingdom, intended, and in great forwardneſs, from abroad, in favour of the pretender. On which occaſion, the city of *London*, and the merchants, and other traders of the ſame city, in two diſtinct addreſſes, gave his majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their loyalty, and ſupport againſt all his enemies, foreign and domeſtic. Invaſion threatned. Addreſſes.

The

A. D. 1715. The invaſion at laſt turned out a rebellion *, which was fomented and brought about in *Scotland*,

* On the 3d of *September*, 1715, the earl of *Mar* had a meeting at *Aboyne*, in *Scotland*, with ſeveral of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, where they reſolved to draw together immediately what number of men they could, and to advance towards the ſouth. Accordingly, the earl of *Mar* cauſed the pretender's ſtandard to be ſet up the 6th of that month, and in the orders for ſo doing, filled himſelf lieutenant-general of the king's forces in *Scotland*. On the 9th he publiſhed the following declaration:

"Our rightful and natural king, *James* VIIIth, who, by "the grace of God, is now coming to relieve us from our "oppreſſions, having been pleaſed to intruſt us with the direction of his affairs, and the command of his forces in this "his ancient kingdom of *Scotland*. And ſome of his faithful "ſubjects and ſervants met at *Aboyne*, viz. the lord *Huntly*, "the lord *Tullibardine*, the earl *Mareſchal*, the earl of *South-eſk*, *Glingary* from the clans, *Glenderule* from the earl of "*Broadalbine*, and gentlemen of *Argyleſhire*, Mr. *Patrick* "*Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, the laird of *Auldbain*, lieutenant-general *George Hamilton*, major-general *Gordon*, and myſelf, "having taken into our conſideration his majeſty's laſt and "late orders to us, find, that as this is now the time that he "ordered us to appear openly in arms for him; ſo it ſeems "to us abſolutely neceſſary for his majeſty's ſervice, and the "relieving of our native country from all its hardſhips, that "all his faithful and loving ſubjects, and lovers of their "country, ſhould, with all poſſible ſpeed, put themſelves into "arms.

"Theſe are therefore, in his majeſty name and authority, "and by virtue of the power aforeſaid, and by the king's "ſpecial order to me thereunto, to require and impower you "forthwith to raiſe your fencible men, with their beſt arms, "and you are immediately to march them, to join me and "ſome other of the king's forces at the *Invor* of *Braemar*,

"on

land, in the autumn following, and continued almoſt three months, in a winter remarkable in *London* for a hard froſt, which began in the laſt week of *November*, and continued to the 9th of *February*, with greater ſeverity than could be remembered. The *Thames* was frozen over almoſt the whole time: on which were erected booths, for the ſale of all ſorts of commodities, and, on the 19th of *January*, two large oxen were roaſted whole upon the ice. The vaſt quantities of ſnow A. D. 1715.

" on *Monday* next, in order to proceed in our march, to attend the king's ſtandard, with his other forces.

" The king intending that his forces ſhould be paid from the time of their ſetting out, he expects, as he poſitively orders, that they behave themſelves civilly, and commit no plundering, nor other diſorders, upon the higheſt penalties, and his diſpleaſure, which is expected you'll ſee obſerved.

" Now is the time for all good men to ſhew their zeal for his majeſty's ſervice, whoſe cauſe is ſo deeply concerned, and the relief of our native country from oppreſſion, and a foreign yoke, too heavy for us and our poſterity to bear; and to endeavour the reſtoring, not only of our rightful and native king, but alſo our country to its ancient, free, and independent conſtitution, under him, whoſe anceſtors have reigned over us for ſo many generations.

" In ſo honourable, good, and juſt a cauſe, we cannot doubt of the aſſiſtance, direction, and bleſſing of almighty God, who has ſo often reſcued the royal family of *Stuart*, and our country, from ſinking under oppreſſion.

" Your punctual obſervance of theſe orders is expected: for the doing of all which, this ſhall be to you, and all you employ in the execution of them, a ſufficient warrant.

" Given at *Braemar*, the 9th of *September*, 1715.

MAR."

that

A. D. 1716. that fell at different times during this froſt, made the ſtreets of *London* almoſt impaſſable.

A wonderful phænomenon. But what was more ſurprizing was a ſtrange phænomenon in the ſky, which made its firſt appearance about eight o'clock in the evening of the 6th day of *March*. Over *London* it appeared, at firſt, like a large body of light, compact within itſelf, but without motion. In a little time it began to move and ſeparate, extending itſelf towards the weſt, where it ſeemed, as it were, to diſpoſe itſelf into columns or pillars of flame: from thence it darted ſouth-eaſt with amazing ſwiftneſs; and then, after many undulatory motions and vibrations, there appeared to be a continual fulguration, interſperſed with green, red, blue, and yellow. Then it moved towards the north: and from that quarter, in a little time, it renewed its wavy motions and coruſcations, as it had done in the ſouth-eaſt, and continued in this manner till paſt three in the morning. What is more ſurprizing, this phænomenon was not local: it was ſeen all over the kingdom at one time. I ſaw it much about the ſame time, and in the ſame form, in the city of *Durham*.

Mug-houſes. The dregs of the diſaffected part of the three kingdoms ſeemed at this time to have made the metropolis their rendezvous, where the principal actors in the rebellion had been brought to be tried after their ſurrender at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*. And they became ſo daring and deſperate as publickly to reflect upon and diſhonour the king. Which being highly reſented by the friends of the government,

ment, many of them formed themſelves into ſo- A. D. 1716.
cieties, to counterbalance and prevent, as far as in their power, the miſchief apprehended to proceed from their meetings and daring miſbehaviour. And the places at which each party met were diſtinguiſhed by the name of *mug-houſes*, ſo called from the penny mugs in which each perſon was ſerved with beer. Beſides, at theſe houſes were provided a great number of aſhen cudgels, like quarter-ſtaves, with which each party, upon advice of a tumult in the ſtreets, did ſally out, either to diſperſe or to ſupport the mob, as beſt ſuited their particular intereſt. One of theſe houſes was at laſt aſſaulted and rifled about the month of *July*, in *Saliſbury* court. For which riot five young men were apprehended, condemned, and executed at *Tyburn*. And this exemplary puniſhment, though it was thought there were ſome more criminal and deſerving of their fate, put an effectual ſtop to theſe tumultuous practices for the preſent.

The ſtream of the *Thames*, on the 13th of *De-* Thames dry.
cember, 1717, was ſo reduced by a ſtrong W. S. W. wind, that people did walk dry-ſhod through moſt of the arches and on both ſides of *London-bridge:* but next morning it ſwelled ſo high, that it floated all the wharfs, all the gardens at *Lambeth*, *Fulham*, *&c.* and flowed a foot deep in *Weſtminſter-hall*.

The common-council, on the 18th of *December*, Act of common-council about lights.
1716, repealed all their former acts concerning the lighting of the city of *London*. And did then ordain, "That all houſekeepers, whoſe houſe-door,

"or

A. D. 1716. "or gate-way, does front or lie next unto any "ſtreet, lane, or public paſſage or place of the ſaid "city, or liberties thereof, ſhall, in every dark "night, *i. e.* every night between the ſecond night "after each full moon and the ſeventh night after "each new moon, ſet or hang out one or more "lights, with ſufficient cotton wicks, that ſhall "continue to burn from ſix o'clock at night till "eleven o'clock of the ſame night, on penalty "of 1s. And that, under the like penalty, the "occupiers of houſes in any court, that faces any "public place or paſſage, ſhall alternately hang "or ſet out ſuch a light on the outſide of ſuch "doors or gates as ſhall be next the ſaid public "place or paſſage. Provided the party offending "is not charged to the poor, and whoſe houſe "ſhall not be of the rent of 10l., *per annum.* "Penalties to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of "the offender's goods, by warrant from the "mayor."

Lord-mayor and aldermen's addreſs.

The lord-mayor and aldermen, foreſeeing an intention of ſome deſigning men to give them trouble for their neglect to ſubſcribe the declaration againſt the ſolemn league and covenant, at their admiſſion into office, purſuant to act of parliament, addreſſed his majeſty; allowing the fact; but alledging that ſuch ſubſcription had been generally diſuſed: and alledging alſo that they had behaved themſelves, in their offices, with all duty to his majeſty, prayed that his majeſty would graciouſly pleaſe to give ſuch directions and orders therein as ſhould

effectually quiet the minds of his petitioners, &c. A. D. 1716.

To which the king returned the following anſwer: King's anſwer.

"I am fully perſuaded of your duty and affection "to me and my government; and I take this ap- "plication kindly, as it is a mark of your truſt "and confidence in me. I ſhall be glad, not "only for your ſakes but my own, if any de- "fects, which may touch the rights of my good "ſubjects, are diſcovered in my time; ſince that "will furniſh me with means of giving you, "and all my people, an indiſputable proof of "my tenderneſs for their privileges, and how "unwilling I ſhall be to take advantage of their "miſtakes [b]."

[b] On the 2d of *December*, 1716, a fire broke out in the *French* chapel in *Spring-gardens*, *Charing-croſs*, which conſumed the ſame and the library thereunto belonging, and three more adjacent houſes. And on the 4th a moſt conſuming fire burnt down near two hundred houſes in *Limehouſe*, beginning near *Dick's ſhore* and burning weſtward. See *Hiſt. Regiſt.* Vol. I. p. 550.

On the 8th of *June*, 1717, *Gray's-inn* had a very narrow eſcape of being totally burnt down. A fire happened at No. 3. *Coney-court*, in the chambers of Mr. *Bonithan*, whoſe father, ſerjeant *Bonithan*, a few years before had ſhot himſelf: and this gentleman, when his chambers were in flames, firſt ſtabbed himſelf, and then leaped out of his window, and died ſoon after. Four chambers were burnt down, and two others were much damaged. *Ibid.* Vol. II.

On the 28th of *September* a fire broke out in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, which burnt down the *Sun tavern* and the *Sun coffee-houſe*, and conſiderably damaged ſeveral other houſes.

On

A. D. 1718. Proclamation againſt clubs and combinations.

On the 4th of *February*, 1718, was publiſhed, at the *Royal-Exchange*, &c. a proclamation againſt unlawful clubs, combinations, *&c.* of wool-combers and weavers, who had formed themſelves into lawleſs clubs and ſocieties, and had illegally preſumed to act as bodies corporate, by making, and unlawfully conſpiring to execute, certain by-laws or orders, whereby they pretended to determine who had a right to the trade, what and how many apprentices and journeymen each man ſhould keep at once, together with the prices of all their manufactures, and the manner how and materials of which they ſhould be wrought, and refuſed to work till they could oblige the maſters to employ them for want of other hands [c].

And on the 17th of *December* war was declared againſt *Spain* in the uſual places, and with the uſual ſolemnities, within *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

Committee of the houſe of lords to enquire into city law-ſuits.

The citizens did not meet with the ſame lenity from parliament. For, complaint being made to the houſe of lords that the caſh of the chamber of *London* had from time to time been iſſued out to proſecute law-ſuits upon controverted elections, the lords appointed a committee to examine into the affair, who found that, ſince the 13th of *November*, 1711, the city had paid, on the ſaid account, for *Langbourn* ward, *Tower* ward, and *Cheap*

[c] On the 6th of *Auguſt*, 1718, a fire broke out in a pitch and tar warehouſe, in a place called *Prince's iſland* in *Wapping*, which burnt down fourteen houſes and damaged ſeveral others. *Hiſt. Regiſt.* 1718.

ward,

ward, the ſum of 2827l. 10s. and that not one of the ſaid ſuits, ſo ordered to be carried on by the common-council, for which ſo great a ſum of money had been expended, were ever determined in favour of the proſecutors. A. D. 1718.

The report being read, the houſe came to the following reſolution: "*Reſolved*, by the lords "ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, "That it is the opinion of this houſe, That the "common-councils of *London*, having iſſued great "ſums of money out of the chamber of *London*, "in maintaining ſeveral ſuits of law between citi- "zen and citizen, relating to controverted elections, "*have abuſed their truſt*, and been guilty of great "partiality, and of groſs miſmanagement of the "city treaſure, and a violation of the freedom "of elections in the city [z]." Report and reſolution, April 17, 1719.

Robberies

[z] On the 15th of *January* this year the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of *London*, preſented, by one of their ſheriffs, a petition to the houſe of commons, praying that a bill might be ordered to be brought in for the better preventing frauds committed by bankrupts.

On the 21ſt another bill was brought in, at the petition of the inhabitants of *Wapping-Stepney*, now the pariſh of *St. George in the Eaſt*, *St. John's Wapping*, and *Aldgate*, to prevent miſchiefs which may happen by keeping or having too great quantities of gunpowder in ſtorehouſes or warehouſes belonging to private perſons in and about the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ſuburbs thereof.

There was a fire in *Wapping*, on the 18th of *March*, near *Hermitage-bridge*, which burnt two houſes and damaged ſeveral others. Another fire broke out in a ſoap-boiler's near the *Ram* tavern in *St. Olave's-ſtreet*, which burnt down eight or ten houſes in front, and ſeveral warehouſes and others back-

A. D. 1719. Reward of 100l. for highwaymen.

Robberies were now become ſo intolerable, within and about this metropolis, that it was thought to deſerve the conſideration and power of government to put a check thereunto. Wherefore a proclamation was publiſhed, promiſing a reward of 100l. for apprehending any highwayman within five miles of *London*.

Fire in Auſtin friars.

In the year 1719-20, *January* 7th, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. *Aſtel*, merchant, in *Auſtin-friars*, which deſtroyed that and another houſe, and damaged ſeveral others. But what adds to the diſtreſs of this fire, Mr. *Aſtel*'s wife and daughter, and an infant at the breaſt with its nurſe, were all burnt in the houſe. A ſervant-maid, who, to eſcape the flames, leaped out of a high window, received ſo much hurt that ſhe died in a few hours.

At the Hermitage.

On the 15th of *March* following the ſtables of *Parſons*'s brewhouſe, near the *Hermitage* ſtairs in *St. Catharine*'s, were ſet on fire accidentally by a link paſſing by. By which the ſtables, brewhouſe, and ſeveral ſtorehouſes full of beer, were deſtroyed. Then catching a hemp warehouſe near *Bar-ſtreet*, the fire raged with greater fury, till it burnt down about eighteen warehouſes and granaries on that ſide the ſtreet, ſtocked with great quantities of linen, corn, *&c.* and with wine, brandy, *&c.* in the vaults. From whence the flames croſſing the

wards. And the like misfortune happened at *London-wall*, near *Moorgate*, which burnt and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes, ſtables, *&c.*

ſtreet,

ſtreet, ſeven or eight warehouſes were burnt down, A. D. 1719.
and ſeveral others were greatly damaged.

The ſouth-ſea bubble did, ſoon after this, put South-ſea bubble.
an almoſt entire ſtagnation to the trade of this city, A. D. 1720.
and filled the minds of the citizens with golden mountains which could not exiſt; and it ſet them upon a purſuit of riches in ſuch an unnatural line of direction, that involved them in the moſt ruinous effects. Allured with an offer of 100l. *per annum*, by the ſouth-ſea directors, for every 100l. ſubſcribed, they, without conſidering from whence ſuch large advantages were to ariſe, greedily ſcraped up every ſum they could either raiſe upon their eſtates or borrow, to make a fortune, as they called it, inſtantaneouſly, without labour or toil: and ſome were even ſo diſtracted as to give 200l. *per cent.* premium upon that ſubſcription, and 1100l. *per cent.* for 100l. ſtock, from which ſtock fell, by degrees to 86; ſo that many thouſand families, eſpecially citizens of this great metropolis, were utterly ruined[a]; and the directors

[a] To the honourable the commons of *Great Britain* in parliament aſſembled.

The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London *in common-council aſſembled,*

Sheweth,

"That your petitioners think it their duty moſt humbly to "repreſent to this honourable houſe the preſent ſtate of the "city of *London*, ſo conſiderable a part of the kingdom, now "filled with numberleſs objects of grief and compaſſion, the "ſad effects of the miſmanagement, avarice, and fatal con-"trivances of the late directors of the *South-ſea* company,

A. D. 1720. directors were, by an act of parliament, compelled

" their aiders, abetters, and confederates, in the deſtruction " of their country.

" Nor is it the caſe of this great city alone your petitioners " lament; but the general decay of trade, manufactures, and " of public credit, whereof this honourable houſe have been " always ſo extremely tender, as alſo of the honour of the " *Britiſh* name and nation.

" Your petitioners beg leave to return their moſt humble " thanks to this honourable houſe for the great pains they " have taken to relieve the unhappy ſufferers, by compelling " the offenders to make reſtitution; as likewiſe for their con- " tinued application to lay open this whole ſcene of guilt, " notwithſtanding the induſtrious artifices of ſuch ſharers in " the common plunder as have endeavoured to obſtruct the " detection of fraud and corruption: and your petitioners " doubt not but the ſame fortitude, impartiality, and public " ſpirit, wherewith this honourable houſe have hitherto acted, " will ſtill animate them in the purſuit of thoſe truly great and " noble ends.

" We are too ſenſible of the load of the public debts, not " to wiſh that all proper methods may be taken to leſſen " them; and it is an infinite concern to us, that the payment " of a great ſum towards them (which was expected from the " late ſcheme) is now rendered extremely difficult, if not im- " practicable; and yet is a cloud hanging over the head of the " preſent unfortunate proprietors of the *South-ſea* company, " and a great damp to public credit. We will not preſume " to mention in what manner relief may be given in this ar- " duous affair, but moſt humbly ſubmit it to the conſideration " of this honourable houſe.

" *Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray this honourable* " *houſe will be pleaſed to take ſuch farther meaſures as* " *they, in their great wiſdom, ſhall judge proper, that* " *trade may flouriſh, publick credit be reſtored, and juſtice* " *done to an injured people: and your petitioners ſhall ever* " *pray,* &c."

5 to

to deliver up their eſtates [b] towards their relief. A. D. 1720.

[b] A compleat and exact ballance of the eſtates of the late ſub-governor, deputy-governor, &c. of the *South-ſea* company, as delivered upon oath to the barons of the exchequer, together with the allowances out of each, thought proper by the grand committee of the honourable houſe of commons to be made to each perſon reſpectively.

Perſons.	Eſtates. l.	s.	d. q	Allowances. l.	s.	d
Sir *John Fellows*, ſub-governor	243096	00	06	10000	00	0
Charles Joye, Eſq; deputy-governor	40105	02	00	5000	00	0
Mr. *Aſtell*	27750	19	08¾	5000	00	0
Sir *John Blunt*	183349	10	08¾	1000	00	0
Sir *Lambert Blackwell*	83529	17	11	10000	00	0
Sir *Robert Chaplin*	45875	14	05	10000	00	0
Sir *William Chapman*	39161	06	08½	10000	00	0
Mr. *Cheſter*	140372	15	06	10000	00	0
Mr. *Child*	52437	19	01	10000	00	0
Mr. *Delaport*	17151	04	06	10000	00	0
Mr. *Eyles*	34329	16	07	20000	00	0
Mr. *Edmondſon*	5365	00	00	3000	00	0
Mr. *Gibbon*	106543	05	06	10000	00	0
Mr. *Gore*	38936	15	05	20000	00	0
Mr. *Hawes*	40031	00	02¼	31	00	2
Sir *William Hammond*	22707	04	02	10000	00	0
Mr. *Horſey*	19962	05	03	10000	00	0
Mr. *Holditch*	39527	10	04	5000	00	0
Sir *Theodore Janſſen*	243244	03	11	50000	00	0
Sir *Jacob Jacobſon*	11481	04	00	11000	00	0
Mr. *Ingram*	16795	00	00	12000	00	0
Sir *John Lambert*	72508	01	05	5000	00	0
Sir *Harcourt Maſter*	11814	12	03½	5000	00	0
Mr. *Morley*	1869	10	03	1800	00	0
Mr. *Page*	34817	12	03¼	10000	00	0
Mr. *Raymond*	64373	06	03	30000	00	0
Mr. *Read*	117297	16	00	10000	00	6
Mr. *Reignolds*	18368	13	02¼	14000	00	0
Mr. *Sawbridge*	77254	01	08	5000	00	0
Mr. *Tillard*	19175	14	04	15000	00	0
Mr. *Turner*	881	17	06	800	00	0
Mr. *Surman*, deputy-caſhier	121321	10	00	5000	00	0

A. D. 1720. Trade was ſo greatly affected on this occaſion, that it became faſhionable to be a bankrupt; and never was there an age ſo remarkable as this epocha for ſelf-murders.

Prodigious Price of ſtocks. *South-ſea* ſtock at firſt ſold at 86l. and roſe to 1100l. This advance upon ten millions, their original fund, made *their* ſtock about one hundred and ten millions: which, with the riſe of their four ſubſcriptions, made the whole about 295 millions. And this had ſuch an effect upon other ſtocks, that 100l. *Bank-ſtock* got up to 260l. 100l. *India* to 405. *African* from 100l. to 200l. *York-buildings* from 10l. to 305l. *Engliſh copper* from 5l. to 105l. *Royal-exchange* aſſurance from 5l. 5s. to 250l. *London* aſſurance from 5l. to 175l.

Birth of the duke of Cumberland. His late highneſs, *William* duke of *Cumberland*, was born on the 15th of *April*, 1721, whoſe real character, in the whole courſe of his life, was ſo agreeable to the hopes expreſſed in the addreſs of the city of *London* to his majeſty king *George* I. on this occaſion, that it would be an unpardonable overſight to paſs it over.

Mr. Recorder made their compliments to his majeſty to the following effect:

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

"The lord-mayor and court of aldermen of the "city of *London* moſt humbly intreat your ma- "jeſty's permiſſion to congratulate your majeſty "on the birth of the young prince.

"Theſe

"These your majesty's faithful and dutiful sub- A. D.
"jects, being sensible of their felicity under the 1720.
"government of a protestant king, having reason
"to be thankful for the preservation of their reli-
"gion, their laws and liberties, and for the many
"blessings they enjoy from your majesty's mild
"and gracious disposition, cannot but rejoice at
"this increase of your majesty's royal progeny,
"at this addition of strength to the protestant
"interest, and on this agreeable prospect of his
"continuance of happiness to them and their
"posterity.

"They have great satisfaction in the hopes that
"this young prince will inherit the bright and
"virtuous qualities of his ancestors; they beg
"leave to wish for his health and welfare; and
"that your majesty may live long, and have the
"comfort to see him flourish and prosper, to see
"him prove an ornament to your majesty's most
"illustrious family, a glory and honour to the
"British nation."

To which his majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer:

"The zeal and affection you have upon all
"occasions shewn to my person and government
"leave me no room to doubt of your joy at this
"happy increase of my family.

"I cannot omit taking this opportunity of as-
"suring you, that I am truly concerned at the
"calamity brought upon you by the wicked ma-

A. D. 1720. "nagement of affairs in the *South-ſea* company: I "have, however, this comfort, that the reproach "of any part of this misfortune cannot with the "leaſt juſtice be imputed to me. Nothing will "give me more eaſe and ſatisfaction than the ſee- "ing you delivered from your preſent ſufferings, "your trade revived, and public credit re-eſta- "bliſhed."

City petition againſt the quarantine bill.

The city of *London* apprehending that not only their rights and privileges as a body corporate were invaded, but likewiſe that the trade and proſperity of the city, were greatly concerned by and in a late act made for performing quarantine, in caſe the plague ſhould approach this kingdom, which then raged in a dreadful manner at *Marſeilles* in *France:* which act enjoined that every infected place ſhould be incloſed and ſhut up by a line or trench, in order to cut off all communication, and that all perſons endeavouring to eſcape from the ſaid infected place, without having regularly performed quarantine, to ſuffer death as felons convict, without benefit of clergy: the lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council, and merchants, petitioned the houſe of lords againſt three clauſes [c] in the

[c] "And be it farther enacted, That if any perſon infected "with the plague, or obliged to perform quarantine, ſhall "wilfully refuſe or neglect to repair, within convenient time, "after due notice for that purpoſe given to him, her, or them, "by the proper officer, to the ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other "place duly appointed for him, her, or them; or, having "been placed in ſuch ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other place, "ſhall

the ſaid act, then under their lordſhips conſideration, praying they might be heard by their council, A. D. 1720.

" ſhall eſcape, or attempt to eſcape, out of the ſame, whilſt " he, ſhe, or they, ſhall continue infected, or before quarantine fully performed reſpectively, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the watchmen, and other perſons, appointed " to ſee quarantine performed, by any kind of violence that " the caſe ſhall require, to compel every ſuch perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting, as aforeſaid, and every ſuch perſon ſo " eſcaping, or attempting to eſcape, as aforeſaid, to repair " or return into ſuch ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other place, ſo " appointed for him or her, as aforeſaid: and every ſuch perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting to repair, within convenient " time after ſuch notice, as aforeſaid, into ſuch ſhip, houſe, " lazaret, or other place, appointed for him or her, as aforeſaid; and alſo every perſon actually eſcaping, as aforeſaid; " ſhall be adjudged guilty of felony, and ſhall ſuffer death as " a felon, without benefit of clergy.

" And be it further enacted, That if any perſon not infected, nor liable to perform quarantine, ſhall preſume to " enter any ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other place ſo appointed, " as aforeſaid, whilſt any perſon or perſons ſo infected, or " being under quarantine, ſhall be therein, and ſhall return, " or attempt to return, from thence, unleſs in ſuch caſes, " and by ſuch proper licence, as ſhall be directed or permitted " by ſuch order or orders, made, or to be made and notified, " as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the " watchmen, or other perſons, appointed to guard or ſecure " ſuch ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other place ſo appointed, as " aforeſaid, by any kind of violence that the caſe ſhall require, to compel ſuch perſon, ſo returning, or attempting " to return, to repair into ſuch ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other " place, ſo appointed, as aforeſaid, there to continue and " perform quarantine; and in caſe ſuch perſon ſhall actually " eſcape out of ſuch ſhip, houſe, lazaret, or other place, " where he or ſhe ſhall be ſo placed for performance of quarantine, before he or ſhe ſhall have fully performed the ſame,

" he

A. D. 1720. a bill being ſoon after brought up from the commons to reverſe the clauſes that affected the city of *London*, the lords paſſed it without oppoſition.

On

" in caſes of a public and general concern; and by that " means to deprive the legiſlature of proper lights, which " they might otherwiſe receive; it being no ways probable, " that ſubjects or ſocieties of leſs conſideration, will venture " to repreſent their ſenſe, in caſes of like nature, after the " city of *London* have been thus refuſed to be heard.

" IV. Becauſe, as the receiving this petition could have " had no ill conſequences, as we conceive, nor have given " any great interruption to the buſineſs of parliament, ſo the " rejecting it may, we think, widen the unhappy differences " that have ariſen, and increaſe the diſaffection to the govern- " ment, which hath already too much prevailed in this king- " dom.

" V. Becauſe the arguments uſed on the debate, ſeem to " us not to be of ſufficient force; for we cannot conceive, " that, becauſe the ſaid act of quarantine is a general act, " therefore no particular community or city, who think they " may, in a diſtinguiſhing manner, be prejudiced by it, have " a right to be heard in relation to it, and that at a time " when it is under the conſideration of parliament. Nor can " we be of opinion that a petition, agreed on by the lord- " mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *London*, in common- " council aſſembled, and preſented, not even by the numbers " allowed by law, but by a lord of this houſe, can poſſibly " be a prelude, or example, towards introducing tumultuous " petitions; much leſs can we ſee why it ought the rather " to be rejected becauſe it came from ſo great a body as the " city of *London*; on the contrary, we apprehend that an uni- " verſal grievance, which may be occaſioned by any general " act, muſt be repreſented to the legiſlature by particular per- " ſons, or bodies corporate, or elſe it cannot be repreſented " at all; that the rejecting ſuch petitions, and the not receiv- " ing of them, is the way to occaſion diſorders and tumults; " and that the more conſiderable the body is, the more regard

" ſhould

On the 8th of *May*, 1722, the right honourable lord viſcount *Townſend*, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, wrote the following letter to the right honourable the lord-mayor of *London*: A. D. 1722.

" *My Lord*, *Whitehall*, *May* 8, 1722.

" His majeſty, having nothing more at heart " than the peace and ſafety of his good city of " *London*, the protection of its inhabitants, and " the ſupport of public credit, has commanded " me to acquaint your lordſhip, that he has re- " ceived repeated and unqueſtionable advices, that " ſeveral of his ſubjects, forgetting the allegiance " they owe to his majeſty, as well as the natural " love they ought to bear to their country, have " entered into a wicked conſpiracy, in concert with " traitors abroad, for raiſing a rebellion in this " kingdom in favour of a popiſh pretender, with " a traiterous deſign to overthrow our excellent " conſtitution both in church and ſtate, and to Letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to the lord-mayor concerning a conſpiracy.

" ſhould be had to any applications they make; eſpecially " for matters wherein not only the rights, privileges, and " immunities, but alſo their trade, ſafety, and proſperity, " are, as the petition avers, highly concerned.

Briſtol,
St. John de Bletſoe,
Fran. Ceſtrienſ.
Cowper,
Bathurſt,
Boyle,
Ailsford,
Strafford,
Aberdeen,
Gower,
Fran. Roſſen,
Litchfield,
North and Grey,
Trevor,
Guildford,
Bingley,
Uxbridge."

" ſubject

A. D. 1722. "ſubject a proteſtant free people to tyranny and "ſuperſtition: but I am perſuaded, that it will be "a great ſatisfaction to your lordſhip and the city "to find, that at the ſame time that I am ordered "to inform you of this deſign, I am likewiſe "commanded by his majeſty to let you know, "that he is firmly aſſured that the authors of it "neither are nor will be ſupported, nor even coun-"tenanced, by any foreign power. And as his "majeſty has had timely notice of their wicked "machinations, and has made the proper diſpoſi-"tions for defeating them, he has no reaſon to "doubt but, by the continuance of the bleſſing "of Almighty God, and the ready aſſiſtance of "his faithful ſubjects, this effort of the malice "of his enemies will be turned to their own con-"fuſion.

"His majeſty makes no doubt but your lord-"ſhip, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in you, will, "in conjunction with the other magiſtrates of his "good city of *London*, exert, with the utmoſt care "and diligence, your authority, at ſo important a "conjuncture, for the preſervation of the public "peace, and the ſecurity of the city.

"*I am*, &c.

"TOWNSEND."

The next day after the receipt of this letter, being the 9th of *May*, the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and recorder of *London*, preſented the following addreſs to his majeſty:

A. D. 1722.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

City addreſs.

" Your majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed " to ſignify to the lord-mayor, how much you " have at heart the peace and ſafety of your city " of *London*, the protection of its inhabitants, and " the ſupport of public credit; and that your " majeſty has unqueſtionable advices of a wicked " conſpiracy, entered into by ſome of your ma- " jeſty's ſubjects, in concert with traitors abroad, " for raiſing a rebellion in this kingdom, in favour " of a popiſh pretender to your majeſty's crown.

" We, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen " of this city, moſt humbly intreat your majeſty's " permiſſion to make this our immediate approach " to your royal preſence, that we may return our " moſt humble and unfeigned thanks for this in- " ſtance of your majeſty's tender and indulgent " regard to your faithful and dutiful ſubjects of " this city, and that we may have leave to give " your majeſty aſſurances of our ſteady and un- " alterable affection and zeal for your royal perſon " and government, and for the continuance of the " proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family.

" And it is an unſpeakable ſatisfaction to us, " that we can at the ſame time congratulate your " majeſty on the happy ſucceſs of thoſe negocia- " tions, which have procured aſſurances that theſe " wicked and traiterous purpoſes will not be ſup- " ported or countenanced by any foreign power.

" When we reflect on the many bleſſings which " *Britons* enjoy under the protection of a prince, " who makes the laws of this land his rule for

" the

A. D. 1722. " the government of his people, when we conſider " that neither the civil nor religious rights of your " majeſty's ſubjects have met with the leaſt in- " ſtance of violation ſince your majeſty's happy " acceſſion to the throne of theſe realms, when " we recollect your majeſty's royal clemency and " benevolence (ſince the laſt rebellion) to numbers " of thoſe who had offended in the higheſt degree " againſt their king and the laws of their country, " we cannot but expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence " of thoſe vile and deteſtable perſons, who ſhall " again conſpire and attempt to bring a free and " happy people under the yoke of tyranny and " ſuperſtition, and to involve this nation in a ſtate " of blood, miſery, and utmoſt confuſion.

" And as theſe muſt be the unavoidable con- " ſequences attending any enterprize to alter our " preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and to introduce " a popiſh one; as *Engliſhmen* that value our li- " berties, as honeſt men that have ſworn allegiance " to your majeſty, and who have abjured and re- " nounced the pretender, and as real friends to " our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, " with a proteſtant prince at the head of it, we beg " leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to declare " to your majeſty, that, as we are bound in gra- " titude, we will exert ourſelves in our ſeveral " ſtations, with the utmoſt care and vigilance, " for the preſervation of the public peace and tran- " quillity, and for the reſtoring of public credit; " and that we will uſe our ſincere and hearty en- " deavours for the firm ſupport of your majeſty

" upon

" upon the throne, and for the making your reign A. D. 1722.
" eaſy and happy.

" And we doubt not but, by the bleſſing of
" Almighty God upon the wiſdom and conduct
" of your majeſty, and the vigilance of your coun-
" cils, and the ready and chearful aſſiſtance of your
" majeſty's faithful ſubjects, your majeſty will en-
" tirely defeat and fruſtrate the malice and efforts
" of all your enemies, their aiders and abetters,
" and that their wicked machinations will be
" turned to their own confuſion.

Stracey."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" Your affectionate and cordial aſſurances, up-
" on this important occaſion, of an unſhaken zeal
" and fidelity to my perſon and government, give
" me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

" Your intereſt and mine are and ever muſt be
" inſeparable; and I doubt not but that, with the
" bleſſing of God, the precautions I have taken,
" and your firm adherence to our juſt cauſe, will
" ſoon convince our enemies, that their wicked
" deſigns can end in nothing but their own con-
" fuſion.

" You may depend upon my conſtant care and
" utmoſt endeavours to ſupport the public credit,
" to protect the privileges and properties of this
" great and opulent city, and to maintain the reli-
" gion, laws, and liberties of this kingdom."

A. D. 1722.

Number of horſes in London and Weſtminſter.

This was accompanied with every precaution a wiſe and able government could ſuggeſt. Amongſt other things the privy-council ordered the ſeveral lieutenancies within the bills of mortality to return a true and juſt account of the number of horſes found within their ſeveral juriſdictions. When the ſum total did not amount to more [a] than 17601; including ſaddle-horſes, coach-horſes, and draught-horſes. In which account there is no mention made of the borough of *Southwark*, nor any part on that ſide of the river *Thames*.

Act about party walls and ſpouts.

A bill paſſed in parliament, by which it was enacted, That if any perſon refuſed or neglected to build his ſhare of a party wall, after due notice given him, his next neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the perſon ſo neglecting to pay the charges of rebuilding it. And it was further enacted, That the water, falling from the tops of houſes, balconies, and penthouſes, ſhall be conveyed into channels or kennels, by pipes in the

[a] On the 22d of *May*, 1722.

[b] On the 11th of *June*, 1722, a fire at *St. Catharine's* by the *Tower*, conſumed about thirty houſes, and two veſſels that laid near the ſhore: it being low water. *Hiſt. Regiſt.* Vol. VII. And next day Mr. *Goodſheaf's* houſe, in *White's alley*, *Fetter-lane*, was burnt, or rather blown up, and ſeveral others damaged, by ſome fireworks taking fire, which he was preparing for the artillery company. *Goodſheaf* was ſo much burnt that he died next day. *Ibid.*

On the 21ſt of *November*, 1722, the *White-lion* tavern in *Cornhill*, and two more houſes, were burnt down, and ſeveral others were damaged.

front

front or ſides of the houſes, on the penalty of 20l. A. D. 1722.

The election of lord-mayor for the city of *London*, this year, coming on, as uſual, at the common hall on the 29th of *September*, Sir *Gerrard Conyers* and Sir *Peter Delme*, gentlemen, both of great fortune and merit, and alſo the two aldermen next the chair, were put in nomination, and declared to have the majority of hands. But a poll was demanded, and granted, for Sir *George Mertins* and Sir *Francis Forbes:* which began on the firſt of *October* and ended on the third. And next day the ſheriffs declared that they had caſt up the poll, and that the majority of votes had fallen upon Sir *Gerard Conyers* and Sir *Peter Delme:* who being returned to the court of aldermen, they made choice of the former. Which in all probability brought on the following application to parliament. Conteſted election of lord-mayor

On the 14th of *December*, 1724, many citizens of *London* petitioned the houſe of commons, ſetting forth ſeveral grievances they laboured under in the ſaid city, and praying, "That, for pro- "moting the welfare, for preſerving the liberties, "the peace and tranquillity of the ſaid city, and "for ſettling elections in the ſaid city on a juſt "and laſting foundation, the houſe would take "the premiſes into conſideration, and give the "petitioners ſuch relief as the houſe ſhould think "fit." Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, *For regulating* elections *in the city of* LONDON; *and for preſerving the peace, good order,* Petition for regulating elections.

A. D. 1724. *and government of the ſaid city.* Which bill was preſented, on the 27th of *January* following, to the houſe by Mr. *Weſt*; and ordered to be read a ſecond time on *Monday* the 8th of *February*.

This bill created a great ferment in the city; and was ſtrongly oppoſed in the houſe of commons, where each party were heard by their council. However it paſſed in the following form:

Act for regulating elections. "Whereas of late years great controverſies and "diſſentions have ariſen in the city of *London* at "the elections of citizens to ſerve in parliament, "and of mayors, aldermen, ſheriffs, and other "officers of the ſaid city; and many evil-minded "perſons, having no right of voting, have un-"lawfully intruded themſelves into the aſſemblies "of the citizens, and preſumed to give their votes "at ſuch elections, in manifeſt violation of the "rights and privileges of the citizens, and of the "freedom of their elections, and to the diſturb-"ance of the public peace: and whereas great "numbers of wealthy perſons, not free of the "ſaid city, do inhabit, and carry on the trade of "merchandize, and other employments within the "ſaid city, and refuſe or decline to become free-"men of the ſame, by reaſon of an ancient cuſtom "within the ſaid city, reſtraining the freemen of "the ſame from diſpoſing of their perſonal eſtates "by their laſt wills and teſtaments: and whereas "great diſſentions have ariſen between the alder-"men and commons of the common-council of "*London*, in or concerning the making or paſſing

"of

" of acts, orders, or ordinances in common-coun- A. D. 1724.
" cil, which, if not timely ſettled and determined,
" may occaſion great obſtructions of the public
" buſineſs and concerns of the ſaid city, and create
" many expenſive controverſies and ſuits at law,
" and be attended with other dangerous conſe-
" quences. Now to the intent that ſuitable remedies
" may be provided for preſerving the privileges
" of the city of *London*, and the freedom of elec-
" tions therein, and for ſettling the right of ſuch
" elections, and putting a ſtop to the aforeſaid
" controverſies and diſſentions, and the ill conſe-
" quences of the ſame, and that a conſtant ſupply
" may be had of able officers, capable of ſupport-
" ing the dignity of, and maintaining good order
" and government within that ancient, populous,
" and loyal city, which is of the greateſt conſe-
" quence to the whole kingdom; be it enacted
" by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and
" with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual
" and temporal, and commons, in this preſent
" parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of
" the ſame, That at all times, from and after the
" firſt day of *June*, in the year of our Lord 1725, upon every election of a citizen or citizens to
" ſerve for the ſaid city of *London*, in parliament,
" and upon all elections of mayors, ſheriffs, cham-
" berlains, bridge-maſters, auditors of chamber-
" lains and bridge-maſters accounts, and all and
" every other officer and officers to be choſen in
" and for the ſaid city by the liverymen thereof,
" and upon all elections of aldermen and common-

On all elections by the liverymen, and at the wardmotes, preſiding officer to appoint a convenient number of clerks to take the poll, &c.

A. D. 1724. "common-councilmen, chosen at the respective "wardmotes of the said city, the presiding offi- "cer or officers at such elections shall, in case a "poll be demanded by any of the candidates, or "any two or more of the electors, appoint a "convenient number of clerks to take the same; "which clerks shall take the said poll in the pre- "sence of the presiding officer or officers, and be "sworn by such officer or officers truly and in- "differently to take the same; and to set down "the name of each voter, and his place of resi- "dence or abode, and for whom he shall poll;

None to be polled who is not sworn "and to poll no person, who shall not be sworn; "or being a quaker, shall not affirm according to "the direction of this act: and every person, be- "fore he is admitted to poll at any election of any "citizen or citizens to serve in parliament, or of "any officer or officers usually chosen by the "liverymen of the said city, as aforesaid, shall "take the oath herein after mentioned, or being "one of the people called quakers, shall solemn- "ly affirm the effect thereof."

In like manner it ordained, That every voter for an alderman shall swear, "That he is a free- "man of *London*, and an house-holder in the "ward of ——, and has not polled at this elec- "tion."

Presiding officer how to act if a poll be demanded. "That if a poll be demanded, the presiding "officer or officers at such election shall begin "such poll the day the same shall be demanded, "or the next day following at furthest, unless the "same shall happen on a *Sunday*, and then on the

"next

A. D. 1724.

" next day after, and ſhall duly and orderly pro-
" ceed thereon, from day to day, *Sundays* except-
" ed, until ſuch poll be finiſhed, and ſhall finiſh
" the poll at elections by the liverymen, within
" ſeven days, excluſive of *Sundays*; and the poll
" at the wardmote, within three days, excluſive
" of *Sundays*, after the commencing the ſame re-
" ſpectively, and ſhall, upon adjourning the poll
" on each day, at all and every the elections afore-
" ſaid, ſeal up the poll-books with the ſeals, and
" in the preſence of ſuch of the reſpective candi-
" dates, or perſons deputed by them, as ſhall de-
" ſire the ſame; and the ſaid poll-book ſhall not
" be opened again, but at the time and place of
" meeting, in purſuance of ſuch adjournment:
" and after the ſaid poll is finiſhed, the ſaid poll-
" books being ſealed, as aforeſaid, ſhall, within
" two days after, be publicly opened at the place
" of election, and be duly and truly caſt up;
" and within two days after ſuch caſting up, the
" numbers of the votes or polls for each candi-
" date ſhall be truly, fairly, and publicly de-
" clared to the electors, at the place of election,
" by the officer or officers preſiding at ſuch elec-
" tion; and if a ſcrutiny ſhall, upon ſuch decla-
" ration made, be lawfully demanded, the ſame
" ſhall be granted and proceeded upon, and the
" reſpective candidates ſhall immediately nominate
" to the preſiding officer or officers at ſuch elec-
" tion, any number of perſons qualified to vote
" at ſuch election, not exceeding ſix, to be ſcru-
" tineers for and on behalf of the candidate or
" can-

When the poll to be finiſhed, &c.

If a ſcrutiny be demanded.

Scrutineers not to exceed ſix on each ſide.

A. D. 1724. " candidates on each ſide, to whom the preſiding " officer or officers at ſuch election ſhall, within " ſix days next after ſuch ſcrutiny ſhall be de- " manded, upon requeſt, and at the charge of " the candidate or candidates, or any the ſcruti- " neers on his or their behalfs, deliver, or cauſe " to be delivered, to him or them, a true copy, " ſigned by ſuch officer or officers, of the poll

Scrutinies when to begin, and when finiſhed on election by liverymen.

" taken at ſuch election; and all and every the " ſcrutinies to be had or taken upon any election " to be made by the liverymen of the ſaid city, " ſhall begin within ten days after the delivery of " the copies of the ſaid polls, and be proceeded " on, day by day, *Sundays* excepted, and ſhall be " finiſhed within 15 days after the commencement " of ſuch ſcrutiny; and thereupon the preſiding " officer or officers ſhall, within four days after " the finiſhing ſuch ſcrutiny, publicly declare at " the place of ſuch election, which of the candi- " dates is or are duly elected, and the number of " legal votes for each candidate appearing to him

Scrutinies on elections at ward-motes.

" or them upon ſuch ſcrutiny; and on the elec- " tion of any officer or officers at the reſpective " wardmotes of the ſaid city, if a ſcrutiny be " demanded, the candidates, or ſcrutineers no- " minated on their behalfs reſpectively, ſhall, " within ten days next after the receipt of the " copy or copies of the polls taken at ſuch elec- " tion, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, to the " preſiding officer or officers, the names in writ- " ing of the ſeveral perſons, who have polled in " the ſaid election, againſt whoſe votes they ſhall

" object,

" object, with the particular objections againſt A. D. 1724.
" each reſpective name; and the preſiding officer
" or officers ſhall thereupon, within three days
" then next following, at the requeſt and charges
" of any candidate or candidates, or the ſcruti-
" neers named on his or their behalfs, deliver, or
" cauſe to be delivered, to him or them, one or True co-
" more true copy or copies, ſigned as aforeſaid, pies of the objections
" of the paper containing ſuch names and ob- againſt the pollers.
" jections, as aforeſaid; and the ſaid preſiding
" officer or officers, within ten days then next
" following, excluſive of *Sundays*, after having
" fully heard ſuch of the ſaid candidates, as ſhall
" deſire the ſame, or ſome perſon appointed by
" him or them, touching ſuch objections, ſhall,
" at or in the place of election, openly and pub-
" licly declare which of the ſaid candidates is or
" are duly elected, and the number of legal votes
" for each candidate appearing to him or them
" upon ſuch ſcrutiny; and if the ſaid preſiding Penalty
" officer or officers, or any other perſon or per- 200l. with coſts.
" ſons, ſhall offend in the premiſſes, every ſuch
" offender ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence the
" ſum of 200l. of lawful money of *Great Bri-*
" *tain*, with full coſts of ſuit, over and above all
" other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any
" other act or acts of parliament.

" That the right of election of aldermen and Election of aldermen and common-councilmen to be by freemen paying ſcot and lot.
" common-councilmen, for the ſeveral and re-
" ſpective wards of the ſaid city, ſhall belong
" and appertain to freemen of the ſaid city of
" *London*, being houſholders, paying ſcot, as
" herein

A. D. 1724. " herein after is mentioned and provided, and " bearing lot, when required, in their ſeveral and " reſpective wards, and to none other whatſo- " ever.

And paying 10l. per ann. rent. " Provided nevertheleſs, that the houſes of ſuch " houſholders be reſpectively of the true and real " value of 10l. a year, at leaſt; and that ſuch " houſholders be reſpectively the ſole occupiers " of ſuch houſes, and have been actually in the " poſſeſſion reſpectively of a houſe of ſuch value, " in the ward wherein the election is made, by " the ſpace of twelve kalendar months next be- " fore ſuch election.

The ſcot aſcertained " Provided alſo, and for the better aſcertaining " what are the rates and taxes, to which ſuch " houſholders ought to contribute and pay their " ſcot, the ſame are hereby declared and enacted " to be a rate to the church, to the poor, to the " ſcavenger, to the orphans, and to the rates in " lieu of or for the watch and ward, and to ſuch " other annual rates, as the citizens of *London*, " inhabiting therein, ſhall hereafter be liable unto, " other than and except annual aids granted or to " be granted by parliament; and in caſe any ſuch Houſholder paying 30s. a year in all, may vote. " houſholder, within the ſpace aforeſaid, ſhall " have been rated and charged, and contributed " and paid his ſcot to all the ſaid rates or taxes, " or 30s. a year to all, or ſome of them, except as " aforeſaid; every ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed and " taken to be a perſon paying of ſcot." With a pro- Partners, &c. may each vote. viſo that partners in trade may vote, each paying 10l. a year rent: and two inhabiting the ſame houſe

houſe, each paying ſcot and 10l. per ann. rent. With an exemption of all perſons, who are diſcharged from paying ſcot and bearing any lot by act of parliament, charter, or writ of privilege. A. D. 1724. Exception.

It was further enacted, "That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall have any right or title to vote at any election of a citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid city, or of any mayor, or other officer or officers to be choſen by the liverymen thereof, who have not been upon the livery by the ſpace of twelve kalendar months before ſuch election, and who ſhall not have paid their reſpective livery-fines, or, who having paid the ſame, ſhall have received ſuch fines back again in part or in all, or ſhall have had any allowance in reſpect thereof; and no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall have any right to vote at any election of a citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament, or of any mayor, alderman, or other officer or officers of or for the ſaid city, or any the wards or precincts thereof, who have at any time, within the ſpace of two years next before ſuch election or elections, requeſted to be, and accordingly have been diſcharged from paying to the rates and taxes, to which the citizens of *London*, inhabiting therein, are or ſhall be liable, as aforeſaid, or any of them; or have, within the time aforeſaid, had or received any alms whatſoever; and the vote of every ſuch perſon ſhall be void. Perſons excluded from voting.

5 "And

A. D. 1724. Mayor and aldermen to have a negative in paſſing acts, &c. as alſo the commons.

" And that no act, order, or ordinance what-
" ſoever, ſhall be made or paſſed in the common-
" council of the ſaid city, without the aſſent of
" the mayor and aldermen preſent at ſuch com-
" mon-council, or the major part of them, nor
" without the aſſent of the commons preſent at
" ſuch common-council, or the major part of
" them.

Exception.

" Provided always, that nothing in this act
" contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to ex-
" tend, to any election, nomination, or appoint-
" ment in common-council, of any common-
" ſerjeant, town-clerk, judges of the ſheriffs-
" court, coroner, common-cryer, commiſſioners of
" ſewers, garbler, and the governor and aſſiſtants
" of *London* of the new plantation of *Ulſter* in
" *Ireland*; but that the election, nomination, or
" appointment, of all or any of the ſaid officers,
" ſhall and may be made by the mayor, aldermen,
" and commons, in common-council aſſembled,
" or the major part of them."

This act then proceeds with a clauſe to enable freemen to diſpoſe of their perſonal eſtates, alledging, " That to the intent that perſons of wealth
" and ability, who exerciſe the buſineſs of mer-
" chandize, and other laudable employments,
" within the ſaid city, may not be diſcouraged
" from becoming free of the ſame, by reaſon of
" the cuſtom reſtraining the citizens and freemen
" thereof from diſpoſing of their perſonal eſtates
" by their laſt wills and teſtaments; Be it further
" enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall

" and

A. D. 1724.

"and may be lawful to and for all and every perſon and perſons, who ſhall, at any time from "and after the 1ſt day of *June*, 1725, be made, "or become free of the ſaid city, and alſo to and "for all and every perſon and perſons, who are "already free of the ſaid city, and on the ſaid "1ſt day of *June*, 1725, ſhall be unmarried, and "not have iſſue by any former marriage, to give, "deviſe, will, and diſpoſe of his and their perſonal eſtate and eſtates, to ſuch perſon and perſons, and to ſuch uſe and uſes, as he or they ſhall "think fit; any cuſtom or uſage of or in the ſaid "city, or any by-law or ordinance, made or obſerved within the ſame, to the contrary thereof "in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

Freemen made after June 1, 1725, may diſpoſe of their perſonal eſtates, as they think fit.

It was alſo enacted, by another clauſe added to this bill, (for the alteration of a freeman's oath) "That there ſhall be omitted and left out of the "oath of a freeman of the ſaid city, the words "following, that is to ſay, [Ye ſhall know no "foreigner to buy or ſell any merchandize with "any other foreigner within the ſaid city, or the "franchiſe thereof: but ye ſhall warn the chamberlain thereof, or ſome miniſter of the chamber:] and alſo theſe words following, that is "to ſay, [Ye ſhall implead or ſue no freeman "out of the city, whilſt ye may have right and "law within the ſame city]: and after theſe "words, [Ye ſhall take no apprentice] the "words immediately following ſhall alſo be omitted, that is to ſay, [but if he be free-born, "that is to ſay, no bondſman's ſon, nor the child

Words to be omitted in the oath of a freeman.

A. D. 1725. " of an alien,] and for [no] and inſtead thereof " theſe words [for any] ſhall be inſerted in the " ſaid oath."

When the citizens were informed of the contents of this bill, and that it was ſent up to the lords, a vaſt number of freemen petitioned againſt it, ſhewing,

Freemen's petition to the lords againſt it. " That they had waited with much patience and " contentment of mind, (as very well became " them) whilſt the bill lately depending in the " honourable houſe of commons, intituled, *An* " *act for regulating elections in the city of* London, " *and for maintaining the peace, good order, and go-* " *vernment of the ſame city*, was there a forming.

" That they were fully perſuaded that the ſame " at laſt would be there ſo finiſhed, as fully to " anſwer the title thereof, and the good intentions " which that honourable houſe always bears " towards the citizens of *London*; but notwithſtanding, your petitioners, with great concern " of mind, humbly crave leave to repreſent to " your lordſhips, that the ſaid bill now tranſmitted thence to your lordſhips, in the form it " now ſtands, will not only, as your petitioners " apprehend, highly affect the rights and privileges of the freemen in particular, but the laudable and ancient government and cuſtoms of " the city in general, in many inſtances, ſome of " which, with perfect duty, ſubmiſſion, and reſignation, we beg leave to lay before your lordſhips.

" For

A. D. 1725.

" For that the ſaid bill takes away from great " numbers of the freemen (other than paupers " and nonjurors) the undoubted rights which " they before had of voting in their corporate " elections, without any crime or fault in them " aſſigned.

" For that it deſtroys the former qualification " of a voter in wardmote elections, and hath " ſubſtituted a new, complicated, and uncertain " one, in the room of it, and which, as your " petitioners apprehend, may be productive of " various controverſies and diſputes.

" For that the ſaid bill, in effect, leaves all the " remaining votes of the city at the mercy of the " preſiding officer, who may ſtill declare as he " may be inclined, without granting a copy of " the poll ſcrutinized, or giving any account what " votes he allows or diſallows, notwithſtanding " this bill; whence the remedy either for the in- " jured candidate or voter, becomes exceeding " difficult, if not wholly impracticable.

" For that the bill, in a manner, aboliſhes the " ancient and laudable cuſtom of diſtribution of " freemen's perſonal eſtates, ſo agreeable to na- " tural equity, and ſo wiſely adapted to the pro- " ſperity of a trading city, without juſt occaſion, " and upon ſuggeſtions not well grounded, as we " humbly apprehend.

" Laſtly, For that by the ſame bill, as your " petitioners humbly apprehend, the commoners " in common-council, who are 234 in number, " and though they are all unanimous, may never- " theleſs

A. D. 1725. "theleſs be reſtrained from applying to his ma-
"jeſty, or either houſe of parliament, upon any
"occaſion, how neceſſary ſoever; from iſſuing
"out of the chamber ſo much as one farthing,
"upon any occaſion, how juſt ſoever; or ſeal
"any city leaſe, though upon terms ever ſo ad-
"vantageous; or come to any reſolution whatſo-
"ever, and how reaſonable ſoever, without the
"conſent of the mayor and aldermen, or the ma-
"jority of them, though there ſhould be no more
"than three of them there preſent: and this, as
"it is ſaid, by the ancient conſtitution of the
"city; and yet, which is very extraordinary,
"the ſame bill lays no reſtraint upon the power,
"which the lord-mayor and aldermen exerciſe
"themſelves over the public purſe and the ſeal,
"which is now become very great and extenſive:
"if ſuch hath been the ancient conſtitution of
"the city, your petitioners humbly beg leave to
"ſay, that the ſame hath been ſo ancient, that
"few or no footſteps thereof have remained to
"this day; and that in the memories of the old-
"eſt of us, the ſame hath never ſo much as been
"claimed or mentioned by the mayor and alder-
"men, except twice only; firſt in the year 1674,
"and now again very lately, and both times re-
"linquiſhed as ſoon as mentioned: and yet we
"find by experience, that the lord-mayor and
"aldermen are never wanting to aſſert the moſt
"remote pretenſions to all their rights and privi-
"leges.

"From

A. D. 1725.

" From ſuch alterations and innovations, your " petitioners have too juſt reaſon to apprehend, " that the good fruit and effect intended by this " bill, is not to be expected from it in the form " it now ſtands, and that the controverſies and " diſſenſions of the city, will not thereby be " leſſened, but increaſed.

" Wherefore your petitioners humbly intreat " your lordſhips to take the premiſſes into your " tender conſideration; to aſcertain the qualifi- " cations of the ſeveral voters in our elections; " the manner of our elections; to put a check " upon the behaviour of the preſiding officers; " and to eſtabliſh the good government and an- " cient cuſtom of the city, in ſuch manner, as to " your lordſhip's profound wiſdom ſhall ſeem juſt " and reaſonable, and may be compatible with " the rights, privileges, and freedom of the ſaid " city: and that your petitioners may be heard " by their council, or otherwiſe, what they have " humbly to offer againſt ſuch parts of the ſaid " bill, as relate to the matters aforeſaid, in ſuch " manner as your lordſhips ſhall think fit.

" And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

And it was, after the reading of this petition, propoſed, to aſk the opinions of the judges, whether this bill does repeal any of the preſcriptions, privileges, cuſtoms and liberties, of the ſaid city of *London*, reſtored to them, or preſerved by the act paſſed in the ſecond year of king *William* and queen *Mary*, for reverſing the judgment in a *quo warranto* againſt the city of *London*, and for reſtoring

A. D. 1725. ſtoring the ſaid city to its ancient rights and privileges.

After debate thereupon, the queſtion was put, whether the judges ſhall deliver their opinions upon the ſaid propoſed queſtion? It was reſolved in the negative.

Proteſts. However, the lords for the queſtion entered their proteſt upon this negative[a]: and again, when

[a] *Diſſentient*

" 1. Becauſe it being enacted and declared, by the act mentioned in the queſtion, 'That the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, ſhall for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be preſcribed to be a body corporate *in re, facto & nomine*, by the name of mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, and ſhall, as by law they ought, peaceably enjoy all and every their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, cuſtoms, uſages, conſtitutions, preſcriptions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, eſtates, and hereditaments whatſoever, which they had, or had a right or intereſt in, or to, at the time of giving the ſaid judgment:' and we being apprehenſive that the alterations made in this bill, in the conſtitution of the common-council, and other ancient rights, franchiſes, and preſcriptions of the city, may utterly aboliſh the ancient legal title of the city to their rights, franchiſes, preſcriptions, and conſtitutions, in the particulars contained in the ſaid bill, and may, in conſequence thereof, work a total change of the whole ancient conſtitution of the corporation of the ſaid city, or greatly confound or prejudice the ſame, which has ſtood for ſo many ages, upon the foundation of its ancient title, rights, and preſcriptions, confirmed by many grants, made by his majeſty's royal progenitors, and by many acts of parliament, all which were reſtored ſo ſoon after the happy and glorious revolution, and which have been peaceably enjoyed to the preſent time. We are of opinion, that the

" ſolution

when it was reſolved in the affirmative, that the ſaid bill ſhould paſs with the amendments [b]. A. D. 1725.

Which

" ſolution of the ſaid queſtion by the judges, muſt have tend-
" ed greatly to the neceſſary information of the houſe, and to
" their better judgment upon a bill of ſo great importance,
" as well as to the ſatisfaction and quiet of the citizens of
" *London*, who, ſo far as we can collect from the petitioners
" againſt the bill, are greatly alarmed at the conſequence
" thereof: and we are of opinion, that it was the more ne-
" ceſſary, and more conſiſtent with the wiſdom of this houſe,
" to be informed of the law by the judges, upon the queſtion
" propoſed, becauſe we don't find in this bill, any ſaving or
" confirmation of any of the ancient titles, rights, preſcrip-
" tions, privileges, or franchiſes of the ſaid city, reſtored
" to them by the former law.

" 2. We think the queſtion ought to have been propoſed
" to the judges, the rather, becauſe the opinions of ſeveral
" counſel were admitted to be read at the bar of the com-
" mittee of the whole houſe in favour of the bill.

Bathurſt,	*Strafford*,
Wharton,	*Bingley*,
Arundel,	*Gower*,
Bruce,	*Foley*,
Coventry,	*Francis Ceſtrienſis*,
Briſtol,	*Lechmere*,
Litchfield,	*Montjoy*,
St. John Bleiſoe,	*Abingdon*.

[b] *Diſſentient'*

Lechmere, *Warrington*.

" 1. Becauſe we apprehend, that the penalty of 200 l. upon
" the officer preſiding at wardmote elections, as well as at
" elections even for members of parliament, is ſo ſmall, that
" it may be conſtrued into an indemnification, and be looked
" upon rather as an encouragement than a reſtraint, by a
" wealthy, partial, and arbitrary officer: at leaſt we are of
" opinion, that ſuch a one will not ſufficiently be deterred by

A. D. 1725. Which proteſts are of that ſingular nature, and worthy of every citizen's attention, that it is thought proper to give them at length in the notes.

In

" it from returning ſuch candidates as he likes, rather than " ſuch as the city chuſes; and if ever that melancholy caſe " ſhould happen, we fear, neither the candidates nor voters, " will be able to find an effectual method of doing juſtice for " ſo flagrant an injury, either to themſelves or to the nation.

2. Becauſe we cannot but think, from the evidence given " at the bar, that this bill will take away from many citizens " their right of voting in wardmote elections, by giving an " excluſion to all thoſe who inhabit houſes under 10l. a year, " even though they pay pariſh duties, or 30s. in lieu of " them, which we conceive an unjuſtifiable hardſhip upon " thoſe who may have long enjoyed that right, and have had " no crime objected to them, much leſs proved, as we think " it ought to be, before they can juſtly be deprived of it.

" 3. Becauſe by this bill no act is to paſs in common-coun- " cil, for the future, except what relates to the nomination " of ſome few officers, without the aſſent of the major part " of the mayor and aldermen, preſent in ſuch common- " council, which we conceive will give too great an addition " of power to the mayor and aldermen, who have already " many and large prerogatives inconteſtably allowed them " by the commonalty of the city; and though the council for " the bill inſiſted, That the mayor and aldermen had anci- " ently that right, which this bill eſtabliſhes, yet the proof " of that right appeared to us ſo remote and obſcure, that " we our ownſelves were too ſhort-ſighted to diſcern it; and " on the other ſide it appears plain to us, that even from the " time of incorporating the city to this preſent time, ſuch a " claim has very ſeldom been made; and that it has never " been acknowledged, and therefore we conceive, if there be " any foundation for ſuch right, which we are far from think- " ing there is, the diſpute ſhould be decided firſt in the infe- " rior courts of juſtice, and rather determined in the houſe of

" lords

In the year 1723, *John Middleton* ſtood in the pillory, on the 23d of *July*, at *Charing-croſs*, for wilful A. D. 1725.

" lords upon an appeal, then ended by an act of parliament, " which ſeems to us ſuch a method of determining controver- " ſies of this nature, as may prove of the moſt dangerous " conſequence to the rights and properties of all the ſubjects " of *Great Britain*.

" 4. Becauſe the bill aboliſhes the cuſtom relating to the " diſtribution of the perſonal eſtates of free citizens, which " is a cuſtom not only of great antiquity, but ſeems to us to " be wiſely calculated for the benefit of a trading city, and " has been acquieſced under for ſo many years, without the " leaſt complaint of any one free citizen that we ever heard " of, that the taking it away in this manner cannot but ap- " pear to us too raſh and precipitate, and may too probably, " in our opinion, be very detrimental to the true intereſt of " this ancient, populous, loyal, and hitherto flouriſhing city, " the preſervation of whoſe good order and government the " bill itſelf very juſtly and judiciouſly allows to be of the " greateſt conſequence to the whole kingdom.

Scarſdale,	*Wharton*,
Strafford,	*Craven*,
Boyle,	*Weſton*,
Bathurſt,	*Montjoy*,
Bingley,	*Gower*,
Compton,	*Foley*,
Berkley, of *Stratton*,	*Briſtol*,
Bruce,	*Exeter*,
Fran. Ceſtrienſis,	*Arundel*,
Abingdon,	*Litchfield*,
Uxbridge,	*St. John Bletſoe*.

Diſſentient

For the foregoing reaſons, and thoſe that follow, *viz.*

" 1. Becauſe we are of opinion, that the great alterations " made by this bill in the ancient conſtitution of the common-

A. D. 1725. His majeſty having communicated to his parliament the treaties of peace and commerce concluded lately between the emperor and king of *Spain*, dangerous to the rights and privileges of *Great Britain*, and calculated for the entire deſtruction of the chief branches of the *Britiſh* trade, and to favour the cauſe of the pretender;

Intrigues of the emperor and Spain.

City addreſs.

the city of *London* preſented a moſt loyal and warm addreſs to their injured monarch; expreſſing their reſentment againſt the emperor of *Germany*, and their indignation at the demands made by *Spain*, of *Gibraltar* and *Port-mahon*: and concluded with aſſuring his majeſty, "That the loyal city of "*London* would be always ready to ſacrifice their "lives and fortunes in defence of his royal per- "ſon and government, and of our excellent con-

"cuſtoms of the city, as the walls thereof; and we fear, "that the decay of trade, and with that of the grandeur of "the city of *London*, and the diminution and loſs of the great "exciſes and duties ariſing from the trade of the city, on "which the ſupport of his majeſty's government ſo much "depends, may be the conſequence of the abolition of this "ancient cuſtom and privilege of the freemen of the city of "*London*.

"6. Becauſe we are of opinion, that the petition of the "many thouſand freemen of the city againſt this bill, ought "to be of far greater weight, than the petition of fifteen al- "dermen for it, and that the confuſion which may ariſe from "this bill, if paſſed into a law, may tend greatly to the fu- "ture diſturbance of his majeſty's wiſe and gentle govern- "ment.

Wharton, *Strafford*.
Coventry,

"ſtitution,

" ſtitution, both in church and ſtate, againſt all " his enemies whatſoever." A. D. 1725.

To which his majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer: and entertained the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, in a very ſumptuous and magnificent manner at dinner, in his palace of *St. James's*, accompanied by divers of the principal miniſters of ſtate. Moſt graciouſly received by his majeſty.

This year is remarkable for the appearance of that extraordinary phænomenon in the eccleſiaſtic ſphere, Orator *Henley* [c], who, under the colour of an Orator Henley.

[c] The ſon of a worthy divine, rector and ſchool-maſter at *Melton*, in *Leiceſterſhire*; and having for ſome years aſſiſted his father, both as a curate and an uſher, and taken his degrees of maſter of arts in the univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he had part of his education, he had a ſmall living beſtowed upon him, at *Chilmondiſton*, in *Suffolk*, by the late lord chancellor. His towering genius not permitting him to bury himſelf in a country village, he came up to *London*, in order to diſplay his bright parts on this grand theatre of the weſtern world. His fortune being narrow, he at firſt laboured under the difficulties mentioned by *Juvenal*.

Haud facile emergunt, quorum Virtutibus obſtat
Res anguſta domi. Sed Romæ durior illis
Conatus. Juven. Sat. III.

However, having a ſmattering in the modern languages, he eked out his ſmall income by tranſlating for the preſs. His ſucceſs ſwelled his good opinion of himſelf to ſuch a degree, that he ſet up for a *complete linguiſt*, and boldly attempted an *univerſal grammar of all the conſiderable tongues* in being. The ſooner to diſpatch the work, he undertook to run through a whole language every month; and accordingly begun with publiſhing his *Greek* and *Latin* grammars: but having laid aſide that deſign, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, he reſolved

A. D. 1725. an academy, ſet up a new ſect, under the name of

ſolved to take a higher flight, and to enlarge both his fame and his fortune by a nobler undertaking.

Its general deſign was,

1. To ſupply the want of an univerſity, or univerſal ſchool in this capital, for the equal benefit of perſons of all ranks, profeſſions, circumſtances, and capacities.

2. To rectify the defects, remove the pedantry and prejudices, and improve on the advantages of all the uſual methods of education and inſtitution, common, ſcholaſtic, or academical; domeſtic or foreign.

3. To give the readieſt inſtitute to the three learned faculties, and the ſervice of church and ſtate, as well as all uſeful and polite functions.

4. To celebrate all ſcholaſtic and academical exerciſes, orations, declamations, diſputations, conferences, communication of letters of correſpondence with great men and learned bodies; as alſo of all obſervations, diſcoveries, improvements, and experiments; courſes and praxis in the ſciences and arts, for knowledge, buſineſs, or accompliſhments, and meetings of the moſt eminent men in all liberal profeſſions and faculties; to bring all the parts of knowledge into the narroweſt compaſs, placing them in the cleareſt light, and fixing them to the utmoſt certainty.

5. To concert methods for the beſt encouragement of learning; form an amicable ſociety on the moſt polite principles; and promote the juſteſt turn of free and impartial thinking on all occaſions, in order to cultivate, adorn, and exalt the genius of *Britain*.

In particular, it was, as he ſaid, more eſpecially intended,

1. To lay a foundation for the long-deſired *Engliſh* academy; give, by juſt degrees, a ſtandard to the *Engliſh* tongue; clear, regulate, aſcertain, and digeſt the *Engliſh* hiſtory; ſurpaſs all learned eſtabliſhments, at home or abroad, ancient or modern; and be a peculiar laſting honour, intereſt, and entertainment to our country.

2. To

of an oratory[e]; and consequently made a schism from the church by law established. But though he A. D. 1725.

2. To revive the *Athenian* and *Roman* schools of philosophy, rhetoric, and elocution; which last has been long since reckoned by *Pancirollus*, (though he lived in a country where a kind of action was practised) among the *artes perditæ*.

3. To recover and recommend a general love and study of the holy scriptures, as well as an exact knowledge of, and due veneration for, the writers and ages of the primitive church, in order to check the growing corruptions of the times, both in principle and practice.

4. To afford the best and readiest lights of all curious, or occasional topics.

For this end, at first, he proposed,

On *Thursdays*, at twelve, there should be a reading on some learned or polite subject, formed after the manner of *Boerhaave*, on the most natural deduction, to complete the whole course of science in the most just and regular method.

This was to open, 1. With an oration on the whole platform. 2. A distinct orderly course of readings, on the theory, history, and practice of the rhetoric, speaking, and actions of the ancients and moderns.

[e] In order thereto, he altered the first projection of his plan, and informed the public, That on the 3d of *July*, the *oratory* would be opened; that the fundamental authority of this institution, considered as a church, would be the same with that of all the modern churches, that is, "A legal liberty of private judgment in religion, which is the very principle of the reformation, the basis of all the protestant interest, and the most valuable branch of the freedom of our constitution." At the same time, in order to prevent any disturbance he might receive, on account of his separation from the church, in which he had been ordained a priest, he resolved to shelter himself under the canon of the toleration act; for which purpose he took the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, before the bench of justices at *Hicks's-hall*.

The

A. D. 1725. he found his account in regard to his private fortune, which was much mended by the money paid

The place Mr. *Henley* pitched upon for his oratory, was very remarkable, and befitting his novel inſtitution; being a ſort of *wooden booth*, built over the ſhambles in *Newport-market*, near *Leiceſter-fields*, formerly uſed for a temporary meeting-houſe of a *calviniſtical* congregation. From whence he moved near to the weſt entrance into *Clare-market*.

If any man, ſays he, enquires what title we aſſume, diſtinct from other perſuaſions, it is that of the primitive church. We do not form a new theory or hypotheſis of our own, upon that title, as others do, but appeal to the ancient writers, facts, and traditional doctrines themſelves, and the conſent of thoſe writers, we eſteem the beſt comment on the New Teſtament.

If any perſon enquires what perſuaſion we adhere to, in point of church government, that was in being at the revolution, (though it is not neceſſary that our perſuaſion ſhould be then in being, all proteſtants being equally indulged, and no particular ſyſtems being defined, or limited by parliament) it is, "That of thoſe who judge themſelves not to depend on "other congregations."

This we maintain, 'till a neceſſary dependency is proved from the primitive writers. This, and the right of judging for ourſelves in religion, and other reaſons we have to plead, will as fully anſwer any charge of ſchiſm upon us, as it will vindicate all other proteſtants, in being diſſenters from the church of *Rome*. Let me add, by the way, that the primitive church was, or pretended to be, in being, at or before the revolution, ſince every ſect did then pretend to be primitive; and ſeveral of their leading men argued on our principles, that is, they made the conſent of the antients, the beſt evidence, next to ſcripture: we hold no principle, that was not held by ſome of them at and before that time, ſo that our ſcheme is far from being novel, or giving riſe to a new ſect. Though it is certain, that one man is at liberty to offer and

4 purſue

paid for admiſſion into his oratory, for 35 years and upwards, he could never form a regular congregation; nor does it appear that his religion ever gained him one proſelyte; his whole ſyſtem and conduct for that number of years exhibiting nothing but ſatyr, burleſque, grimace and hypocriſy. A. D. 1725.

LIST of LORD-MAYORS in the Reign of King *George* I.

In his 1ſt year Sir *William Humphrys.*
2 Sir *Charles Peers.*
3 Sir *James Bateman.*
4 Sir *William Lewer.*
5 Sir *John Ward.*
6 Sir *George Thorold.*
7 Sir *John Fryar.*

purſue his ſenſe of antiquity, as much as another, provided he acts conformable to the laws of the kingdom,

No perſonal reflections, railing, or invectives on thoſe who differ from us, ſhall ever enter the diſquiſitions of the oratory. All the weapons we profeſs to uſe, are thoſe of learning, reaſon, and univerſal charity.

There is nothing in our ſcheme, which tends to heterodoxy or corruption: thoſe could never have tainted any eccleſiaſtical inſtitution, was each adjuſted by the primitive ſtandard.

To conclude, no man can be an enemy to this inſtitution, who is either a chriſtian, or a friend to religion. It is deſigned to give offence or diſturbance to none, but be a common benefit to all the world. If ſcience and literature, if love of truth, if candour, impartial thinking, conſcience, peace, and liberty, be valuable things, they are promoted and aſſerted, to the laſt degree, in the plan of the oratory.

J. Henley.

In

A. D. 1725.

In his 8th year Sir *William Stewart.*
9 Sir *Gerrard Conyers.*
10 Sir *Peter Delme.*
11 Sir *George Mertins.*
12 Sir *Francis Forbes.*
13 Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.

CHAP. XVII.

Acceſſion of king George II. *Grand jury of* Middleſex. *Remarkable preſentment. Very high tide. Epidemical diſtemper.* Fleet-ditch *filled up, and a market erected. Exciſe ſchemes. Election of chamberlain. Fires.* Black-friars *added to the city. Acts for lightening the city and ſettling the watch. Petition againſt* Spaniſh *depredations.* Wrightman's *reaſon for not ſerving ſheriff.* Weſtminſter-bridge's *foundation. Storms, hurricanes, and high-tides. Champion's diſgrace.* Manſion-houſe's *foundation. Riot of weavers. Act concerning the court of conſcience in* London. *Great froſt. Court of aldermen's negative upon Sir* Robert Guſchall. *Election of an alderman conteſted. King* George II.'s *charter.* Hardyſide's *caſe concerning the livery. Oppreſſive toll redreſſed. Alderman* Gibbon's *reſigns his gown.*

K. George II.'s acceſſion, A. D. 1727.

KING *George* I. died on the 11th of *June*, in his way to *Hanover*, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon, his royal highneſs *George*, then prince of *Wales*, by the name of king *George* II[f]. On

[f] This morning, *June* 15, about 10 o'clock, his majeſty was proclaimed; firſt, in the court before *Leiceſter-houſe*,

On which occaſion the city of *London* addreſſed his majeſty and the queen, on the 16th of the ſame month, in a moſt loyal and affectionate manner. And their majeſties did the city the honour to dine at *Guildhall* on lord-mayor's day. A. D. 1727.

where the officers of ſtate, nobility, and privy counſellors, were preſent, with the officers of arms, all being on foot; then the officers of arms being mounted on horſeback, the like was done in *Leiceſter-ſquare*, at *Charing-croſs*, within *Temple-bar*, at the end of *Wood-ſtreet* in *Cheapſide*, and laſtly at the *Royal-exchange*, with the uſual ſolemnities: the principal officers of ſtate, a great number of the nobility, and of other perſons of diſtinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

"Whereas it hath pleaſed almighty God to call to his mercy our late ſovereign lord king *George*, of bleſſed memory, by whoſe deceaſe the imperial crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, are ſolely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince *George*, prince of *Wales*: we therefore, the lords ſpiritual and temporal of this realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of his late majeſty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *London*, do now hereby, with one full voice, and conſent of tongue and heart, publiſh and proclaim, That the high and mighty prince *George*, prince of *Wales*, is now, by the death of our late ſovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, *George* the Second, by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all faith and conſtant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beſeeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bleſs the royal king *George* the Second with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the court at *Leiceſter-houſe*, this 14th day of *June*, 1727.

"*God ſave the king.*"

and

A. D. 1727. and to be preſent at the ball the ſame night. And his majeſty ordered a 1000l. to be paid to the ſheriffs, for the relief of the poor inſolvent priſoners. And it coſt the city 4,889l. 4s. as appears by the account in the entertainment book, kept at *Guildhall*.

Mr. Baron *Thompſon*, who was then the city recorder, made the compliments of the citizens, at the firſt entrance of their majeſties into the council-chamber, in the following ſpeech:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, "of this city, beg leave to offer their moſt hum- "ble acknowledgments for this great honour to "the city by the preſence of your majeſty, your "royal conſort, the princeſs royal, and her royal "highneſs.

"Their joy is inexpreſſible, to behold their "ſovereign condeſcending to accept their good "will and affections, and, in the moſt engaging "manner, vouchſafing here to receive their ho- "mage and duty.

"This day will ever be remembered by them "with the higheſt ſatisfaction.——This happy "day, which gave birth to their moſt gracious "king, who is pleaſed thus to honour them, and "who protects them in the enjoyment of all their "rights and privileges;——A prince who takes "pleaſure in promoting their happineſs; and who "thinks it gives the trueſt luſtre to his crown,

"to

" to preſerve the religion, the laws and liberties " of his people." A. D. 1729.

" Fortunate is their preſent condition, and de- " lightful is their proſpect, while they have in " view your majeſty, their moſt gracious and juſt- " ly admired queen, and the illuſtrious branches " of your royal family.

" Permit, Sir, theſe your majeſty's moſt faith- " ful ſubjects, to take this opportunity of aſſur- " ing your majeſty of their unalterable attach- " ment to your royal perſon, and of the warmeſt " zeal for the ſupport of your government; the " beſt, the only ſecurity of our excellent conſti- " tution in church and ſtate, and of every thing " which is dear and valuable to *Engliſhmen*. Gra- " titude and intereſt make theſe the unanimous " ſentiments of this your majeſty's moſt loyal, " and moſt dutiful, city of *London*."

Grand jury of Middleſex's preſentment of gin-ſhops, beggars, and maſquerades.

The grand jury of the county of *Middleſex*, on the 12th of *February*, in the year 1729, taking into conſideration the great miſchiefs ariſing from the number of ſhops or houſes, in which, at that time, a liquor called *geneva* was ſold, in and about this city, and apprehending them to be public nuiſances, and to be ranked amongſt the moſt diſorderly houſes; it being notorious, that they not only harboured the vileſt of both ſexes among the meaneſt of the people, but by inuring them to a habit of lazineſs and debauchery, brought them to want and miſery; and, when intoxicated with thoſe pernicious liquors, they were hardened enough to attempt the greateſt villainies, ſuch as

A. D. 1731. were formerly ſcarce known to any other nation; preſented the ſaid houſes and ſhops to the court of king's-bench, praying that honourable court would uſe their endeavours to obtain a remedy equal to ſo great a miſchief. They likewiſe prayed that the laws might be vigorouſly executed againſt beggars, and to prevent begging in the ſtreets, which was become an intolerable nuiſance, burden, and diſgrace to the metropolis, and its environs: and they alſo preſented the faſhionable and wicked diverſion, called maſquerade, and particularly the contriver and carrier on of maſquerades at the king's theatre, in the *Hay-market*, in order to be puniſhed according to law.

High tide. Nothing material happened till the 31ſt of *December*, 1731-2, when the *Thames* roſe with ſuch an high tide, that it overflowed *Wapping*, *Tooley-ſtreet*, and many other places, and did incredible damage, by filling cellars and warehouſes, and ſpoiling vaſt quantities of merchandize.

An epidemical diſtemper. A. D. 1732. This was ſucceeded by a kind of epidemical diſorder, which ſcarce one in ſix eſcaped. It was a cold, attended with a fever, and raged for near ſix weeks violently, in *London*, &c. cut down the aged in great numbers, and increaſed the weekly bills at leaſt fourfold.

Petition to fill up fleet-ditch. *Fleet-ditch*, upon which ſo much money had been expended, and was looked upon by our fore-fathers to be of ſuch great utility to the weſtern part of the city, was at this time deemed a burden, and a nuiſance, to the city; as requiring more money to repair and maintain it for the

uſes

uſes originally intended; and in which ſeveral perſons had lately loſt their lives. Therefore, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, petitioned the parliament, on the 26th of *February*, 1732-3, praying that a bill might be brought in to empower the petitioners to fill up that part of the ſaid ditch lying between *Holborn-bridge* and *Fleet-bridge*, and to convert the ground to ſuch uſes as they ſhould think fit and convenient. And in purſuance of this petition, a bill was brought in and paſſed: by virtue of which, the premiſes were arched over, and the ſite converted into a market. This market was opened on the 30th of *September*, 1737. A. D. 1732.

By this act, the fee-ſimple of the ground and ditch is veſted in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of *London*, for ever: with a proviſo that ſufficient drains ſhall be made in and through the ſaid channel or ditch, and that no houſes or ſheds ſhall be erected thereon, exceeding 15 feet in height. Fleet market.

Inſtead of ſtalls, there are two rows of ſhops of a great length, from north to ſouth, with a handſome walk between; into which light is thrown by windows placed along the top; and in the center is a neat lanthorn, with a clock: the whole of which part is paved with rag-ſtones. At the ſouth end, the fruiterers ſtands are made in the form of piazzas, erected on each ſide; with proper conveniences to depoſit there remaining ſtock. At the north end of this walk, is a

A. D. 1733. ſpacious opening for gardeners, and dealers in herbs, roots, and pulſe.

Exciſe ſcheme. The nation being alarmed with an attempt of the miniſtry to introduce a general exciſe, under a pretence of eaſing the people of divers taxes, and promoting the intereſt of the fair trader; the free and independant members of the houſe of commons oppoſed it with all their eloquence and intereſt, as a meaſure that in the end would ſo enrich the crown, at to render a parliamentary power to raiſe money unneceſſary; and thereby enſlave the nation. When the bill was moved for in the houſe of commons, by Sir *Robert Walpole*, the projector, two of the city members, Sir *John Barnard*, and Mr. Alderman *Perry*, oppoſed it with great eloquence and ſolidity: and a day [a] being appointed for the houſe to reſolve themſelves into a committee, to conſider, as pretended, of the moſt proper methods for the better ſecurity and improvement of the duties and revenues already charged upon and payable from tobacco and wines, the common-council, convened on that very occaſion, unanimouſly recommended, by written inſtructions, to the city members, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to defeat the ſaid pernicious deſign; alledging, That any extenſion of the exciſe laws, to commodities not yet exciſed, muſt be very prejudicial to trade, as it would tend to diminiſh the conſumption of commodities, ſubject the fair trader to exciſe officers and laws, from which

[a] *Wedneſday*, 14th of *March*, 1733.

there

there is no appeal: and that an extenſion of ſuch laws, would increaſe the number and power of officers, in prejudice to the liberty of the ſubject in free elections. A. D. 1733.

Nevertheleſs Sir *Robert Walpole* did not give up his favourite ſcheme. It was urged by himſelf, with all the power he was maſter of, both of elocution, artifice, and influence. But Mr. alderman *Perry* and Sir *John Barnard* handled him and his ſpokeſmen in ſuch a maſterly manner, as merchants, *Engliſhmen*, and guardians of the liberties of a free people, and were ſo well ſupported by other great men, friends of their king and country, that Sir *Robert* ſoon found it neceſſary to drop the argument, which went ſo ſtrong againſt his ſcheme, and to have recourſe to that miniſterial reſort, to depend upon numbers under direction. When they could not carry it by dint of argument, he called for the queſtion, which being made upon Sir *Robert*'s motion, the houſe divided

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However, Sir *John Barnard* did not give up this great national affair. When the report thereof was made to the houſe on the 16th of *March*, that worthy citizen of *London* renewed the attack; therein acting conſiſtent to the principles and inſtructions of that great city, he had the honour to repreſent in the houſe of commons. Still the torrent of miniſterial influence prevailed: 249 againſt 189 agreed that a bill ſhould be brought in, pur-

A. D. 1733. ſuant to the reſolution upon the ſaid motion. And when the bill was brought in, every art was practiſed to prevent the contents ſpreading amongſt the people, and to hurry it forward. The majority even oppoſed the printing of the bill, as uſual, for the uſe of the members.

Common-council ſummoned

In this emergency Sir *John Barber*, lord-mayor at that juncture, ſummoned a common-council to deliberate upon the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent paſſing this obnoxious bill; of which his lordſhip by ſome means had obtained a copy: At the opening of which court his lordſhip ſaid:

" *Gentlemen*,

" There is a bill depending in the houſe of " commons (a copy of which I have procured) " for laying an inland duty on tobacco; which " duty, it is univerſally agreed, will prove ex- " tremely detrimental to the trade and commerce " of this great city, as well as to that of the " whole nation. And as the high ſtation, I have " the honour to be in, obliges me to be *watchful* " over every thing that may affect the intereſt " of my fellow-citizens, I ſhould think myſelf " wanting in my duty, if I neglected to call you " together on this extraordinary occaſion, that " you might have an opportunity to deliberate " on an affair of ſo much importance, wherein " our liberty and property are ſo much concern- " ed." And the bill being laid before the common council, they agreed to petition againſt it, and ordered it to be preſented to the houſe of commons.

Petition the commons.

commons on the 16th of *April*: in which, after delivering the ſentiments of the citizens of *London* upon the bill depending in that houſe, and expreſſing the bad apprehenſions they conceived of its effects, they prayed to be heard by their council againſt the ſaid bill. A. D. 1733.

The preſenting of this petition brought the exciſe ſcheme again upon the carpet in that honourable houſe. The city of *London* has always enjoyed this privilege, that any petition from them is preſented to the houſe by their ſheriffs, and is brought up by the clerk of the houſe, and read at the table, without aſking leave of the houſe for that purpoſe; whereas all other petitions muſt be preſented by a member of the houſe, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the table by the clerk, till leave be firſt aſked of and granted by the houſe. Accordingly this petition was brought up and read at the table; and, as ſoon as it was read, Sir *John Barnard* got up, and ſhewed how much the city and citizens of *London*, as well as all the other trading part of the nation, were to be affected by the bill for altering the method of raiſing the duties payable upon tobacco, and how juſt reaſons they had to inſiſt upon being heard by their council againſt it; and concluded with a motion for granting them leave to be heard by their council, if they thought fit. Debate thereon.

In oppoſition to this motion it was inſiſted on, that it had always been the practice of that houſe never to receive any petitions, and much leſs to admit council to be heard againſt any bill for im-

A. D. 1733. poſing taxes upon the ſubject; for, if any ſuch thing were to be admitted of, it would be impoſſible ever to paſs any ſuch bill, becauſe that there would be ſo many different petitions preſented againſt it by thoſe who were to be ſubject thereto, that it would be impoſſible to hear council ſeparately upon every ſuch petition within the uſual time of the continuance of one ſeſſion of parliament: and that, in refuſing to admit council to be heard, there could be no inconvenience, becauſe every man and every body of men had their repreſentatives in that houſe, who certainly would repreſent their caſe to the houſe, if any particular hardſhip was to be put upon them by any bill then before the houſe.

To this it was replied, that the houſe had never pretended to any general cuſtom of refuſing petitions, except againſt thoſe bills which were called money-bills, that was to ſay, ſuch bills as were brought in for raiſing money for the current ſervice of the year; and that, even as to them, there were many precedents where the houſe had admitted the parties, whom they thought to have a real intereſt therein, to be heard by their council againſt the paſſing of ſuch bills: that the admitting of council even in ſuch caſes could never prevent the paſſing of ſuch bills, becauſe the houſe could always order all parties petitioning to be heard at one time, and could give ſuch directions, that it could never take up many days to hear every thing that could be objected by every one of the parties petitioning: that though every part of the nation had their repreſentatives

preſentatives in that houſe, yet it was well known, that ſpeaking in public was a talent that every man was not endowed with, from whence it might happen, that the particular perſons, or part of the nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was paſſing in the houſe, might not have any ſuch members as were proper to lay their caſe fully and clearly before the houſe; and that therefore, even as to money-bills, it was proper to admit parties to be heard againſt them, when it appeared that they were very particularly intereſted therein. A. D. 1733.

But as to the caſe then before them, there was not the leaſt pretence for refuſing the deſire of the petition, becauſe the bill againſt which it was preſented was no money-bill; it was granted by the advocates for the bill; it was even inſiſted on, as the greateſt argument for it, that there were no new duties to be impoſed; it was a bill only for altering the method of collecting the taxes already impoſed; and therefore it could never be pretended, that there was any practice or cuſtom of the houſe for refuſing to admit parties intereſted to be heard againſt ſuch a bill: that, if there had been ſuch a cuſtom introduced, it ought not to be obſerved, eſpecially when ſuch a conſiderable body as the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of *London*, come with an humble petition to be heard againſt a bill, which they thought would not only be highly injurious to them in particular, but deſtructive of the trade and commerce of the whole nation.

In

A. D. 1733. In this debate there were many precedents brought by Mr. *Sandys*, Mr. *Gybbon*, and Mr. *Bootle*, where the houſe had received petitions, and admitted council to be heard againſt money-bills; and there were likewiſe precedents brought by Sir *William Yonge* and Mr. *Wollaſton*, where the ſame had been refuſed, the reading of which took up a great part of the day.

The principal ſpeakers for granting the deſire of the petition were,

Sir *John Barnard*,
Samuel Sandys, Eſq;
Philip Gybbon, Eſq;
Thomas Bootle, Eſq;
William Pulteney, Eſq;
Sir *William Wyndham*,
Walter Plummer, Eſq;
George Heathcoate, Eſq;
Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;

And the principal ſpeakers againſt granting the deſire thereof were,

Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*,
Horatio Walpole, Eſq;
Thomas Winnington, Eſq;
Mr. Solicitor General,
Mr. Attorney General,
Sir *William Yonge*,
Hon. *Henry Pelham*.

Upon the queſtion's being put, for allowing the petitioners to be heard by their council againſt the bill, there was a diviſion, and the queſtion was carried in the negative, 214 againſt 197.

However, this conduct of the city of *London* being copied by *Nottingham*, *Coventry*, &c. on the 11th, Sir *Robert Walpole*, convinced of the impoſſibility of carrying his point, without endangering the peace of the nation and his own ſafety, did,

did, inſtead of reading the bill a ſecond time, make a motion to read it a ſecond time on the 12th of *June* next following: whereby this obnoxious bill was dropt. A. D. 1733.

There having been great crowds of people about the houſe on the 11th of *April*, and ſome of them having behaved in a tumultuous manner, the next day, *viz.* the 12th of *April*, complaint was made to the houſe by ſeveral members, who had voted in favour of the ſcheme, that a tumultuous crowd of people had been aſſembled together the night before, and ſeveral days during the ſeſſion, in the court of requeſts, and other avenues to that houſe; and that they themſelves, and ſeveral other members of the houſe, had been, laſt night, in their return from the houſe, menaced, inſulted, and aſſaulted, by a tumultuous crowd of people in the paſſages to the houſe; whereupon it was reſolved and declared, *nemine contradicente*, firſt, That the aſſaulting, inſulting, or menacing, any member of that houſe, in his coming to or going from the houſe, or upon the account of his behaviour in parliament, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, a moſt outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor. Second, That the aſſembling and coming of any number of perſons in a riotous, tumultuous, and diſorderly manner to that houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the paſſing of any bill, or other matter depending before the houſe, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, deſtructive Reſolutions and orders againſt tumults.

of

A. D. 1733. of the freedom and conſtitution of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor. Third, That the inciting and encouraging any number of perſons to come in a riotous, tumultuous, and diſorderly manner to that houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the paſſing of any bill, or other matter depending before the houſe, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, deſtructive of the freedom and conſtitution of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor.

Then it was ordered, firſt, That the members of that houſe, who ſerved for the city of *London*, ſhould ſignify the ſaid reſolutions and declarations to the lord-mayor of *London*. Second, That the members of that houſe, who ſerved for the county of *Middleſex*, ſhould ſignify the ſaid reſolutions and declarations to the ſheriff of *Middleſex*. Third, That the members of that houſe, who ſerved for the city of *Weſtminſter*, ſhould ſignify the ſaid reſolutions and declarations to the high bailiff of *Weſtminſter*. Which orders were accordingly ſignified by their reſpective members, who next day reported their having done ſo to the houſe.

The marriage of the princeſs royal.

A. D. 1734.

The marriage of the princeſs royal with the prince of *Orange*, on the 11th of *March*, gave the city an opportunity, in their addreſs to his majeſty on the occaſion, to introduce the great obligations this nation has to the illuſtrious houſe of *Naſſau* [a].

A few

[a] To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, *in common-council aſſembled.*

"*May*

A few days after the city was violently agitated by an election of a chamberlain. There were three candi- A. D. 1733. Election of chamberlain.

" May it please your Majesty,

" We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the " city of *London*, in common-council assembled, most humbly " beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the happy con- " clusion of the marriage of the princess royal with his most " serene highness the prince of Orange.

" Our minds presage the greatest glory, the brightest tri- " umphs, and the most distinguished prosperity, to these na- " tions, both in the present and future age, from another al- " liance with that truly illustrious house, the house of *Nassau*; " from whence so many heroes have sprung, the scourges of " tyrants and the assertors of liberty.

" Among these we must for ever remember that glorious " prince, King William III. who delivered these kingdoms " from the imminent dangers of popery and arbitrary power; " and, during the course of his important reign, established " the constitution, and secured our liberties in such a manner, " that he seems to have left nothing more to be done than " what, we hope, was reserved to complete the glories of " your majesty's reign; a reign in which we justly promise " ourselves that nothing will be omitted, which may appear " necessary, for the confirming our ancient constitution, for " easing the people from those heavy burdens which the de- " fence of their liberties induced them to impose on them- " selves, for encouraging the trade, and advancing the mari- " time power of this kingdom, for making us happy at home " and respected abroad.

" And, as we have a grateful sense of the many blessings " we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious reign, we beg leave " to assure your majesty of our hearty endeavours, in our " sphere, to promote an affectionate zeal for your majesty's " person and government, that your reign may be easy and " happy."

None of the gentlemen who brought this address were knighted, or admitted to kiss the king's hand; but his ma-

jesty

A. D. 1733. candidates; Mr. *John Boſworth*, a tobacconiſt, of *Newgate-ſtreet*; Mr. *William Selwin*, a ſilkman, in *Pater-noſter-row*; and Mr. *John Thomas*, a fiſhmonger, near the *Monument*. Mr. *Thomas*, making no ſhew of hands in the common hall, declined: but the numbers appeared ſo equal for each of the other candidates, that a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. *Selwin* againſt Mr. *Boſworth*, who was declared to have the majority of hands. The poll was managed with all the dexterity and influence that can be imagined: and though both the candidates were perſonally well reſpected by their fellow-citizens, and were looked upon to be equally qualified for that important office and truſt, the ſtruggle was the greateſt, for ſeven days, that ever was known, the citizens uniting for Mr. *Boſworth* upon their own principles of freedom in elections, againſt Mr. *Selwin*, who unadviſedly had

jeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"*My Lord-mayor and Gentlemen*,

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal addreſs; "and am very glad that the marriage of my daughter with "the prince of *Orange* gives ſuch general ſatisfaction.

"It is a great pleaſure to me to ſee this metropolis remember with ſo much gratitude the deliverance of theſe kingdoms from popery and ſlavery by my great predeceſſor "King William.

"A juſt ſenſe of the imminent dangers that this nation "then eſcaped, and of the ineſtimable bleſſings that we now "enjoy, will beſt ſecure to my people the continuance and "preſervation of our preſent happineſs, which it has been, "and always ſhall be, my care to ſupport and maintain to "the utmoſt of my power."

ſollicited

ſollicited the government, or miniſterial intereſt, to oblige all their dependents, &c. to vote for him. Such was the conteſt, that, after having polled the greateſt number of liverymen that ever appeared upon any occaſion, the poll was almoſt equal. This encouraged them to demand a ſcrutiny: and upon the declaration of the ſcrutiny, which was made on the 4th of *May*, the numbers ſtood A. D. 1733.

For Mr. *Boſworth*, 3212.
Mr. *Selwin*, 3208. Cloſe ſcrutiny.

Upon which Mr. *Boſworth*, to the great ſatisfaction of the independent voters of the city of *London*, was declared duly elect, and chamberlain of the city of *London* by a majority of four votes only. But the court party, to ſhew their reſentment to the city for ſo ſtrenuous an oppoſition to a candidate ſet up by the miniſtry, would not indulge Mr. chamberlain *Boſworth* with the office of receiver-general of the land-tax, which had generally been annexed to the chamberlainſhip; but gave that lucrative office to their diſappointed friend Mr. *Selwin*.

On the 14th we have an account of a ſurprizing murder. A fire being diſcovered by the neighbours in the houſe of Mr. *Cantillon*, a *French* wine-merchant, in *Albemarle-ſtreet*, about three o'clock in the the morning, they broke in, and found him ſmothered in his bed, with his head almoſt burnt or cut off: and he having to the value of 200,000l. in the houſe, and other circumſtances, cauſed a ſuſpicion of villainy in the affair. The ſervants A murder, and fires.

A. D. 1733. were therefore ſecured and committed to priſon. But the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion was of the cook, who had been diſcharged about three weeks before, and now fled with a valuable cargo beyond-ſea, under a feigned name. The ſervants were tried and acquitted; and a reward of 200l. was offered for a diſcovery; but this myſterious affair never could be found out.

On the 20th of *June* the *Croſs-keys-inn* in *Grace-church-ſtreet*, and ſeveral warehouſes full of goods, were burnt and deſtroyed. In which fire an old woman, a gentleman lodger, and five horſes, loſt their lives in the flames: occaſioned by a candle left careleſsly in the ſtable.

King William's ſtatue ſet up.

On the firſt day of the new year (*January* 1ſt, 1734-5) a curious marble ſtatue of King *William* III. was ſet up in the great hall of the *Bank*, when the under ſervants fired three vollies with ſmall arms. There is a *Latin* inſcription on the pedeſtal, which is thus tranſlated:

For reſtoring efficacy to the laws,
Authority to the courts of juſtice,
Dignity to the parliament,
To all his ſubjects their religion and liberties,
And for confirming theſe to poſterity
By the
Succeſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of *Hanover*
to the *Britiſh* throne:
To the beſt of princes, *WILLIAM* III.
Founder of the *Bank*,

This corporation, from a ſenſe of gratitude, A. D. 1734.
Has erected this ſtatue,
And dedicated it to his memory,
In the year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
And the firſt year of this building.

On *Wedneſday*, the 8th of *January*, a fire broke out at the *Queen's-head* punch-houſe, at *St. Catharine*'s near the *Tower*, about three o'clock in the morning, which in a few hours, the wind being high, conſumed near forty houſes. About an hour before noon the wind increaſed to a ſtorm, at W. and W. S. W. ſo violent as had not been known ſince that memorable one, *Nov.* 37, 1703; in compariſon of which it was of longer continuance, but ſome think not quite ſo violent. In *London* it threw down ſeveral houſes and ſtacks of chimnies, ſhattered windows, and almoſt covered every ſtreet with tiles; in the country, churches were ſtripped, many barns and ſome houſes blown down, and trees without number torn up by the roots, and laid acroſs the roads. But the greateſt damage was done to the ſhipping; wrecks were to be ſeen every where along the coaſts; ſeveral ſhips of the royal navy, at *Portſmouth* and *Plymouth*, were drove aſhore, or loſt their maſts and rigging; ſeveral boats were caſt away on the *Thames*; but larger veſſels eſcaped better there than in other harbours. Thirty-ſix large trees were laid flat in *St. James*'s park; 360 in the pariſh of *Stockton*, *Wiltſhire*; 100 in the duke of *Queenſbury*'s paddock at *Amesbury*;

Fire at St. Catharine's

Violent ſtorm.

20

A. D. 1734. *bury*; 80 in *St. Piers* walk in *Monmouthſhire*; 2000l. damage done to the fine grotto, park, and park-walls, of Mr. *Scawen* at *Carſhalton*, *Surry*. The rivers being high from the great rains before and during the ſtorm, the waters were forced over their banks and overflowed the low lands; ſheep and other cattle were loſt in ſome places, in others the people took to their upper rooms to ſecure themſelves from the inundations that were on every ſide. The effects of it were perceived in much the ſame manner, at the ſame time, in every corner of the kingdom. The price of tiling and workmen were raiſed double in many parts on this occaſion.

Fire. On the ninth of *June* a fire, which began at a brandy-ſhop in *Cecil-court*, *St. Martin's lane*, and ſuppoſed to be done wilfully by a woman-lodger, enraged at her landlord's giving her warning, becauſe ſhe had been heard to ſay ſhe would have a bonfire on the 10th of *June* that ſhould warm all her raſcally neighbours, burnt down that houſe and thirteen more.

Regulation of bakers. The lord-mayor and aldermen, on the 25th of *November*, reſolved, That, beſides the fine, the names and places of abode of all bakers, detected and convicted of making bread under weight, ſhall be publiſhed, and that the aſſize of bread (inſtead of quartern loaves wherein the poor were oftentimes defrauded of half a farthing) be penny, two-penny, and three-penny loaves, and to be marked accordingly: the penny loaf, *fine*, to weigh

8 *ounces*

8 *ounces* 7 *drams*; *wheaten*, 12 *ounces* 10 *drams*; *houſhold*, 16 *ounces* 4 *drams*; the others in proportion. A. D. 1734.

The inhabitants of *Black-friars* having claimed a privilege of exemption from the juriſdiction of the city of *London*, in right of the ancient monaſtery diſſolved there by King *Henry* VIII. in the year 1539, the lord-mayor and citizens did, this year, aſcertain their right to the ſaid precinct, and obtained a verdict in their favour by a jury of non-freemen in the court of *King's bench*, on the 10th of *July*, 1735: purſuant to which deciſion, *Black-friars* became a precinct of the ward of *Farringdon within*, and ſends two repreſentatives to the city common-council [b]. Black-friars added to the city juriſdiction. A. D. 1735.

Frederick

[b] On *Thurſday*, *July* 3, 1735, a great cauſe was tried in the court of *King's-bench*, *Guildhall*, between *John Boſworth*, Eſq; chamberlain of *London*, plaintiff, for the city of *London*, and *Daniel Watſon*, ſhalloon and drugget ſeller, defendant, who was ſued for opening ſhop in *Black-friars*, and retailing his goods there without being a freeman of the city. The council for the plaintiff alledged, that *Black-friars* actually belonged to the city of *London* when it was a monaſtery, and before trades were ever occupied there; to prove which they produced ſeveral ancient records, *viz.* a charter of King *Edward* I. and a record, 11 *Richard* II. calling it the friary of *London*; and another, 21 *Henry* VIII. mentioning a parliament held at the Friars-preachers of the city of *London*, *Nov.* 3, 1530, and other records of this kind: they likewiſe cited a parallel caſe to this, 15 *Car.* I. when an action was brought againſt one *Philpot*, a ſhoemaker of *Black-friars*, for opening a ſhop and vending ſhoes there, without being free of the city: and, after a fair trial by an equal and indifferent jury of the county of *Hertford*, a verdict was

A. D. 1736. Prince of Wales married.

Frederick prince of *Wales*, father to his majeſty king *George* III. was married, in the year 1736, to the princeſs of *Saxa-Gotha*; on which occaſion the lord-mayor and aldermen, on the 29th of *April*, addreſſed the king and queen, and their royal highneſſes; in which they expreſſed great zeal and concern for the proſperity and ſupport of his majeſty's family and government, and their joyful ſentiments upon that occaſion: after which the commonalty in common-council did alſo pay the like tribute of congratulation in ſeparate addreſſes to the king, queen, prince and princeſs of *Wales*.

New method of lighting the city, &c.

The city being peſtered very much with burglaries, ſtreet robberies, and other nocturnal villainies, whoſe increaſe was imputed to the badneſs of the lights by night under the old contract, the lord-mayor and common-council applied to parliament to enable them to light the ſtreets, *&c.* in a more effectual manner. And it was accordingly enacted by the parliament, That the lord-mayor,

given for the city. They then called two or three officers of the city to prove that they had executed writs and other proceſſes in *Black-friars*. The defendant's council pleaded cuſtom, time out of mind; and called eleven witneſſes, who declared they had known *Black-friars*, ſome of them twenty, thirty, forty years, and upwards, and that ſeveral perſons had kept open ſhops there, unmoleſted, and not freemen; though ſome of them could not deny but that there had been people ſued, particularly about a year ago, when a perſon ſuffered judgment to go againſt him by default. The jury, who were all choſe out of *Middleſex*, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5 s. damage.

aldermen

aldermen, and commonalty of *London*, be empowered to erect a ſufficient number of ſuch ſort of glaſs lamps as they ſhall judge proper, to be fixt in ſuch places as they ſhall think fit, to be lighted and kept burning from the ſetting to the riſing of the ſun throughout the year: every houſe under 10l. *per annum*, charged to the poor, to pay 7s. from 10l. to 20l. *per annum*, 12s. from 20l. to 30l. *per annum*, 14s. from 30l. to 40l. *per annum*, 16s. from 50l. and upwards, 20s. *per annum* at moſt; including all pariſh churches, cemeteries, chapels, meeting-houſes, ſchools, markets, warehouſes, and other public edifices (except hoſpitals) pieces of void ground and ſpacious places, to be aſſeſſed in due proportion by the alderman, deputy, and common-council-men of the reſpective wards: to be paid by the dean and chapter of *St. Paul* for the fence round the cathedral, if not lighted at their own expence; by the church and chapel wardens, and chief officers, maſters, wardens, or governors, belonging to public buildings; and by the chamberlain of *London* for *Moorfields*, and other void and ſpacious places. They who think themſelves aggrieved by the aſſeſſment have a right to appeal to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, whoſe deciſion ſhall be concluſive. The rates to be collected half-yearly, without any expence, and to be paid in ſuch manner into the chamber of *London*, that no collector ſhall at any time have in his hands, for the ſpace of ten days, the ſum of 50l. and all embezzlements to be made A. D. 1736.

A. D. 1736. good by a re-aſſeſſment of the ward in which it ſhall happen.

By this method the city of *London* is better lighted than any town or city in the known world; whether we conſider the goodneſs of the lights, the number of the lamps, which amount to more than 5000, or the hours or time, which is above 5000 hours in a year. It muſt be obſerved alſo, that, in this computation, there is no more included than the city of *London* and its liberties, which not making above a fifth part of the buildings within the bills of mortality, as every avenue and road leading to this metropolis being ſince this time illuminated or lighted after this example, under different acts of parliament for lighting ſtreets, pariſhes, and roads, it may be admitted that the whole number of public and private lamps now, within the bills of mortality, cannot be leſs than 15000.

Prince of Wales free of the city. Upon the 17th of *December* his royal highneſs *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, being admitted a freeman of the ſadlers company at his own requeſt, was preſented with the freedom of the city by order of a court of lord-mayor and aldermen.

Bakers petition. On *Tueſday*, the 2d of *March*, a petition of the maſter and wardens of the company of bakers in the city of *London*, on behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the bakers within the bills of mortality, was preſented to the houſe, and read, ſetting forth, "That the meal-weighers, who were officers appointed to bring in the prices of wheat to the "magi-

" magiſtrates, in order to affix the aſſize of bread A. D.
" within the city of *London*, made their cockets 1736.
" or returns of the prices of three different kinds
" of wheat, as ſold at the market of *Bear-key*
" only; from which three prices of wheat the
" aſſize of the three ſorts of bread, diſtinguiſhed
" by the names of white, wheaten, and houſhold,
" was always aſcertained: and that the beſt kind
" of wheat at *Bear-key* was generally ſold in par-
" cels with wheat of inferior quality at one com-
" mon price; ſo that the meal-weighers were not
" able to diſtinguiſh the true and real price of the
" beſt wheat: and that the firſt ſort of bread in
" the aſſize-table, diſtinguiſhed by the name of
" white bread, being that kind of bread com-
" monly called *French* rolls, was of late years
" greatly improved; and in making ſuch white
" bread the petitioners uſed only the fineſt part
" of the flour, produced from the choiceſt kind
" of wheat, collected not from *Bear-key* only,
" but from all the adjacent markets; and even
" ſuch ſelected wheat afforded but a very ſmall
" quantity of that ſort of flour, which was alſo
" uſed in making the fineſt kind of paſte: and
" that although the fineſt ſort of wheat, men-
" tioned in the cockets of the meal-weighers, was
" not of a quality fine enough to make the firſt
" ſort of bread, called white bread, yet the aſſize
" of ſuch white bread was fixed from the price
" of the firſt ſort of wheat inſerted in thoſe cock-
" ets; and that the ſecond ſort of bread in the

A. D. 1736. "aſſize-table, diſtinguiſhed by the name of wheaten bread, which was the beſt kind of large bread wherewith the families within the city of *London* and bills of mortality were daily ſerved, was made intirely of the firſt ſort of wheat mentioned in the cockets of the meal-weighers; and the ſecond ſort of wheat contained in thoſe cockets was not of a ſufficient goodneſs to make ſuch wheaten bread; nevertheleſs the aſſize of that wheaten bread was aſcertained according to the price of that ſecond ſort of wheat, as returned by the meal-weighers: and that the petitioners apprehended, that the aſſize of wheaten bread ought to be ſettled according to the aſſize of the firſt ſort of wheat mentioned in the cockets of the meal-weighers, being the very grain of which the wheaten bread was made; and that the aſſize of the white bread ought to be advanced in proportion: and that, although the expences, attending the trade and buſineſs of the petitioners, were very greatly increaſed ſince the making of the table of aſſize, yet they had had no allowance in reſpect to ſuch increaſe of expences: and that by theſe means much the greateſt number of the petitioners were reduced to very low circumſtances; and the moſt conſiderable among them, notwithſtanding all their pains, application, and frugality, found their ſubſtance daily diminiſhing: and therefore praying the houſe to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for explaining and amending the laws

then

" then in being for regulating the price and aſſize A. D. 1736.
" of bread, or to give ſuch other relief to the pe-
" titioners, in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould
" ſeem meet."

This petition having been referred to the conſideration of a committee, and that committee having, on the 12th, made a favourable report, a bill was then ordered to be brought in for giving a proper relief to the petitioners, which was accordingly ſoon after brought in, and paſſed both houſes without any oppoſition.

Having ſettled the lights, the citizens next care was to put the night-watch upon a better footing. For which purpoſe they, in the 9th of *George* IId, obtained an act to empower the common-council of *London*, from year to year, to appoint ſuch a number of beadles and watchmen, for the ſeveral walls of the city and liberties thereof, as they ſhall judge neceſſary; to order the arming of them, to appoint the time they are to watch, to aſcertain their wages, and to appoint the number of conſtables that ſhall attend in each of the ſaid wards; to aſſeſs the inhabitants by the aldermen and common-council-men in each ward: that the ſaid rate ſhall be paid quarterly: that whoever ſhall neglect or refuſe, when demanded, to pay the ſame, or deſires to be excuſed from paying the watch-rate, ſhall be diſqualified to vote at elections in *London:* and that the owners of houſes let into tenements, let to or occupied by three or more tenants, ſhall be aſſeſſed on the owners of ſuch

City watch ſettled by parliament.

A. D. 1736. houſes, but paid by ſome one or more of the occupiers thereof.

And it was further enacted by this act, That the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, may impoſe any reaſonable tax upon tenants and occupiers, and upon owners of houſes, &c. where there is no preſent occupier; to be levied by diſtreſs; and to order ſuch places before houſes, ſhops, &c. untenanted, to be well and ſufficiently paved and amended, as often as need ſhall be; to be paid for by the owner, under pain of diſtreſs. But this act has lately undergone ſuch great alterations, that it is not neceſſary to follow it any further, but to refer the reader to the year 1766.

King's printing-houſe burnt.

The king's printing-houſe, ſituate in *Black-friars*, the fineſt building of the kind in the whole world, was burnt down on the 14th of *January*, 1737-8, by an accidental fire, which began in Mr. *Baſket* the patentee's kitchen, and communicated itſelf with ſuch fierceneſs and rapidity, that the family in the dwelling-houſe eſcaped with the utmoſt difficulty, Mr. *Baſket* himſelf being obliged to fly into the ſtreet in his ſhirt; whoſe loſs, in printing-types and materials, ſtock in trade, &c. was computed at leaſt to 20,000 l. a loſs not much inferior to that in *Duke's-place*, by a fire that broke out there on the 25th, which deſtroyed upwards of twenty houſes, the meeting-houſe at the weſt corner of *Bury-ſtreet*, and damaged ſeveral other buildings.

Fire in Duke's-place.

The *Spaniſh* depredations upon our *American* trade and navigation becoming intolerable, the

merchants of *London* interested in the *British* plantations in *America*, petitioned the house of commons, setting forth the several applications that had been made to parliament against the *Spanish* depredations; and complaining, that notwithstanding his majesty's most gracious endeavours, they had not only continued their depredations ever since the treaty of *Seville*, but had last year carried them to a greater height than ever: and therefore praying relief, and to be heard by themselves and counsel. This petition was presented by Mr. *Perry*, alderman of *London*, who opened it with an elaborate speech, that did honour to his constituents; and was well seconded by Sir *John Barnard* and Mr. Alderman *Wilmot*, and Sir *William Wyndham*: and *Tuesday* the 16th of *March* was appointed for the merchants to make good their allegations. Which they accomplished after several days examination of witnesses. Then Sir *William Pultney* stood up and spoke vigorously in defence of the merchants, against the *Spanish* cruelties, &c. And largely enforcing every part of the petition, he concluded with these remarkable words: "We assemble in this house, in order to "receive the petitions, and hear the complaints "of injured subjects; but we are not to receive "and hear only, we are likewise in duty bound to "provide a remedy for the grievances they justly "complain of, and to take the most effectual "measures for that purpose. We have twice al-"ready come to general resolutions upon this "subject:

A. D. 1736. Petitions against Spanish depredations.

A. D. 1736. "ſubject: we have twice already found, that "ſuch general reſolutions have produced no ef- "fect; therefore it would be unpardonable in us "to proceed no further upon the preſent occaſion. "Perhaps ſome gentlemen may think, we ought "now to go much further than I have taken the "liberty to propoſe; but I cannot think any gen- "tleman will oppoſe our going thus far; for the "leaſt we can do, is to aſſert thoſe national rights, "which ſeem of late to have been neglected; be- "cauſe, after ſuch a ſolemn and public declara- "tion of our rights, I hope no miniſter will "hereafter dare to give up any of them by treaty, "or to allow them to be any longer incroached "on and violated, under the pretence of a nego- "ciation."

Sir *Robert Walpole*, willing at all events to pre- vent a rupture with *Spain*, roſe up and ſpoke ma- ny things by way of alleviation; ſetting forth the hazards of ſuch a war to the merchants trading to *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turkey*: and then concludes: "Having thus, Sir, laid my thoughts before you, "upon the matter now under our conſideration, "and having given you my reaſons for not ap- "proving of all the propoſitions, the honourable "gentleman has told us he is about to make, I "ſhall now beg leave to offer an amendment to "his motion, which is, that the firſt part of his "motion ſhould ſtand as it is, in theſe words: "'That it is the natural and undoubted right of "*Britiſh* ſubjects to ſail with their ſhips on any "part

" part of the ſeas of *America*, to and from any A. D.
" part of his majeſty's dominions.' So far I en- 1736.
" tirely agree with him; but in my opinion, all
" that he has propoſed to follow after theſe words,
" ought to be left out; and inſtead thereof, I
" propoſe, that theſe words or reſolutions ought
" to be inſerted, ' That the freedom of naviga-
" tion and commerce, which the ſubjects of *Great*
" *Britain* have an undoubted right to by the law
" of nations, and which is not in the leaſt re-
" ſtrained by virtue of any of the treaties ſubſiſt-
" ing between the crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*,
" has been greatly interrupted by the *Spaniards*,
" under pretences altogether groundleſs and un-
" juſt. That before and ſince the execution of
" the treaty of *Seville*, and the declaration made
" by the crown of *Spain*, purſuant thereunto,
" for the ſatisfaction and ſecurity of the com-
" merce of *Great Britain*, many unjuſt ſeizures
" and captures have been made, and great depre-
" dations committed by the *Spaniards*, which
" have been attended with many inſtances of un-
" heard of cruelty and barbarity. That the fre-
" quent applications made to the court of *Spain*,
" for procuring juſtice and ſatisfaction to his ma-
" jeſty's injured ſubjects, for bringing the offend-
" ers to condign puniſhment, and for preventing
" the like abuſes for the future, have proved vain
" and ineffectual; and the ſeveral orders or ce-
" dulas, granted by the king of *Spain*, for reſti-
" tution and reparation of great loſſes ſuſtained,

" by

A. D. 1738. "by the unlawful and unwarrantable ſeizures "and captures made by the *Spaniards*, have been "diſobeyed by the *Spaniſh* governors, or totally "evaded and eluded. And that theſe violences "and depredations have been carried on to the "great loſs and damage of the ſubjects of *Great* "*Britain* trading to *America*, and in direct viola- "tion of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two "crowns."

Which amendment, after a long debate, was carried in the affirmative: and both houſes of parliament addreſſed his majeſty upon the vigorous reſolutions taken by them againſt the *Spaniſh* depredations.

Birth of K. George III. On *Wedneſday* the 24th of *May*, 1738, O. S. her royal highneſs the princeſs of *Wales*, was delivered of a prince at *Norfolk-houſe*, in *St. James's-ſquare*, who was immediately chriſtened by the name of *George*, and is now our moſt gracious ſovereign king *George* III. On which joyful occaſion, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen firſt, and then the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, addreſſed his majeſty. And, after the publication of the young prince's baptiſm, which was poſtponed to the 21ſt of *June*, the lord-mayor, 14 aldermen, the officers of the city and common-council, in a cavalcade of 84 coaches, beſides the lord-mayor's, waited on their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of *Wales*, at *Norfolk-houſe*, with a moſt loyal addreſs.

Mr. *William Wightman*, a proteſtant diſſenter, conceiving himſelf exempt, under the act of toleration,

A. D. 1738.

leration, from ſerving any office, which requires the party elected or nominated, to qualify himſelf by receiving the ſacrament of the lord's ſupper, in the church of *England*, as by law eſtabliſhed; refuſed to ſerve the office of ſheriff, tho' returned by the common-hall, pleading his diſqualification according to the corporation act.

Mr. Wightman refuſes to ſerve ſheriff

The archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſeveral noblemen, to prevent the inconveniences and dangers which frequently happened by the multitudes of coaches, carriages, and horſes, continually paſſing and repaſſing at all hours, times and ſeaſons, in the *Weſtminſter* ferry, did, in the year 1736, procure an act of parliament for building a bridge croſs the *Thames*, from *New-palace-yard* to the oppoſite ſhore, in the county of *Surry*. To which great oppoſition was made by the city of *London*, the inhabitants of *Southwark*, and by the lighter-men and water-men of the river *Thames*. But to no purpoſe. The firſt pile was driven for the foundation, on the 13th of *September*, 1738. And on the 29th of *January*, 1738-9, the firſt ſtone was laid by the earl of *Pembroke*.

Weſtminſter-bridge A. D. 1738-9.

On the 25th of *October*, 1738, a conſiderable quantity of valuable merchandize was conſumed by fire, which broke out in a warehouſe at *Galley-key*, near the *Cuſtom-houſe*, and burnt furiouſly for ſeveral hours.

Fire at Galley-key.

The plan of the *Foundling-hoſpital*, which had been ſolicited and much deſired by many eminent and worthy gentlemen, ever ſince the reign of

Foundling hoſpital.

A. D. 1738. of queen *Anne*, met with ſuch a kind reception from the king, that his majeſty was pleaſed to approve thereof, and, in council, he paſſed a licence for nominating truſtees, &c. and confirmed the ſame by his royal charter, dated the 17th of *October* following.

Great ſtorm of rain, wind, &c. In the night between the 3d and 4th of *January*, the city and its environs were very much alarmed with a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a furious wind and heavy rain.

Conduct of the city about Spaniſh depredations. During the debates concerning the *Spaniſh* depredations, the citizens ſaw no neceſſity to intermeddle: the members of both houſes ſhewed a good diſpoſition to redreſs the grievances, as far as in them lay; the miniſter had agreed to ſuch reſolutions, as were ſufficient, if well executed, to ſatisfy the nation; and his majeſty, in his anſwer [a] to the addreſs of the houſe of commons, was ſo full, that every thing appeared in favour of the merchants. But, at the opening of the parliament, this affair had, by miniſterial contri-

[a] "*Gentlemen*,

"I am fully ſenſible of the many and unwarrantable depredations committed by the *Spaniards*; and you may be aſſured, I will make uſe of the moſt proper and effectual means, that are in my power, to procure juſtice and ſatisfaction to my injured ſubjects, and for the future ſecurity of their trade and navigation. I can make no doubt, but you will ſupport me, with chearfulneſs, in all ſuch meaſures, as, in purſuance of your advice, I may be neceſſitated to take for the honour of my crown and kingdoms, and the rights of my people."

vance,

vance, taken ſuch a turn, that all their expectations vaniſhed, and the city of *London* found it expedient to exert its true ſpirit of liberty, and to petition the houſe of lords againſt the *convention*, contrived and ſigned between the courts of *London* and *Madrid*. This petition by the city of *London*, was preſented to the houſe by his grace the duke of *Bedford*, who at the ſame time ſpoke to the following effect: A. D. 1739.

"*My Lords*,

"I have in my hand a petition from a very great body of men, no leſs a body, my lords, than the citizens of *London*. The importance of this juncture called upon them to aſſemble and deliberate upon the moſt proper means of preventing the effects of the convention, which they apprehend to be ruinous, not only to them, but the whole kingdom, from taking place. Encouraged, my lords, by their former experience of your lordſhips great indulgence, they reſolved to proceed in the moſt dutiful manner, by petitioning your lordſhips to take the reaſons they are ready to offer againſt the convention into your mature deliberation. Duke of Bedford's ſpeech.

"Your petitioners, my lords, apprehend that they are too deeply intereſted in whatſoever affects the trade of this nation, not to expreſs the utmoſt anxiety for the welfare and proſperity of the city of *London*, the only ſource of our riches. And it is with an unexpreſſible concern, that your petitioners perceive that the

A. D. 1739. " trade to his majeſty's *American* colonies is ſtill " expoſed to the inſults of the *Spaniards*, who, " under unwarrantable and injurious pretences, " continue to ſtop, ſearch, and make prizes of " *Britiſh* veſſels, navigating in the ſeas of *America*, " in manifeſt violation of the treaties ſubſiſting " between the two crowns.

" Your petitioners, my lords, humbly appre- " hend that the trade from our colonies in *Ame-* " *rica*, is now almoſt the only profitable trade " which this nation enjoys, unrivalled by others: " and they were induced to hope, from his ma- " jeſty's known goodneſs, and paternal care of " his people, ſupported by the vigorous reſolu- " tions of both houſes of parliament, and the " equipment of a very powerful fleet, that his " majeſty's trading ſubjects, in the ſeas of *Ame-* " *rica*, as well as in all other parts of the ocean, " would not only have received a full ſatisfaction " for their loſſes, occaſioned by the depredations " of *Spain*, but alſo an undoubted ſecurity for " their commerce for the time to come; and that " a reaſonable and adequate reparation would " have been likewiſe obtained, for the barbarities " and inhuman cruelties, exerciſed by that nation " on the *Britiſh* ſeamen, who have had the unhap- " pineſs to fall into their mercileſs hands.

" Your petitioners, my lords, moſt humbly " beg leave to teſtify their great concern and ſur- " prize, to find that, by the convention lately " concluded betwixt his majeſty and the king of " *Spain*, the *Spaniards* are ſo far from giving up

" their

" their unjuſt pretenſions of a right to viſit and A. D.
" ſearch our ſhips on the *American* ſeas, that this 1739.
" pretenſion of theirs is, amongſt many others,
" referred to the future regulation and deciſion of
" plenipotentiaries, appointed on each ſide, where-
" by your petitioners apprehend it is in ſome de-
" gree admitted.

" Your petitioners humbly conceive, that they
" have too much cauſe to fear, if the right pre-
" tended to by *Spain*, of ſearching *Engliſh* ſhips
" at ſea, be admitted in any degree whatſoever,
" that the trade of his majeſty's ſubjects to *Ame-*
" *rica* will become, in a great meaſure, dependant
" upon the juſtice and indulgence of the *Spaniards*,
" of both which they have given, for ſome years
" paſt, ſuch ſpecimens, as they humbly think this
" nation can have no reaſon to be ſatisfied with.

" Your lordſhips petitioners beg leave farther
" to expreſs their apprehenſions, that ſuch a pre-
" carious ſituation muſt inevitably expoſe the
" trade to the *American* ſeas to continual inter-
" ruptions, and perpetual alarms, as well as to
" ſevere loſſes; and that to theſe unhappy cauſes,
" they humbly apprehend, the preſent low ſtate
" of the *Britiſh* colonies is owing; and if the
" cruel treatment of the *Engliſh* ſailors, whoſe
" hard fate had thrown them into the hands of
" the *Spaniards*, ſhould be put up without any
" reparation, your lordſhips petitioners humbly
" apprehend, it may be the means of deterring
" ſeamen from undertaking voyages to *America*,
" without an advance of wages, which neither

A. D. 1739. "that trade, nor any other, is able to ſupport. "Your lordſhips petitioners, therefore, having "laid before you the high importance which this "trade is of to the nation in general, and to this "city in particular, thought it their indiſpenſa- "ble duty to repreſent to the parliament the fa- "tal conſequences of leaving the freedom of their "navigation and commerce any longer in ſuſ- "pence and uncertainty, and therefore they hum- "bly hope your lordſhips will take it into mature "deliberation, and do therein as to your great "wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet."

But after long debates, and the moſt minute proof of every allegation by the merchants, it was carried, by a majority of 24 in the houſe of lords, in favour of the convention. And the miniſter procured an addreſs of thanks to his majeſty from the houſe of commons alſo, for procuring the ſaid convention. However, this prognoſticated Sir *Robert*'s decay of power in that houſe; for, upon the diviſion, he had no more than 262 contents, againſt 235 non-contents, with 61 abſentees: and amongſt theſe 262, were 234 placemen, whoſe employments amounted to the annual value of 212,956l. 13s. 4d. [b]

Majority for the convention.

It was on this occaſion, that Sir *Robert Walpole* took the liberty to call the *Londoners*, STURDY BEGGARS; and in order to propagate a mean opinion of the abilities of the citizens, and ſo to take off the weight of their application or petitioning in matters of national concern, and to leſſen

Sir Robert's hatred of the city.

[b] See *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. xviii. p. 85.

them

them in the eſteem of the members of both houſes, A. D. 1739. he procured printed liſts of the common-councilmen of *London*, with the addition of their ſeveral trades, or companies, to inſinuate that they were an inſignificant or contemptible body of tradeſmen and mechanics; not fit to be ſought for in public council; referring to *Eccleſiaſticus* xxxviii. 27, 31, 32, 33.

Sir George Champion's diſgrace.

The citizens, on their part, purſued every method to diſtreſs the miniſter and his friends. They even diſcarded Sir *George Champion*, knight and alderman, hitherto their darling, and next the chair. He was member for *Ayleſbury*: and becauſe he had yielded to the influence of the miniſter in the affair of the convention, the citizens rejected him from the high office of lord-mayor, and ever after held him in contempt.

Violent ſtorm.

The night between the 10th and 11th of *September*, was greatly agitated by thunder, lightening, and exceſſive wind and rain. It began about ſeven in the evening, and laſted till 12 at night. The thunder was not ſo very violent, but the flaſhes of lightning were as quick and as ſtrong, perhaps, as ever known in this part of the world. Conſiderable damage was done to the ſhipping, &c. on the river: roofs of houſes were untiled, and chimnies blown down: but what was more uncommon, this ſtorm proved very fatal to the birds; for I ſaw the ground of and near the *grove*, at *Mile-end* turnpike, covered with heaps of dead ſparrows, which had for many years bred in thoſe high trees.

Sparrows killed.

A. D. 1739. The day of election for lord-mayor being come, the common-hall paid no regard to Sir *George Champion*'s ſeniority. They returned Sir *John Salter* and Sir *Robert Godſchall*. A poll was demanded for *Champion*: but was thrown up by his friends in a quarter of an hour after it began: the numbers ſtanding, for

Sir George Champion ſet aſide.

Sir *John Salter*	95
Sir *Robert Godſchall*	90
Sir *George Champion*	21

There not being a ſufficient number of aldermen to make a court, the common-hall was adjurned to the next day. But before it was adjourned, Mr. *Glover*, an *Hamburgh* merchant, at the particular and moſt earneſt entreaty of ſeveral gentlemen of the higheſt conſideration and character of this city, as he alledged, addreſſed himſelf, in their names, to the ſheriffs, in a manner that highly approved of their preſent conduct in the choice of a mayor, and prompted them to pay their moſt grateful acknowledgments to the four worthy city repreſentatives in parliament, for their ſteady and faithful adherence to all their rights; for their vigorous ſupport of their trade in particular, and of the honour of this kingdom in general, by their oppoſition in the houſe of commons to the late convention with *Spain*. He alſo produced a paper of inſtructions for the approbation of the preſent aſſembly, in order to be given to the ſaid repreſentatives. Which were read to the common-hall, and approved of by them,

Mr. Glover's ſpeech.

them, and ordered by the common-hall to be presented to the four members. A. D. 1739.

The miſchief of the negative voice, granted to the court of aldermen by the late act for regulating elections, appeared very evidently in the conduct of that court during the late ſtruggle with the miniſter about the convention. The common-council, upon the ſigning of the convention, voted a petition to parliament, and another to the king, on the ſtate of the nation. Which the court of aldermen, by virtue of the power lodged in them by an act of parliament, put their negative upon; by which means, the common-council was, in a manner, rendered uſeleſs. So that after Sir *John Salter*, knight, was declared, in the common-hall, lord-mayor for the year enſuing, Mr. Alderman *Heathcote* ſet forth the dangers that threatned the city of *London*, and the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens, by a continuation of that power in the court of aldermen: and addreſſed the lord-mayor to move, That the four worthy repreſentatives be deſired, by the common-hall, to endeavour, in the next ſeſſion of parliament, the repeal of the *negative clauſe*, in the act *for the better regulating elections*, &c. But nothing more was now done in this matter: the lord-mayor only promiſed upon his honour, That he would take care that their requeſt ſhould be conſidered in a ſhort time, and a more proper place. Negative voice complained of.

The triumph of the miniſter over the more honeſt and independent part of parliament, did not quiet the nation; which grew rather more clamorous, War with Spain.

A. D. 1739. morous, and repeated their addreſſes ſo ſtrenuouſly to the houſe of commons, for a vigorous war with *Spain*, that his majeſty was induced to declare war accordingly, on the 22d day of *October*: and it was proclaimed at the *Royal-exchange*, and the uſual places, in the midſt of innumerable ſpectators, who expreſſed their great ſatisfaction by loud acclamations of joy at each place.

Manſion-houſe. Three days after, was laid the chief corner-ſtone of the *Manſion-houſe*, for the lord-mayor of *London*, by the right honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; lord-mayor, on which was cut the following inſcription;

This chief corner-ſtone
Was laid the twenty-fifth day of *October*, in the year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.

And in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*,

By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Eſq; LORD-MAYOR of the City of LONDON,

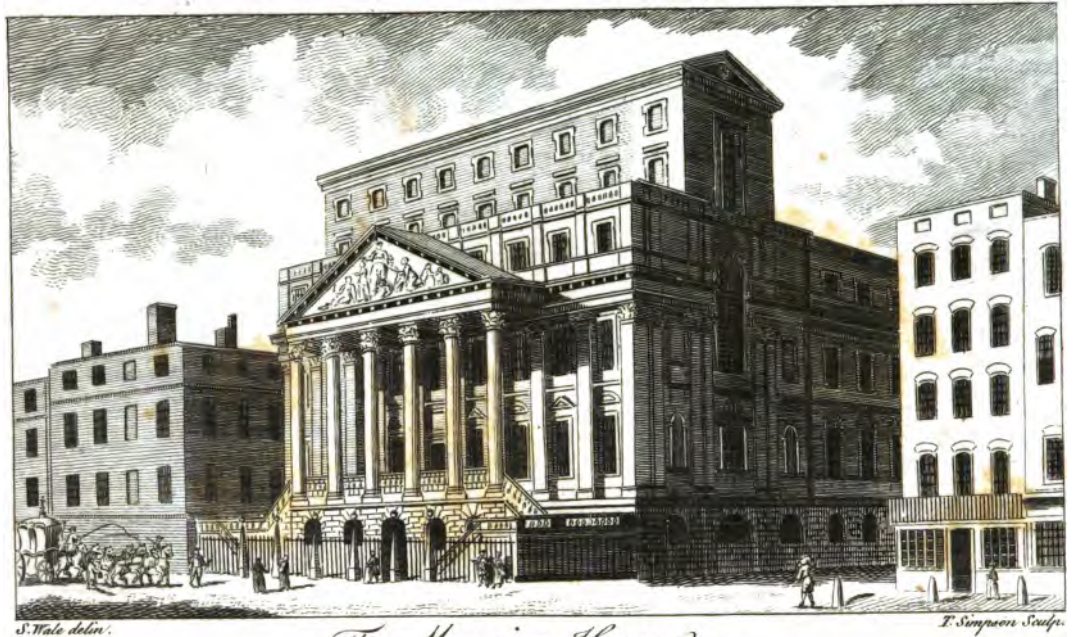
ALDERMEN

Sir *Francis Child*, Knt.	*John Barber*, Eſq;
Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt.	Sir *John Williams*, Knt.
Sir *John Barnard*, Knt.	Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt.

COMMONERS.

Mr. Deputy *John Smart*,	Mr. Deputy *James Dauſie*,
Mr. *William Tims*,	Mr. Deputy *Thomas Sandford*,
Mr. *John Everett*,	Mr. Deputy *John Ayliffe*,
Mr. Deputy *R. Farrington*,	Mr. Deputy *Benj. Hodges*,
Mr. Deputy *Samuel Tatem*,	Mr. Deputy *Thomas Naſh*.
Mr. *Robert Evans*.	Mr. *Charles Hartley*.

Being the committee appointed by order of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city, in common-council aſſembled,



S. Wale delin.

T. Simpson Sculp.

The Mansion House.

aſſembled, to erect this fabric for a manſion-houſe, for the uſe of the lord-mayor of this city, for the time being. A. D. 1739.

George Heathcote, Eſq:
Sir *John Lequeſne*, Knt. } Aldermen, being Sheriffs.

George Dance, Architect.

This ſituation was fixed upon as being ſituated nearly in the center of the city, and in the heart of buſineſs; though great difficulties aroſe in laying the foundation, from the number of ſprings with which the ground abounds. Therefore this ſpacious building was erected upon piles; and not finiſhed till the year 1753[c].

The journeymen weavers, having imbibed a notion that an eminent maſter weaver, in *Spittal-ſquare*, was endeavouring to bring the reſt of the maſter weavers into a combination, to oblige the journeymen to wind their ſilk in *gratis* with their work, gathered in a tumultuous and riotous manner before his houſe, and attempted to pull it Riot of weavers.

[c] This great work had been long ſcheming, and put upon ſuch a footing as to make it very eaſy, in expence, to the corporation: for it appears by the reſolutions of the common-council, ſo early as in *July*, 1734, that 18,000l. had been then raiſed by the fines paid by 45 gentlemen into the chamber of *London*, to be excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff; and by the ſaid court of common-council applied to the building of a manſion-houſe for the lord-mayor. It was at the ſame time ordered, to place the ſaid ſum of 18,000l. in the three per cent annuities, and that the growing intereſt there ſhould be added to the capital every year.

The whole expence of building the manſion-houſe, (including the ſum of 3900l. paid for purchaſing houſes to be pulled down) amounted to 42,638l. 18s. 8d.

down.

A. D. 1739. down. A party of guards were ſent for from the tower, and the riot act was read; but they would not diſperſe: and ſeveral ſoldiers were wounded by bricks and tiles thrown from the tops of houſes. Great numbers of the rioters were apprehended; ſome of whom eſcaped; and the ten who were committed to *Newgate*, were ſoon bailed out.

Mathematical ſchool. On *Michaelmas-day*, 1739, was founded a mathematical ſchool in the *grey coat* hoſpital, in the pariſh of *St. Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, for training up boys in the art of navigation, ſo as to fit them for the ſervice of their country.

Great froſt and damages. A ſevere froſt ſet in on *Chriſtmas-day*; and tho' it did not continue the length of time ſome others have done, it may be ſaid to have exceeded all others, that could be remembered, in its intenſeneſs, and its bad effects. The river *Thames* was froze ſo as to have booths, &c. upon it. But a few days after it began, a very high wind did great damage amongſt the ſhiping, which at that time happened to be very numerous. Several ſhips loaded with corn, others with coals, &c. were ſunk by the ice: many were thrown upon their anchors, which made holes in them: ſome laid on their ſides, foul of others: ſeveral lighters and boats were under the ice: a moſt diſmal ſcene! computed to be above 100,000 l. damage, between *London-bridge* and *Sheerneſs*. Beſides numbers that loſt their lives. Many perſons were froze to death both by land and water. The neceſſities of the poor were very great; the exceſſive cold hindered them in their work; and coals

coals were got to ſuch a price, that they could not find money to buy firing. They even muſt have periſhed, had it not been for the extenſive charity ſhewn on this trying occaſion. Conſiderable collections were made in moſt pariſhes; and a great number of gentry, &c. gave particular and large benefactions for the relief of the neceſſitous. This froſt continued, with ſome ſhort intermiſſions, eight weeks. A. D. 1739.

A ſtatute paſſed in this ſeſſions of parliament to amend and extend the powers of the court of conſcience in the city of *London*, whereby it was enacted, "That it ſhall be lawful for every citi- "zen and freeman of *London*, and every other "perſon inhabiting within the ſaid city or liber- "ties, and every perſon who rents or keeps any "ſhop, ſhed, ſtall, or ſtand, or ſeeks a liveli- "hood in the ſaid city or liberties, which have "any debt owing to him not exceeding 40s. by "any perſon inhabiting, or ſeeking a livelihood, "within the ſaid city or liberties, during their "reſpective inhabiting there, to cauſe ſuch debtor "to be ſummoned by any of the beadles, or "officers of the court of requeſts, by writing "left at the dwelling-houſe, lodgings, ſhed, ſtall, "or ſtand, or any other place of ſeeking a live- "lihood, of ſuch debtor, or by any other rea- "ſonable notice, to appear before the commiſſion- "ers of the court of requeſts, holden in the "*Guildhall* of the ſaid city. And the ſaid com- "miſſioners, or three of them, ſhall, after ſum- "mons, have power by this act to ſet down ſuch "orders

Act to enforce the court of conſcience, 14 Geo. II. c. 10. ſect. 1, &c.

A. D. 1739. "orders between ſuch parties as ſtand with equi-
"ty and good conſcience; all ſuch orders to be
"regiſtered in a book, as they have been accu-
"ſtomed to be.

"If any perſon contemptuouſly affront any of
"the commiſſioners of the ſaid court, during
"the time of their ſitting, it ſhall be lawful for
"the commiſſioners then ſitting, or three of them,
"to certify under their hands and ſeals the name
"of the perſon ſo offending, and the nature of
"his offence, to the lord-mayor of *London*; who
"ſhall ſummon ſuch perſon before him; and up-
"on his appearance, and the fact alledged being
"proved upon the oath of one or more witneſſes,
"or in default of his appearance, ſhall puniſh
"the perſon ſo offending, by fine or impriſon-
"ment, or both; provided the fine do not ex-
"ceed 20s. and impriſonment be for no longer
"than ten days.

"Upon the non-payment of the ſaid fine, it
"ſhall be lawful for the lord-mayor to iſſue a
"warrant for levying the ſaid fine on the goods
"and chattles of every offender, and to cauſe
"ſale to be made thereof in caſe they be not re-
"deemed in five days; which fine, when levied,
"ſhall be paid over to the church-wardens or
"overſeers of the poor of the pariſh, wherein
"ſuch offender, at the time of ſuch offence, in-
"habits, or ſeeks a livelihood, towards the ſup-
"port of the poor.

"The number of beadles or officers employed
"in the execution of the orders of the ſaid com-

" miſſioners, may, by the court of lord-mayor A. D. 1739.
" and aldermen of *London*, be enlarged to two
" or more, not exceeding four.

" The act 3 *Jac.* I. c. 15, and all things there-
" in not hereby altered, ſhall continue in force,
" and extend to all perſons to whom this preſent
" act doth extend.

" If any action be brought for any thing done
" in purſuance of this act, or the act 3 *Jac.* I.
" c. 15, the action ſhall be brought within ſix
" months after the fact committed; and ſhall be
" laid in the city of *London*: and the defendant
" may plead the general iſſue; and if the plaintiff
" become nonſuited, *&c.* the defendant ſhall
" recover double coſts."

Freedom preſented to Admiral Vernon. A. D. 1740.

Admiral *Vernon*'s ſucceſs againſt *Porto Bello*, with *ſix ſhips* ONLY, was ſo well received in the city, that, on the 25th of *March*, 1740, it was moved in the common-council, then aſſembled, to preſent him with the freedom of the city of *London*, in a gold box; and to congratulate his majeſty on that joyous event; both which motions were agreed to. And, on the 8th of *May*, the lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majeſty with their compliments on the nuptials of the princeſs *Mary* with the prince of *Heſſe*; and then addreſſed the new married princeſs on the ſame occaſion.

Common-council's thanks to their repreſentatives.

It does not appear that the common-council gave themſelves any thought about theſe ceremonial congratulations; they buſied themſelves in matters of more eſſential benefit to the preſerva-

tion

A. D. 1740. tion of their liberties. On the 18th of *June*, they agreed to thank their four repreſentatives for their good conduct in parliament, as follows:

"We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
"mons, of the city of *London*, in common-coun-
"cil aſſembled, return you our thanks for your
"faithful and diligent attendance in parliament,
"particularly while the place bill was depending
"laſt ſeſſions; and being ſolicitous that the rights
"and liberties which this nation has hitherto en-
"joyed, ſhould be continued to lateſt poſterity,
"and conſidering that thoſe bleſſings can alone
"be ſecured by the independency of parliament,
"do moſt earneſtly require of you to renew your
"endeavours in procuring a proper bill for re-
"ducing and limiting the number of placemen
"in the houſe of commons.

"As we apprehend that your expectations laſt
"ſeſſions were in a great meaſure diſappointed,
"through the abſence of a few members from
"parliament, we cannot but entertain the ſtrong-
"eſt hopes of ſucceſs the next year, not doubt-
"ing but thoſe gentlemen, being at laſt con-
"vinced that a diligent attendance in the houſe of
"commons is of the utmoſt conſequence to the
"nation, will not hazard a ſecond loſs of this
"ſalutary law, ſo immediately neceſſary to pre-
"ſerve the freedom of our conſtitution; to re-
"ſtore unanimity among the people, and eſta-
"bliſh that confidence in his majeſty's meaſures,
"as may effectually enable him, at this impor-
"tant

" tant juncture, to aſſert the honour of his crown A. D. 1740.
" and kingdom."

The time for electing a new lord-mayor approaching, a previous meeting of the livery was held at *Vintner's-hall*, on the 25th of *September*, to conſider of two proper perſons to be returned, on *Michaelmas-day* at *Guildhall*, to the court of aldermen, for the choice of one to be lord-mayor of *London*. Previous meeting of the livery for the choice of a lord-mayor

Mr. *Glover* was put into the chair, and after a ſpeech to open to them the cauſe of their meeting, it was reſolved to ſupport the nomination of Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. and *George Heathcote*, Eſq; in the common-hall, on *Michaelmas-day*, they being the two ſenior aldermen below the chair; except Sir *George Champion*, Knt. And they were returned accordingly by the common-hall. But the court of aldermen, contrary to the uſual method, choſe Mr. *Heathcote*, the ſecond in nomination.

Sir *Robert Godſchall* thanked the livery for the honour they had done him, and expreſſed his ſurprize that his brethren the aldermen had, without aſſigning any reaſon, denied him the favour intended him by his fellow citizens. As for Mr. *Heathcote*, he begged to be excuſed on account of his health, greatly impaired by ſerving ſheriff in the foregoing year. Which was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the friends of the negative aldermen in this affair: but it was at laſt carried in the common-hall, that Mr. *Heathcote* ſhould *not be compelled* to ſerve: and that he ſhould be excuſed without any fine, &c. Sir Robert Godſchall ſet aſide by the court of aldermen. Mr. Heathcote excuſed.

A com-

A. D. 1740. A common-hall was ſummoned to meet on the 14th of *October*, previous to which the livery met again at *Vintners-hall*, and reſolved on the nomination of Sir *Robert Godſchall* and *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; who had already been lord-mayor of *London*: accordingly thoſe two were returned by the common-hall unanimouſly. But the aldermen, after a debate of three hours, were *pleaſed* to put by Sir *Robert Godſchall* again, and choſe *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; who having obtained a common-council on the 22d, told them, that if it was their deſire, he was willing to accept the office of mayor for the enſuing year, let the expence be what it would. The court received this declaration with unanimous applauſe; and the following motion was made: "That the thanks "of this court be given to *Humphrey Parſons*, "Eſq; lord-mayor elect, for accepting a ſecond "time the laborious and expenſive office of the "mayoralty, and thereby in ſome meaſure reſtoring the peace and tranquillity of this city: "which has been greatly diſturbed by a late extraordinary and uncommon proceeding." Which queſtion, after a very long debate, was agreed to by a great majority. But an amendment being propoſed by ſome of the aldermen preſent, and Sir *John Eyles* and Sir *Robert Baylis* inſiſting that the opinion of the aldermen ſhould be *ſeparately* taken thereon, and ſeveral of the court of aldermen inſiſting upon a *negative*, another long debate enſued: in which their power of putting a negative on *the queſtion* was diſputed with great warmth.

Humphrey Parſons ſecond time lord-mayor

Thanks to him.

Debated.

But

But they ſtill inſiſting upon that power, Sir *John Barnard*, and the lord-mayor elect, and the reſt of the worthy aldermen who voted for Sir *Robert Godſchall*, and a very great majority of the common-council, withdrew from court, proteſting, That the aldermen had no right to vote *ſeparately*, or to put a *negative* in the forming of a queſtion. A. D. 1740.

On *Wedneſday* the 29th, the Right Hon. *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; entered a ſecond time on the office of lord-mayor of *London*, and was the firſt in that office that rode in a coach and ſix horſes in the proceſſion on lord-mayor's day. Lord-mayor rides in a coach and ſix.

A moſt dreadful hurricane made great deſtruction in and about this city, between the hours of five in the afternoon and eleven at night: many chimnies were blown down, tops of houſes uncovered, and beat in, ſeveral people buried in the ruins, one of the ſpires of *Weſtminſter-abbey* was blown down, and greater deſolation appeared next day, than had been known for many years. The height of the gale was at north. Hurricane.

The chair being ſo worthily filled by the right honourable *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; the new lord-mayor, the citizens took an early precaution to prevent all future attempts by the aldermen to put a negative upon framing a queſtion. Accordingly they aſked and obtained a court of common-council, on the 11th of *October*: in which a motion was made, and the queſtion was put, "That the "court of aldermen have the power of putting "a negative upon the framing of a queſtion." This paſſed in the negative. And it alſo paſſed in Motions againſt the negative.

A. D. 1740. the negative, by a majority of ten to four, in the court of aldermen. Then another motion was made, and the queſtion was put, "That the court "of aldermen have not the power of putting a "negative upon the framing of a queſtion." This paſſed in the affirmative. And it alſo paſſed in the affirmative, by a majority of eleven to four, in the court of aldermen.

Admiral Vernon's birth day.

Next day, being the birth day of admiral *Vernon*, was celebrated in *London* with the greateſt rejoicings, bonefires, illuminations, &c. and ringing of bells, that had been known for many years, to expreſs the ſenſe the *Londoners* entertained of the advantages the nation might reap by a vigorous proſecution of a *Spaniſh* war. On this occaſion the populace pleaſed themſelves with burning Don *Blaſs*, the governor of *Porto Bello*, in effigy. At the end of *Chancery-lane* was erected a pageant repreſenting a *Spaniard* on his knees, offering his ſword to admiral *Vernon*. A view of *Porto Bello*, the ſhips and warlike implements. Over the admiral's head were written, *Veni*, *vidi*, *vici*, and under him theſe words, *Semper viret*.

Previous meeting for election of repreſentatives.

The livery met at *Vintners hall* on the 19th of *November*, to conſider of proper perſons to repreſent the city in the enſuing parliament: and a letter was produced from Sir *John Barnard*; in which he deſired to be excuſed all further attendance in parliament, on account of his ill ſtate of health. However, it being conſidered that ſuch an excuſe would be not only a local, but a national loſs of ſo worthy and able a member in the houſe of commons;

commons; the livery put him in nomination, together with Mr. Alderman *Parſons*, Sir *Robert Godſchall*, and Mr. Alderman *Heathcote*. But death deprived them of Alderman *Parſons*, their lord-mayor, who departed this life on the 21ſt of *March*, and was ſucceeded in the mayoralty by *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq; A. D. 1740. Death of Alderman Parſons, lord-mayor

On *Sunday* the 22d, a court of aldermen was held at *Guildhall*, 16 aldermen preſent; when the queſtion was put, Whether precepts ſhould be iſſued for a new election, which was carried accordingly; otherwiſe Sir *John Eyles*, as father of the city, muſt have acted as lord-mayor for the remainder of the year. Accordingly a court of *huſtings* was held at *Guildhall*, on *Monday* the 23d, by virtue of a precept from the *locum tenens* and court of aldermen, for the election of a lord-mayor for the remainder of the year; when the common-hall almoſt unanimouſly returned Sir *Robert Godſchall* and Sir *John Barnard* to the court of aldermen, who, in oppoſition to the livery, once more rejected Sir *Robert Godſchall*, and elected Sir *John Barnard*. Sir *John*, in a moſt genteel manner, ſhewing that he was not obliged by the laws of the city to ſerve that high office more than once, which he had done, and deſiring to be excuſed, his apology was readily admitted: and the livery then returned Sir *Robert Godſchall* and *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq; and the court of aldermen, acting conſiſtently with their former conduct, elected *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq; by a majority of 13 to 10, who was that ſame evening, at nine o'clock, accepted

A new election.

Sir Robert Godſchall rejected by the aldermen.

A. D. 1740. by the lord chancellor, with the uſual ceremonies; and next day went in great ſtate to the tower, attended by the twelve companies, &c. and was there, in a booth erected for that purpoſe, without the weſt gate, ſworn in by the right honourable the lord *Cornwallis*, conſtable of the tower, according to ancient cuſtom; when the barons of the exchequer are out of town.

Conteſted election of aldermen in Broad-ſtreet-ward

At this time the election of an alderman for *Broad-ſtreet-ward* was attended with great trouble and expence. The candidates were *Charles Ewer*, Eſq; and Mr. *Eggleton*. They had polled for it: and on the 21ſt of *March*, Mr. *Ewer* demanded a ſcrutiny. The numbers for each candidate happening to be equal in the ſcrutiny, the lord-mayor held a wardmote at *Draper's-hall*, for a new election: at which *Charles Ewer*, Eſq; was put in nomination, and meeting with no oppoſition, nor any poll demanded, he was declared duly elected. But next day Mr. *Eggleton* petitioned the court of aldermen, and ſet forth his right to the ſaid election. The court deferred the conſideration of this petition. But on the day following a rule was made in the court of king's-bench, to ſhew cauſe why a *mandamus* ſhould not be granted to ſwear in Mr. *Eggleton* alderman of *Broad-ſtreet-ward*. And on the 28th, the court of aldermen, by conſent of both parties, returned that neither party was duly elected. So that the determination of the election muſt be tried in the court of king's-bench. Where it was determined in *Michaelmas* term following

lowing in favour of *Charles Ewer*, Eſq; who was ſworn in accordingly. A. D. 1742.

The city liſt at *Vintners-hall* adopted *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq; in the place of alderman *Parſons*, deceaſed, to repreſent the city in parliament; and this liſt carried it by a very great majority (of three to one) in the poll, which was finiſhed on the 12th of *May*, 1742. Election of members of parliament.

His majeſty, underſtanding that it was neceſſary, for the better government of the city and the more eaſy bringing delinquents to juſtice, to increaſe juſtices of peace, within *London* and its liberties, beyond the number allowed by ancient charters, was pleaſed to grant a charter for that purpoſe, as follows: K. George II.'s charter, creating all the aldermen juſtices.

" GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God, " of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, king, de- " fender of the faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe " preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our " royal predeceſſor king *Charles* I. late king of " *England*, by his letters patent, under the great " ſeal of *England*, bearing date at *Weſtminſter*, the " 18th day of *October*, in the 14th year of his " reign, did give and grant unto the mayor and " commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, " and their ſucceſſors, amongſt other things, that " the then mayor and recorder of the ſaid city, " and the mayor and recorder of the ſaid city for " the time being, as well as thoſe aldermen who " before that time had ſuſtained and borne, as " thoſe aldermen who thereafter ſhould have ſuſ- " tained and borne, the charge and office of mayor-

A. D. 1742. " alty of the ſaid city, although they ſhould ceaſe " from the mayoralty, or ſhould be diſmiſſed there- " from, ſo long as they ſhould remain aldermen " there; and the three ſenior aldermen of the ſaid " city, for the time being, who ſhould have been " longeſt in the office of aldermanſhip, and had " not before ſuſtained and borne the charge and " office of mayoralty of that city for ever, ſhould " be all and every of them a juſtice and juſtices, " to preſerve and keep the peace of the ſaid king, " his heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid city of " *London* and liberties thereof, and appointed the " ſaid mayor and recorder, for the time being, " to be of the *Quorum*. And whereas our royal " predeceſſors, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, " by certain other letters patent, under their great " ſeal of *England*, bearing date at *Weſtminſter*, the " 28th day of *July*, in the 4th year of his reign, " reciting the ſaid letters patent of King *Charles* I. " and reciting alſo, that the ſaid mayor and alder- " men, by their humble petition, had repreſented " to their majeſties, that the number of juſtices " of the peace, conſtituted within the ſaid city by " the ſaid letters patent of King *Charles* I. were " ſo few, that, by reaſon thereof, it frequently " happened, that juſtice could not be adminiſtred " within the ſaid city with ſo much expedition, " ſo commodiouſly, and in ſuch a manner, as " might be moſt expedient for their ſaid late " majeſties ſervice, and the utility of their ſub- " jects: their ſaid late majeſties, therefore, by " their ſaid recited letters patent, did grant to the

" ſaid

" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the A. D.
" city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, that ſix 1742.
" other aldermen of the ſaid city for the time be-
" ing, who then were, or for the future ſhould
" be, next in the office of aldermanſhip to the
" three ſenior aldermen mentioned and conſtituted
" juſtices of the peace in the ſaid firſt-mentioned
" charter, and who then had borne, and there-
" after ſhould have borne, the office of ſheriff of
" the ſaid city, beſides and beyond the three ſenior
" aldermen as aforeſaid, ſhould for ever thereafter
" be juſtices of the peace within the ſaid city of
" *London* and liberties thereof; and theſe ſix alder-
" men, with the mayor and recorder for the time
" being, as well as thoſe aldermen who had borne
" the office of mayoralty, and the aforeſaid three
" ſenior aldermen, or any four of them, whereof
" the ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being
" to be one, are by the ſaid laſt recited let-
" ters patent conſtituted juſtices of the peace
" for the ſaid city and liberties, with the ſame
" powers that are granted to the juſtices of the
" peace of any county of this kingdom, as by
" the ſaid ſeveral-recited letters patent (amongſt
" divers other matters and things therein con-
" tained, relation being thereto reſpectively had)
" may more fully and largely appear. And
" whereas the lord-mayor and aldermen of the
" ſaid city of *London* have, by their petition, hum-
" bly repreſented unto us, that, ſince the grant-
" ing of the ſaid laſt-mentioned letters patent,
" the duties of the juſtices of the peace, within

A. D. 1742. " the ſaid city and liberties, are, by many acts " of parliament, very much increaſed; ſo that the " petitioners, who are conſtituted juſtices by the " ſaid charter, have, for the more ſpeedy and ef- " fectual execution of juſtice, agreed amongſt " themſelves to ſit daily, by turns, in the *Guild-* " *hall* of the ſaid city, for the public adminiſtra- " tion of juſtice: and that the petitioners moſt " humbly conceive it will be for the public uti- " lity of all our ſubjects within the ſaid city and " liberties, and that juſtice may ſtill be more " commodiouſly and expeditiouſly adminiſtred, " if the preſent number of juſtices of the peace, " within the ſaid city of *London* and liberties " thereof, was increaſed: And the petitioners fur- " ther repreſent, that the lord-mayor and re- " corder being the only juſtices of the *Quorum*, " if by ſickneſs, or other unavoidable accident, it " ſhould happen that neither may be able to attend " the ſeſſion, great inconveniencies may ariſe: " the petitioners, therefore, have humbly be- " ſought us to grant to our good ſubjects, the " mayor and commonalty and citizens of the " ſaid city, that, for the future, the mayor, re- " corder, and *all* the aldermen, for the time be- " ing, may be juſtices of the peace for the ſaid " city of *London* and liberties thereof; and that " all thoſe aldermen, for the time being, who " ſhall have borne and ſuſtained the office of " mayoralty of the ſaid city, may be of the *Quo-* " *rum*, as well as the mayor and recorder: We " being willing to gratify the petitioners in their " requeſt,

" requeſt; Know ye, therefore, that we, of our A. D. 1742.
" ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere
" motion, have given, granted, and by theſe
" preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do
" give and grant, to the mayor and commonalty
" and citizens of the city of *London*, and their
" ſucceſſors, that the mayor, recorder, and all
" the aldermen of the ſaid city of *London*, for the
" time being, and every one of them, be for ever
" hereafter a juſtice or juſtices of the peace of us,
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid city
" of *London* and liberties thereof: and we do by
" theſe preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors,
" conſtitute, make, and ordain, the mayor, re-
" corder, and all the aldermen of the ſaid city
" of *London*, for the time being, and every of
" them, or any four of them (of whom the mayor
" and recorder, or any one of the aldermen who
" have ſuſtained the office of mayoralty, for the
" time being, we will ſhall always be one) juſtices
" of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid
" city of *London* and liberties thereof, to keep,
" and cauſe to be kept, all and ſingular ſtatutes
" and ordinances, in all their articles, made, and
" to be made, for the preſervation of the peace,
" of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and for the peace-
" able ruling and governing the people of us, our
" heirs and ſucceſſors, as well within the ſaid city
" as the liberties thereof, according to the form
" and effect of the ſame; and to correct and pu-
" niſh, in the manner preſcribed by thoſe ſtatutes
" and ordinances, all ſuch perſons as ſhall be
" found

A. D. 1742. " found offending, within the ſaid city and liber-
" ties thereof, againſt the form and effect of the
" ſame ſtatutes and ordinances, or any or either
" of them; and to demand ſuch ſufficient ſecurity
" for the peace, and good behaviour towards us,
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, and all the ſubjects of
" us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of all ſuch perſons
" who ſhall ſend threatnings to any ſubject, or
" ſubjects, of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, con-
" cerning their bodies, or the burning their houſes;
" and if they refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then
" to cauſe them to be ſafely kept in our gaol of
" *Newgate*, or in any other priſon of us, our heirs
" or ſucceſſors, in our ſaid city of *London*, until
" they ſhall have found ſuch ſecurity; and to do
" and perform all and ſingular other matters and
" things, which any juſtices or keepers of the
" peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within
" any county of that part of our kingdom of
" *Great-Britain* called *England*, may, can, or ought
" to do and perform, by virtue of any ſtatutes
" and ordinances of this part of our kingdom of
" *Great-Britain* called *England*, or by virtue of any
" commiſſion of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to
" preſerve the peace in any ſuch county. In wit-
" neſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters
" to be made patent,

" Witneſs *John* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
" and other guardians and juſtices of the
" kingdom, at *Weſtminſter*, the 25th day
" of

" of *Auguſt*, in the fifteenth year of our " reign [a]." A. D. 1742.

On the 8th of *September*, about eleven in the forenoon, the wind due ſouth, it blew a prodigious hurricane, which uncovered houſes, threw down chimnies, tore up trees, &c. by the roots, and made ſad havock amongſt the ſhips and craft on the *Thames*. Greatſtorm of wind.

The year 1742 was introduced by a ſudden and violent ſhock, reſembling an earthquake, in *Lon-* Malden powder-mill blown up.

[a] Sect. 23. The 24 *Geo.* 2. c. 44. concerning juſtices of peace, ſo far as it relates to the rendering the juſtices more ſafe in the execution of their office, ſhall extend to juſtices of peace acting in execution of this act. And no action ſhall be commenced againſt, or writ iſſued out, or copy of writ ſerved upon any peace-officer for any thing done in the execution of this act, until notice in writing be given to him, or left at his uſual place of abode, by the attorney for the party commencing ſuch action, or ſuing out or ſerving the copy of the ſaid writ; which notice ſhall contain the name and place of abode of the perſon who is to bring ſuch action, with the cauſe of action; and the name and place of abode of the ſaid attorney ſhall be underwrote or endorſed thereon. And any peace-officer may, at any time within fourteen days after ſuch notice, tender amends, for the injury complained of, to the attorney; and, if the ſame is not accepted, the defendant may plead the tender in bar, together with the general iſſue, or any other plea, with leave of the court; and if, upon iſſue joined upon ſuch tender, the jury find the amends tendered to have been ſufficient, the jury ſhall find a verdict for the defendant; and in ſuch caſe, or if the plaintiff be non-ſuited, &c. the defendant ſhall be intitled to his coſts; and if the jury find no ſuch tender was made, or that the amends tendered were not ſufficient, and alſo find againſt the defendant on ſuch plea, the jury ſhall give a verdict for the plaintiff, and ſuch damages as they think proper, for which the plaintiff ſhall have judgment with coſts.

don

A. D. 1742. *don* and twelve miles round, occaſioned by the blowing up of a powder-mill and magazine, containing forty barrels of gunpowder, at *Malden*, three miles from *Kingſton*, in *Surry*, about one o'clock in the morning, which did great damage to houſes in the neighbourhood. And ſoon after there paſſed an act of parliament to prevent the miſchiefs which may happen by keeping dangerous quantities of gunpowder in or near the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, which, having recited the act, 5 *George* I. to prevent the like miſchiefs by gunpowder, does further enact, That no perſon, not a dealer, ſhall keep more than 50 lb. of gunpowder; nor any perſon, a dealer, more than 200 lb. weight, longer than twenty-four hours; upon pain of forfeiting all ſuch gunpowder, and the value thereof; with power to any juſtice to iſſue his ſearch-warrants to break open warehouſes, cellars, ſhops, *&c.* and to ſeize, and in twelve hours to move, unlawful quantities; and to detain the ſame till the property be determined by due courſe of law. And it was further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall conſent or agree, or knowingly permit or ſuffer any perſon whomſoever, to lodge gunpowder with him, her, or them, ſuch perſon, in whoſe cuſtody the gunpowder ſhall be found, ſhall forfeit 1 s. for every pound of gunpowder ſo found in their cuſtody.

Act to prevent miſchiefs by gunpowder

Bad conduct of the Spaniſh war.

The *Spaniſh* war, into which the miniſtry had been in a manner forced by the mercantile part of the nation, was conducted ſo as to prevent our reaping any advantage from it; and even to injure

our trade and navigation; the admiralty paying no regard to the remonſtrances of the merchants, demanding convoys and cruizers to protect their ſhips; and the *Spaniſh* privateers were permitted to ſweep the ocean. The merchants of *London*, &c. preſented petitions, complaining of this neglect, and of their loſſes by the *Spaniſh* privateers: and the city, in their corporate capacity, did ſtrongly ſecond their complaints in their petition on the 26th of *January*, ſetting forth, "That, at a time "when a feeble enemy holds our naval power in "deriſion, and the conduct and diſtribution of "our ſhips of war are the ſubject of univerſal cen- "ſure, to remain unconcerned and ſilent would "ill become the repreſentative body of this great "metropolis, which ſo ſenſibly ſhares in every "public misfortune: that the petitioners therefore "beg leave humbly to repreſent to the houſe, "that it is with the utmoſt grief they have ſeen "the navigation and commerce of theſe kingdoms "ſo conſtantly interrupted on our own coaſts, and "almoſt in ſight of our late powerful naval arma- "ments, by the privateers of *Spain*, to the ruin "of our trade, the enriching of the enemy, and "the diſgrace of the *Britiſh* name: that the loſſes "hereby ſuſtained, the manner in which applica- "tions for redreſs have been often evaded, and "other numerous inſtances of negligence and diſ- "regard of the commercial intereſt of theſe king- "doms (whilſt a neighbouring nation is every day "converting theſe errors to their own advantage) "have given the petitioners the moſt dreadful ap- "pre-

A. D. 1742.

City petition to parliament.

A. D. 1742. "prehenſions, leſt our trade, the foundation of "our wealth and power, and which has formerly "enabled us to maintain the liberties of *Europe*, "ſhould be transferred into the hands of our po- "tent and dangerous rival. That the petitioners "cannot but obſerve with concern, that thoſe ſhips "of war, which they might reaſonably have ex- "pected would have been employed in protecting "our trade, have not contributed either thereto, "or to the intereſt or honour of this nation: and "that the petitioners have ſeen a powerful and "well provided fleet remaining inactive in our "own ports, or more ingloriouſly putting to ſea, "without the appearance of any enterprize in "view, or even the poſſibility of meeting an enemy "worthy of its attention, whilſt our trading veſ- "ſels have been daily expoſed in the *Britiſh* chan- "nel and ſoundings to the privateers of a place "ſo inconſiderable as *St. Sebaſtian*'s. And that, "notwithſtanding theſe various ſubjects of com- "plaint, the petitioners beg the houſe to believe, "that they do not hereby intend to ſignify the "leaſt deſire of a peace with *Spain*, until his ma- "jeſty ſhall, by a vigorous proſecution of the war, "have obtained from the enemy an ample ac- "knowledgment of his people's juſt rights, and "the poſſeſſion of ſuch a pledge as may effectual- "ly ſecure the freedom of navigation to our lateſt "poſterity: and therefore intreating the houſe to "take the calamitous ſtate of trade, occaſioned "by the grievances complained of, into their con- "ſideration: and that the houſe would be pleaſed

" to make ſuch a proviſion, for the future ſecurity A. D.
" of the navigation and commerce of theſe king- 1742.
" doms, as they ſhall think fit [b]." In conſequence of

[b] This petition will be better underſtood by reading this that follows.

" *A petition of the ſubſcribing merchants and traders of the city* " *of* London, *in behalf of themſelves and of the trade of theſe* " *kingdoms, preſented to both houſes of parliament*, Jan. 20. " *ſets forth*,

" That the petitioners, with the utmoſt concern, have " found themſelves under the neceſſity of repreſenting to the " houſe, that the navigation and commerce of theſe kingdoms " have been continually expoſed to the growing inſolence of " the *Spaniſh* privateers, from the commencement of this juſt " and neceſſary war; that, during its whole progreſs and con- " tinuance, notwithſtanding the repeated applications of the " ſuffering merchants for protection and redreſs, their loſſes " and misfortunes have conſiderably increaſed of late, to the " impoveriſhing of many of his majeſty's ſubjects, the great " detriment of trade in general, the diminution of his ma- " jeſty's revenue, and the diſhonour of the nation; that up- " wards of 300 ſhips and veſſels have been already taken (the " greateſt part of them in or near the *Britiſh* channel or ſound- " ings) and carried into *St. Sebaſtian's*, and other adjacent " ports; by which many of his majeſty's moſt uſeful ſubjects " have been reduced to want and impriſonment, or, compel- " led by inhuman treatment, and deſpairing of a cartel for " the exchange of priſoners, have enliſted in the ſervice of " *Spain*; that the petitioners apprehend that moſt of their mis- " fortunes might have been prevented, conſidering the weak- " neſs of our enemy at ſea, had a few of his majeſty's ſhips " of war been properly ſtationed, and the commanders kept " ſtrictly to their duty; a neglect which appears the more ſur- " prizing, as there was a precedent of an act of parliament in " 1707, expreſly made for thoſe purpoſes, intituled, ' An act " for the better ſecuring the trade of this kingdom by cruizers " and

A. D. 1742. of which the lord-mayor of *London* and Sir *John Barnard*

" and convoys:' that by means of this neglect, and the many " valuable prizes the *Spaniards* have made, they have been " encouraged and enabled to fit out ſuch numbers of privateers " from *St. Sebaſtian* and *Bilboa*, excluſive of other ports, as " to render the navigation to and from theſe kingdoms every " day more and more dangerous; and that the preſent great " and unexpected power of the enemy in the *Mediterranean* " gives the petitioners reaſon to apprehend, that their trade " is become extremely precarious in thoſe parts; that there " have been various neglects and delays in the appointment " and ſending out of convoys; and that out of thoſe few, " which have been granted, ſome of the commanders have " paid ſo little regard to the ſhips under their care, that they " have deſerted them at ſea, and left them as a prey to the " enemy: and praying leave further to repreſent, that the " navigation to and from ſeveral of his majeſty's colonies has " often been much expoſed to the enemy, and that many " ſhips have been taken in the *American* ſeas by their priva- " teers, principally owing, as the petitioners preſume, to a " want of a ſufficient number of ſhips, or of proper care in " ſome of his majeſty's commanders, ſtationed in thoſe parts; " that many ſhips have been brought into danger by the arbi- " trary impreſſing of their ableſt hands out of the homeward- " bound ſhips before they had made the land, or arrived to " a place of ſafety; and out of the outward-bound ſhips in " the proſecution of their voyages; and praying leave to aſſure " the houſe, that they do not complain of ſuch captures as are " the unavoidable conſequence of a war, but of ſuch only as " have been occaſioned by a want of due care for the pro- " tection of trade, which has, during the whole war, laboured " under an apparent neglect and diſregard; nor ſhall they ever " be induced, either by their paſt misfortunes or future ap- " prehenſions, ſo far to forget their duty to his majeſty and the " legiſlature, as once to repine or murmur at the preſent war " with *Spain*, which his majeſty and theſe kingdoms are ſo " neceſſarily engaged in, and upon the vigorous proſecution

" of

Barnard were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for A. D. 1742.

" of which the intereſt of the *Britiſh* trade and the freedom
" of navigation ſo evidently depend; and praying the houſe
" to take the premiſes into their conſideration, that ſuch pro-
" viſion may be made for the future protection of the trade
" and navigation of theſe kingdoms as the houſe ſhall think
" fit; and that the petitioners may be heard by themſelves or
" council thereupon."

It was ordered that the petitioners be heard, if they think fit, by themſelves or council.

The 27th was appointed for hearing the merchants on the ſubject of their petition, when *Mr. Glover* laid before the houſe the reaſons of their petition, which he declared to be produced not by a ſpirit of diſcontent, or by the rage of faction, but by an apprehenſion that they had long been denied that regard which they might juſtly claim in common with their fellow-ſubjects, and that protection which is the end of every government.

The facts aſſerted in the petition were then proved by papers and witneſſes, and, after ſix days ſpent in examinations, Mr. *Glover* proceeded to ſum up the evidence, and to ſhew from the collective atteſtations, that the merchants had been expoſed to the inſults and rapine of the *Spaniards, not by inattention or accident, but by one uniform and continued deſign.*

The liſt of 337 ſhips taken, was proved authentic by the officers of inſurance and by the commanders of the veſſels. Captain *Robert White* ſaw 173 veſſels brought into *St. Sebaſtian*'s port in eighteen months, and one private inſurer had paid 22000l. for prizes taken by the *Spaniards*.

The liſt of 1146 ſhips, taken in ſome years by the *French*, and laid before the parliament in 1707, cannot be produced as an apology for theſe captures; becauſe theſe were taken by whole fleets, or by the ſhips of war of an enemy equal in naval power to ourſelves; becauſe our whole trade was equally expoſed; and becauſe *France* and *Spain* were then united: whereas our preſent loſſes are brought upon us by an enemy

A. D. 1742. for protecting and ſecuring the trade and navigation

eaſily reſiſted, by ſingle privateers, and by little more power than that of two towns, *St. Sebaſtian* and *Bilboa*.

It is obſervable, that the traders of *Bilboa* never equipped any privateers againſt their correſpondents of *England* before, but continued in friendſhip with them, even when they were not at peace; nor can any reaſon be aſſigned for their change of conduct, but that the proſpect of uncommon profit from the uncommon negligence of the *Engliſh* miniſtry was too powerful for kindneſs and reſpect.

Whether the neglect of exchanging priſoners, a neglect of which no other country can furniſh an example, may be imputed to any other cauſe than the deſire of oppreſſing trade, it is not eaſy to determine. It is certain that this exchange has been ſo long delayed, that multitudes languiſh and periſh in captivity; and ſome, who have upon the proſpect of exchange obtained their liberty, have been obliged to preſerve their honour, or indemnify their ſureties, by returning to their enemies.

That theſe delays are wholly to be imputed to the *Engliſh* adminiſtration appears from the teſtimonies by which it has been proved, that the intendant of the marine in *Biſcay* has had always the power of exchanging priſoners; that he has omitted no meaſures to facilitate and expedite the exchange, till he was diſcouraged by a breach of faith on our part; that almoſt all the *Engliſh* captives were within the limits of his juriſdiction; and that therefore, had we releaſed the *Spaniards* with no more difficulty than he diſcharged the *Engliſh*, almoſt all our countrymen had been now at liberty.

It appears from Mr. *Bell*'s evidence, that the *Spaniards*, taken in the *Stamboline*, were detained for nine months after the *Engliſh*, whom they conſidered as equivalent, had been ſet at liberty. And from Mr. *Barrow*'s, that captain *Maxey* ſollicited the admiralty and ſecretary's office eight months, without obtaining the diſcharge of three *Spaniſh* priſoners, in return for himſelf and two others: and that it was not granted him till the very day on which the merchants preſented their petition

tion of this kingdom in times of war. Which order A. D. 1742.

petition, it appearing that the affair muſt come before the parliament.

Auſten and *Carter*, two commanders of merchant-ſhips, were diſcharged by the intendant, and only two fiſhermen, named *Scarza*, and ſtiled captain and lieutenant of a privateer, demanded in exchange. Mr. *Da Coſta* undertook to ſollicit their releaſe. The lords of the regency immediately ordered that they ſhould be diſcharged. Soon after the commiſſary of the *Spaniſh* priſoners propoſed to him to forge a new order from the admiralty, and inſert another name; which he refuſed, and was in a few hours told that the order was countermanded; but could not find, upon enquiry, that the countermand was iſſued, either by the regency or the admiralty, or ſecretary's office. The commiſſary viſited him again, and offered him 50 l. to comply with his former propoſal, and again met with a refuſal: a ſecond order for their diſcharge was obtained, which was likewiſe countermanded. The whole affair is too dark to be throughly diſcuſſed: let it only be obſerved who was in the country when the diſcharge was obtained, and in town when it was countermanded.

How much trade muſt be injured by the loſs of ſeamen, how vain is the manufacture of goods without ſhips, and to how little purpoſe ſhips are equipped without a poſſibility of manning them, it is unneceſſary to explain. But a mere privation of advantage, and inability to purſue commerce, is not the only or the greateſt injury which the nation has ſuffered from this ſhameful neglect. Our ſailors have not only been detained from us, but employed againſt us; and that ſkill and courage which has been required in our ſervice has been exerted againſt us.

Few of their privateers have been taken without ſome of the *Engliſh* ſailors on board, men forced into the ſervice of our enemies by long continued hardſhips, from which they had no hopes of deliverance. Nor is it to be wondered at that hardſhips are inflicted by enemies naturally cruel, irritated by delays and breach of faith in exchange of priſoners, and ſwell-

A. D. 1742. order of the houſe of commons was honoured with great rejoicings in the city of *London*.

The

ed to inſolence and confidence by an exemption from all fear of repriſals or revenge. Had our tranſactions with the *Spaniards* been punctual and honeſt, they had been without provocation; had our meaſures been vigorous, they had been without courage to practiſe barbarities.

It has appeared, from the evidence which has been offered, that ſcarcely any ſhip of war has been ever ſeen on the cruiſe; and even from the papers, delivered by the admiralty, ſtrong proofs of negligence may be collected. No ſhip was ſtationed off *Cape Clare* in *Ireland*, a very important poſt, till eight months, nor any ſhip ordered to cruize before *St. Sebaſtians* till nine months, after the declaration of the war. Veſſels ſtationed for impreſſing, in places where no privateer was ever heard of, are ſet down as cruizers; and, what is yet more wonderful and frontleſs, the mighty fleet ſent out in *November*, under the command of two admirals, that fleet which filled the world with expectations, and ſeemed deſigned to decide the fate of nations, is in this liſt declared to have been fitted out againſt the privateers of a *Spaniſh* fiſhing-town. Can it be wondered at, if ſuch conduct ſhall make the name of an *Engliſhman* reproachful.

It is proper to obſerve, that the journals of the captains of ſhips, though called for by the houſe, have not been produced; and therefore it can only be conjectured in general, that they contain evidence which they are unwilling to expoſe. But there are without them a thouſand proofs of the fallacies of this liſt, one of which is too flagrant to be omitted. A ſhip is ſaid, in this liſt, to be cruizing from the time that orders are ſent for that purpoſe to that at which new orders are received, though for the greateſt part of the time the ſhip has lain in harbour.

The management of convoys is another proof of the deſign formed to diſtreſs the merchants. The *Portugal* fleet was detained near twelve months by evident miſconduct, in which time the *French* introduced their woollen manufactures, the

Dutch

The city of *London* did alſo make a repreſenta- A. D. 1742.
tion to their repreſentatives on the 10th of *Febru-*

Dutch ſent two men of war to carry gold from *Liſbon*, and an *Engliſh* packet with 130001. in gold coin being taken, and the reſt in danger, the *French* have ſet up a packet between *Lyons* and *Havre de Grace* to ſhare in this gold traffick.

It has been proved, that one commander took twenty-ſeven ſhips under his convoy from *Liſbon*, but brought none into *England*; and it has appeared that a maſter of a ſhip, introduced by ſeveral merchants with his complaint of being deſerted by his convoy, was refuſed to be heard.

The commander of the *Tartar* ſuffered the *Spaniards* to ſeize three ſhips out of four under his convoy; and when the *Phœnix*, which was to protect the trade of *North Carolina*, was known to want repairs, they ordered the other ſhip off the ſame ſtation, and ſo left the colony entirely naked.

The abuſe of the practice of impreſſing was next fully proved, of which one inſtance cannot be recollected without horror. Part of the *Tartar*'s crew entered into the ſhip belonging to Mr. *Blydeſtein* in *South Carolina*, and, having forced open the cabin, fired upon the ſailors, who made no reſiſtance and offered to ſurrender: at laſt one of them was killed by *Samuel Bathurſt*, maſter of the *Tartar*, who was found guilty of wilful murder by the coroner's inqueſt; and a boat was ſent to demand him and his aſſociates, with the chief juſtice's warrant, but it was kept off by menaces and force. And they were afterwards acquitted by a martial mock trial, before three captains of men of war. Thus was the law of the nation treated with contempt, and the civil authority ſet openly at defiance.

The heavieſt grievance is ſtill behind. When the miſconduct of officers has been complained of, no anſwer has been returned but, *What would you have done with this captain; would you have him turned out, and the maſter of a merchant-man put in his room?* When the coaſt has been repreſented defenceleſs, no guard has been ordered; when the law has been openly and contemptuouſly violated, no redreſs has been obtained: when the deſtruction of our trade was mentioned, we were told by one of the commiſſioners, *It is your own war, and you muſt take it for your pains.*

A. D. 1742. *ary* for their conduct on the diſmiſſion of Sir *Robert Walpole* [c].

Sir

[c] *The repreſentation of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of* London, *in common-council* (Feb. 10.) *aſſembled, to the right honourable Sir* Robert Godſchall, *Knt. lord-mayor, Sir* John Barnard, *Knt. Mr. alderman* Lambert, *and Mr. alderman* Heathcote, *their repreſentatives in parliament.*

"This court doth take this publick occaſion to acknow-
"ledge their grateful ſenſe of your vigilant and faithful con-
"duct in parliament, which hath already contributed to the
"production of many good effects.

"As they have now reaſon to hope for a change of meaſures
"as well as of men, they deſire you will ſtrenuouſly promote
"all thoſe ſalutary laws as are or ſhall be propoſed in the houſe
"of commons, ſuch as the *place-bill*, a *penſion-bill*, and the
"repeal of the *ſeptennial-act*, in order to reſtore the ancient
"freedom of our conſtitution, and ſecure it againſt all future
"attempts either of open or ſecret corruption, or of any undue
"influence whatſoever.

"And more particularly they recommend that you will
"perſiſt, with unwearied diligence, to make the earlieſt and
"ſtricteſt enquiry into the cauſes of all paſt miſmanagements,
"and exert your utmoſt endeavours to prevent the like for the
"future.

"And they further expect, that you will extend ſuch en-
"quiry to all perſons who, in their reſpective employments,
"have contributed to the complicated evils which have ſo long
"oppreſſed and diſhonoured this nation.

"And they congratulate themſelves and the whole king-
"dom that, from the virtue and ſpirit of the preſent parlia-
"ment, every odious name of diſtinction will ſoon be loſt a-
"mong us, and that from this happy period they may date
"the entire abolition of parties, of which the moſt pernicious
"uſe has hitherto been made, to the imminent danger of our
"liberties.

"For now they may reaſonably expect, that thoſe who
"wiſh the real and ſolid ſupport of his majeſty and his royal
"family,

Sir *Robert Godſchall*, who had been elected lord-mayor at *Michaelmas* laſt, died of a violent fever on A. D. 1742. Sir Robert Godſchal's death.

" family, and are qualified by their virtues and abilities, may " have it in their power to ſerve both their king and country; " and that no diſtinction will remain but of thoſe who are " friends or enemies to the conſtitution; of thoſe who would " maintain the freedom and independency of parliament, and " of thoſe who would ſubject it to *corrupt* and *miniſterial in-* " *fluence*."

At a general meeting of the independent electors *of the city and liberty of* Weſtminſter, *held on the* 17*th of* February *at the* Fountain *tavern in the* Strand, *it was unanimouſly agreed that the following repreſentation be delivered to the right honourable lord viſcount* Percival, *and* Charles Edwin, *Eſq*;

" We, the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the city and liberty " of *Weſtminſter*, cannot avoid taking the firſt opportunity of " paying our moſt grateful acknowledgments for your faith- " ful behaviour during this ſhort but important period of par- " liament; and though we have no reaſon to doubt your " ſteady perſeverance, yet we cannot think it altogether im- " proper to acquaint you with our ſentiments on the preſent " criſis of affairs—a criſis which, we apprehend, muſt deter- " mine the fate of us and our poſterity, and render this king- " dom either a glory or ſcoff among the nations.

" We have beheld, with the deepeſt concern, ſuch meaſures " purſued, for many years paſt, as have manifeſtly tended to " diſgrace the name, betray the intereſts, ruin the trade, " weaken the liberties, and depreſs the courage, of the *Britiſh* " nation. It is now with the moſt ſenſible pleaſure we behold " the agreeable proſpect of being delivered from the fatal ef- " fects of ſuch meaſures, by the virtue of a truly *Britiſh* par- " liament, and the removal of thoſe perſons who, ſupported " by the influence of corruption (that canker of our conſtitu- " tion) have too long wantoned in the abuſe of power, and " mocked the calamities of an almoſt deſpairing people.

A. D. 1742. on the 26th of *June*, 1742, and was ſucceeded in the mayoralty by *George Heathcote*, Eſq; and, as a city

" But as the melancholy experience of paſt times evinces, " that the removal of the perſon of a miniſter from the helm " is inſufficient for ſecuring the intereſts and liberties of a " people, while his creatures, his maxims, and his views, are " entailed upon the government; we therefore hope you will " moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſe them, and endeavour to procure us " ſuch a conſtitutional ſecurity as may prevent this kingdom " from ſuffering by the like errors or iniquities for the future.

" As the ſtricteſt enquiry only can ſatisfy, ſo nothing but " the moſt rigorous juſtice ought to avenge an injured people; " it is therefore we earneſtly intreat you to make a diligent " ſcrutiny into the authors of thoſe grievances we have ſo long " groaned under, and not ſuffer impunity to be the lot of the " oppreſſor;—juſtice is a duty you owe to poſterity, as exam- " ples are moſt likely to prevent future evils.——Should the " diſturber of the public be permitted the enjoyment of private " tranquillity, or his influence remain in thoſe councils from " which his perſon is removed, we conceive that ſuch an event " at this juncture muſt give a fatal encouragement, or rather " ſanction, to a wanton and wicked exerciſe of power in all " ſucceeding miniſters.—Lenity to ſuch an one would be " cruelty to the nation; and the calling to a ſevere account " the inſtruments of pernicious meaſures, however unavailing " to procure us reparation for what is paſt, may have the " happy effect of henceforth preventing the like violations " of the conſtitution, the like profuſion of public treaſure at " home, and the like proſtitution of the public faith and ho- " nour abroad.

" We zealouſly recommend to your endeavours the extir- " pating thoſe party diſtinctions, which, though their foun- " dation have long ceaſed to exiſt, were yet ſo induſtriouſly " fomented among us, in order to ſerve the miſchievous pur- " poſes of a miniſterial tyranny, and in oppoſition to the real " and permanent intereſts of the preſent royal family. The " common intereſt, it is hoped, has now united all parties " and

a city repreſentative in parliament, by *William Calvert*, Eſq; and on the 21ſt of *October* the common-council drew up, approved of, and ordered the following repreſentation to the city repreſentatives in parliament: A. D. 1742.

The repreſentation of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, *in common-council aſſembled, to the right honourable* George Heathcote, *Eſq; lord-mayor, Sir* John Barnard, *Knt. and alderman, Mr. alderman* Lambert, *and Mr. alderman* Calvert, *their repreſentatives in parliament.*

City's repreſentation to their repreſentatives.

"In the preſent unhappy conjuncture, when "the domeſtic enemies of theſe kingdoms are flat- "tering themſelves that, by the late aſtoniſhing "example of unpuniſhed treachery and corruption, "the nation muſt be driven to deſpair, and aban- "don all thoughts of any future efforts for the "ſupport and ſecurity of the public liberty; we, "the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of "the city of *London*, in common-council aſſem- "bled, think it our indiſpenſible duty to declare in "this moſt ſolemn manner, that, as we are fully "ſenſible how advantageouſly this nation has been "diſtinguiſhed by its freedom from the reſt of "mankind, we will not, by ſupineneſs, reſign "our claim to ſo invaluable a bleſſing, but that "we will ſtill perſevere, with the ſame uniform

"and perſuaſions, and every man will be regarded only as he "prefers the welfare and liberties of his country to any private "dependence or venal conſideration whatever.

"and

A. D. 1742. " and unſhaken reſolution, againſt the malice of " our undiſguiſed enemies, and the falſhood of our " pretended friends, whoſe ſhameful union and " confederacy againſt their country, at the ſame " time that they ſerve to increaſe our apprehen- " ſions, ſhall redouble our attention and zeal for " the defence and preſervation of all our conſti- " tutional rights. We therefore addreſs ourſelves " to you, our worthy repreſentatives in parliament, " and, with the moſt grateful acknowledgments " of your former meritorious conduct, take this " occaſion of laying our ſentiments before you.

" We cannot but lament that means have been " uſed to defeat our hopes of a ſpeedy and effectual " reformation. We had long ſeen the great con- " cerns of the kingdom all perverted to the ſingle " purpoſe of maintaining power in one hand. With " this pernicious deſign our wealth has been ex- " hauſted, our trade neglected, our honour proſti- " tuted, and the independency of parliament in- " vaded: at length, after a continued ſtruggle of " twenty years, when we had reaſon to expect that " the happy period of our deliverance was at hand, " that each offender would have received the cha- " ſtiſement due to his crimes, and ſuch regulations " have been eſtabliſhed as would have ſecured us " from the like enormities in time to come, how " great was our ſurprize to find, that ſome of " thoſe, who, under a maſk of integrity, and by " diſſembling a zeal for their country, had long " acquired the largeſt ſhare of its confidence, " ſhould, without the leaſt heſitation or ſeeming

" remorſe,

" remorſe, greedily embrace the firſt occaſion to A. D.
" diſgrace all their former conduct, and, in de- 1742.
" fiance of the moſt ſolemn proteſtations, openly
" conſpire, with the known enemies of the pub-
" lic, to defraud the nation of that juſtice and ſe-
" curity, which they themſelves had ſo often and
" ſo peremptorily declared was indiſpenſibly ne-
" ceſſary to its preſervation and ſupport?

" Amidſt theſe melancholy conſiderations we
" have the ſatisfaction to find, that the general
" cenſure and indignation have ſo immediately
" purſued theſe betrayers of their truſt, that few
" have been miſled by their pretences; and that
" they ſucceed in the public hatred thoſe they
" have ſcreened, though they have not, as yet,
" ſucceeded to their power. And we may reaſon-
" ably expect a more fortunate iſſue in the ap-
" proaching ſeſſions, ſince many of thoſe crimes,
" which have ſo long excited the juſt reſentment
" of the public, are now inconteſtably evinced to
" all mankind, notwithſtanding the various arti-
" fices put in practice to conceal and protect them.
" For it cannot now be a doubt that our troops,
" under the extremeſt diſtreſs in an unhealthy cli-
" mate, were defrauded, by colluſive contracts,
" of their juſt pay; that the power of an admi-
" niſtration hath been applied to the corrupting
" of returning officers, the purchaſing of votes,
" and the ſubverſion of charters; and that im-
" menſe ſums of that public treaſure, which was
" appropriated to the civil government, have been
" partly ſecreted, and partly diverted to purpoſes

" injurious

A. D. 1742. "injurious to the dignity of the crown, and de-
"ſtructive of our happy conſtitution.

"We therefore moſt earneſtly intreat, that, at "this important criſis, you will not ſuffer your-"ſelves to be amuſed with diſtant objects, which "of late have been ſo ſpeciouſly dreſſed up with "all the arts of fallacy and deluſion; but, what-"ever plea may be offered in behalf of our ſafety "abroad, be perſuaded that ſecurity at home is "the firſt point, which merits your conſideration; "that the gratifying the reaſonable deſires of the "people, who aſk no more than juſtice, and the "re-eſtabliſhment of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, can "alone give weight and ſucceſs to his majeſty's "councils and meaſures, can alone recover the "loſt confidence of our ancient allies, and ſtrike "terror into our moſt powerful enemies. We "therefore apply to you now, with all the urgent "ſollicitations of men fully convinced that their "all is at ſtake, the rights and privileges of our-"ſelves and poſterity, with every valuable advan-"tage purchaſed for us by the blood of our an-"ceſtors; conjuring you to poſtpone every other "conſideration, particularly the ſupplies for the "current ſervice of the enſuing year, till you have "renewed the ſecret committee of enquiry, pro-"cured an effectual bill to reduce and limit the "number of placemen in the houſe of commons, "reſtored the frequency of elections, and re-"ſtrained the abuſe of power in returning officers. "Yet, after theſe ſalutary proviſions, when you "ſhall think fit to grant the ſupplies, at the ſame

"time

" time have ſome regard to their application. A. D. 1742.
" A nation burdened with taxes, oppreſſed with
" debts, and almoſt exhauſted by one laviſh ad-
" miniſtration, can but ill undergo a freſh pro-
" fuſion of its treaſure in the parade of numerous
" land armies, and the hire of foreign forces, with-
" out the appearance of any ſervice in the behalf
" of his majeſty's *Britiſh* dominions.

" Theſe points alone can give ſafety to the
" kingdom, and appeaſe the general diſcontents;
" and the vigorous proſecution of them, in con-
" currence with all true friends of the public,
" (independent of party, or of any invidious di-
" ſtinction whatſoever) will enſure to yourſelves
" the laſting favour and affection of this great
" metropolis.

MAN."

In *Michaelmas* term was tried, in the court of *Common-pleas*, a cauſe between the *Weaver's company* and Mr. *Thomas Handyſide*. *Handyſide* was free of their company; but, not being free of the city, apprehended himſelf not eligible to the livery. The company called him upon the livery: and the court gave a verdict in their favour; That every member of a company is eligible to the livery, though not free of the city. And, in *Hillary-term* following, *William Ayres*, the leſſee of the toll on *London-bridge*, who had received and inſiſted upon a preſcriptive right to receive 2d. for the paſſage of each cart laden with one ton weight, or upwards, paſſing over the bridge, was alſo caſt; it appearing, by the evidence, that the uſage had been

Handyſide's caſe concerning the livery.

Toll at London-bridge.

A. D. 1743. been to take 1 d. only for a cart with two horſes, although laden with a ton, or upwards.

His majeſty being returned from his *German* dominions, and another prince born to the prince of *Wales*, and his majeſty's daughter, the princeſs *Louiſa*, married to the prince royal of *Denmark*, the citizens, in common-council aſſembled, addreſſed his majeſty.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

City addreſs to the king. " We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons, of the city of *London*, in common-council " aſſembled, moſt humbly approach your throne " with hearts full of the ſincereſt wiſhes for the " honour and proſperity of your ſacred perſon and " government, and beg leave to offer our moſt " hearty congratulations upon your ſafe return to " theſe your *Britiſh* dominions.

" Permit us, royal Sir, at the ſame time to ex- " preſs our joy, that your happy arrival hath been " bleſſed with the ſafe delivery of her royal high- " neſs the princeſs of *Wales* of a prince: an au- " ſpicious omen and further pledge of our future " happineſs by the increaſe of your royal progeny, " to defend our religion, laws, and liberties, and " protect our trade and commerce, always confid- " ing, that a race of princes, deſcending from " your majeſty, will be ever mindful to preſerve " theſe bleſſings to our lateſt poſterity.

" We further beg leave to congratulate your " majeſty upon the marriage of your royal daugh-

" ter the princeſs *Louiſa* to the prince royal of A. D.
" *Denmark*, by which alliance we have reaſon to 1743.
" hope that the proteſtant intereſt in *Europe* will
" be more firmly united.

" We ſhall ever think it our indiſpenſable duty
" to pray, that the hearts and affections of your
" loyal ſubjects may be the juſt and grateful re-
" ward of your paternal care and protection; that
" your majeſty's reign may be long and glorious
" over a free, dutiful, and united people; and
" that the ſceptre of theſe realms may always re-
" main in your royal family."

And on the 12th of *December* the ſaid court agreed to addreſs the prince and princeſs of *Wales*[d]; and

[d] " *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes,*

" We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council-
" men, of the city of *London*, humbly beg leave to preſent
" our moſt hearty congratulations upon the ſafe delivery and
" happy recovery of madam your royal highneſs, and the in-
" creaſe of your illuſtrious family by the birth of another
" prince; an event which muſt greatly contribute to our hap-
" pineſs, as it ſtrengthens our preſent conſtitution, and yields
" a further proſpect of its continuance, in the proteſtant ſuc-
" ceſſion of his majeſty's royal line.

" We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our joy, when we reflect
" on the many eminent virtues which, we promiſe ourſelves,
" will be tranſmitted from your royal highneſſes to your poſte-
" rity; formed with the ſame generous and benevolent diſ-
" poſitions for which you are ſo univerſally admired; and in-
" ſtructed by the ſame great example to pay a dutiful obe-
" dience to his majeſty, and a tender regard for the liberties
" of his ſubjects.

" Permit us likewiſe, Sir, to make uſe of this opportunity
" to return you our particular thanks for the repeated decla-
" rations

A. D. 1744. and alſo to petition parliament to take off the negative voice of the court of aldermen.

The houſe of lords, on the 15th of *February*, 1744, received a meſſage [e] from the king, informing them of an intended *French* invaſion. Upon which emergency Sir *John Barnard* moved, next day, in common-council, to addreſs his majeſty; and it was reſolved and ordered unanimouſly in this form:

" rations of your attachment to the intereſts and welfare of our " city, of which you have ſo graciouſly condeſcended to be- " come a member; and with minds truly ſenſible of the high " honour of your princely patronage and protection, we offer " up our conſtant prayers, that your royal highneſſes may en- " joy all happineſs and proſperity; and that your deſcendants " may ſucceſſively continue the bleſſings derived from you to " the lateſt poſterity."

[e] " GEORGE R.

" His majeſty having received undoubted intelligence, that " the eldeſt ſon of the pretender to his crown is arrived in " *France*, and that preparations are making there to invade " his kingdom, in concert with diſaffected perſons here; and " that ſuch invaſion is to be ſupported by the ſquadron of " *French* men of war which has been cruizing ſeveral days in " the *Britiſh* channel, his majeſty has judged it proper to ac- " quaint the houſe of lords with an intelligence of ſuch high " importance to his crown, and to the peace and ſecurity of " theſe kingdoms; and his majeſty doubts not, from the ex- " perienced zeal, duty, and affection of the houſe of lords, " that they will ſtrengthen his hands, and concur in all ſuch " meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary for diſappointing and defeat- " ing ſo dangerous an attempt, and for the ſecurity of his " perſon and government, and the religion, laws, and liber- " ties of theſe kingdoms."

The ſame day the houſe of commons received a meſſage from his majeſty to the ſame effect.

" *Moſt*

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,* A. D. 1744.

" We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, having heard that attempts are form- City addreſs. " ing by the common diſturbers of the peace and " tranquillity of *Europe*, in favour of a popiſh " pretender, to interrupt that happineſs we " thankfully enjoy under your majeſty's govern- " ment, humbly beg leave to take this firſt op- " portunity to expreſs our greateſt concern for, " and abhorrence of this indignity intended againſt " your majeſty and theſe kingdoms.

" We have no reaſon to doubt, but that by the " bleſſing of God on your majeſty's arms, our " enemies will be diſappointed in their expecta- " tions, (as your majeſty's ſubjects muſt be too " ſenſible of the bleſſings of liberty, property, " and the free exerciſe of their religion, which " they enjoy under your moſt auſpicious reign, " to exchange them for a certain arbitrary, and " tyrannical government; ſo the loyalty and una- " nimity of your faithful ſubjects will greatly tend " to diſcourage theſe deſperate endeavours to de- " ſtroy and ſubvert our excellent conſtitution) " We therefore beg leave moſt humbly to aſſure " your majeſty of our firm and ſincereſt attach- " ment to your ſacred perſon and government, " and our preſent happy eſtabliſhment in church " and ſtate; and that no endeavours of ours ſhall " (even at the hazard of our lives and fortunes) " be wanting to fruſtrate theſe attempts, to the " prejudice of both, and to ſecure the laws and " liberties of this country, and the proteſtant

A. D. 1744. "ſucceſſion in your majeſty's moſt illuſtrious "houſe, to lateſt generations."

The merchants alſo of the city of *London* waited on his majeſty with their addreſs[a].

Proclamation againſt papiſts.

On *Saturday*, *February* 25, a proclamation was publiſhed to require the juſtices, &c. to put the laws in execution againſt papiſts and nonjurors, and for commanding all papiſts and reputed papiſts, to depart from the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and from within 10 miles of the ſame

[a] "We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the "merchants of your city of *London*, having obſerved, by your "majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage to your parliament, that "deſigns are carrying on by your majeſty's enemies, in fa"vour of a popiſh pretender, to diſturb the peace and quiet "of theſe your majeſty's kingdoms, think it our indiſpenſa"ble duty, not to omit this opportunity of expreſſing our juſt "reſentment and indignation at ſo raſh an attempt.

"We have too lively a ſenſe of the happineſs we enjoy in "our religion and liberties under your majeſty's mild and au"ſpicious reign, and of the flouriſhing condition of our trade "and commerce, even in the midſt of war, under your pa"ternal care and vigilance, not to give your majeſty the "ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our higheſt gratitude for ſuch inva"luable bleſſings; nor can we doubt, but by the bleſſing of "God upon your majeſty's arms, and the unanimous ſupport "of your faithful ſubjects, the attempts of your enemies will "recoil upon themſelves, and end in their own confuſion.

"We therefore humbly beg leave to declare to your ma"jeſty our unſhaken reſolution, that we will, on this critical "conjuncture, exert our utmoſt endeavours for the ſupport of "public credit, and at all times hazard our lives and fortunes, "in defence of your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, "and for the ſecurity of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal "family."

by

by *March* 2; and for confining papiſts and reputed papiſts to their habitations; and for ſeiſing the arms and horſes of ſuch as refuſe to take the oaths, &c. and for putting the laws in execution againſt riots and rioters. A. D. 1744.

On the 31ſt of *March* war was proclaimed againſt *France* in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, in the midſt of the acclamations of the rejoicing people, pleaſed with the opportunity to revenge the nation of ſuch a perfidious enemy. War proclaimed againſt France.

The licentious uſe made by the players of interludes, &c. at *Bartholomew* fair, under the permiſſion of holding the ſaid fair beyond the original term of three days, had given ſo great diſguſt to the citizens in general, and to the ſhop-keepers in *Smithfield* in particular, that, upon a proper remonſtrance againſt the ſaid permiſſion, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, this year, not only reduced the time for keeping the ſaid fair to three days, but they prohibited the acting of all plays and interludes in booths, during thoſe days. Bartholomew fair regulated.

About this time, the maſter-taylors and ſtay-makers, having repreſented to his majeſty in council, that great numbers of journeymen, (about 15,000) had entered into a combination, refuſing to work for the wages eſtabliſhed by law, and were ſupported in it by the keepers of ale-houſes where they reſort; that they threatned to fire the maſter's houſes, and abuſed thoſe, who in obedience to the laws continued to work; the privy-council, by his majeſty's command, ſent a letter to the duke of *Newcaſtle*, cuſtos rotulorum of Proceedings againſt journeymen taylors

A. D. 1744. *Middleſex*, requiring his grace to recommend to the juſtices of the peace to carry into execution the act of the 7th of *George* I. to uſe their endeavours to prevent all unlawful aſſemblies and combinations, to revoke the licences of ſuch victuallers, and give the ſtricteſt orders to the high conſtables, for apprehending all perſons offending herein. Letters to the ſame purpoſe were likewiſe ſent to lord *Cornwallis*, conſtable of the tower, and to the lord-mayor of *London*: accordingly the juſtices met, and came to theſe reſolutions, "That if any journeyman ſhould refuſe to work "for the wages ſettled by act of parliament, he "ſhould be committed to hard labour for two "months: and that the maſter that paid more "than the act allowed ſhould forfeit 5*l*.

Addreſs to ſuppreſs ſtreet robberies.

In the beginning of the winter, ſtreet-robberies within this metropolis were become ſo numerous and terrible to thoſe whoſe buſineſs called them out into the public ſtreets and places of uſual concourſe, that it was thought neceſſary, on the 13th of *October*, to addreſs his majeſty that a ſpeedy, vigorous, and exemplary execution of the laws might be made upon the perſons of ſuch offenders, as ſhould fall into the hands of juſtice [b]. To which

[b] *To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.*

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the "court of lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of *London*, "having taken into conſideration the many diſorders and rob- "beries which have been committed within theſe few weeks "laſt paſt, in the ſtreets of your loyal metropolis, beg leave "to

which his majeſty gave a moſt gracious anſwer, and by proclamation, on the 9th of *January* following,

A. D. 1744. Proclamation with a reward of 100l.

" to approach your throne, and humbly repreſent to your " moſt ſacred majeſty,

" That divers confederacies of great numbers of evil-diſ- " poſed perſons, armed with bludgeons, piſtols, cutlaſſes, " and other dangerous weapons, infeſt not only the private " lanes and paſſages, but likewiſe the public ſtreets and places " of uſual concourſe, and commit moſt daring outrages upon " the perſons of your majeſty's good ſubjects, whoſe affairs " oblige them to paſs through the ſtreets, by terrifying, rob- " bing and wounding them; and theſe facts are frequently " perpetrated at ſuch times as were heretofore deemed hours " of ſecurity.

" That the officers of juſtice have been repulſed in the per- " formance of their duty, ſome of whom have been ſhot at, " ſome wounded, and others murdered, in endeavouring to " diſcover and apprehend the ſaid perſons, by which means " many are intimidated from duly executing their offices, and " others put in manifeſt danger of their lives.

" Theſe unhappy circumſtances do, as we apprehend, " tend greatly to weaken the hands of the magiſtrates, and " render the laws ineffectual.

" It is to us a moſt alarming conſideration, and matter of " great grief, that theſe crimes ſhould, in ſo ſhort a time, " have grown to ſo great a height; and we beg leave humbly " to aſſure your majeſty, that we will vigorouſly, and with " the utmoſt diligence, apply ourſelves to reſtrain theſe vio- " lences, and detect the authors of them.

" Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our hopes, that a ſpeedy, vi- " gorous, and exemplary execution of the laws upon the per- " ſons of offenders, as they ſhall fall into the hands of juſtice, " may, under your majeſty's princely wiſdom, conduce great- " ly to the ſuppreſſing theſe enormities, by ſtriking terror in- " to the wicked, and preventing others from entering into " ſuch evil courſes.

" We

A. D. 1744. lowing, promiſed a reward of 100l. over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treaſury to any perſon or perſons, who ſhould diſcover and apprehend any perſon guilty of murder or robbery.

Act for enlightening the ſtreets, 27 Geo. II. The city on their part petitioned parliament, and obtained an act for the better enlightening the city, which in the preamble ſets forth, "Whereas to prevent the committing of murders, robberies, burglaries, felonies, and other crimes of a heinous nature, in the night ſeaſon, in the ſtreets, lanes, paſſages, and courts within the city of *London*, and the liberties thereof, an act of parliament was made and paſſed in the ninth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, for the better enlightening the ſtreets of the

"We thought it our indiſpenſable duty, to lay theſe facts, "and our apprehenſions upon them, before your majeſty, "not doubting, but we ſhall receive effectual ſupport, and "your good ſubjects all poſſible ſecurity, from your majeſty's "authority and fatherly protection."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

"The concern you expreſs for the great diſorders mentioned in this addreſs, and the aſſurance you give me of exerting your utmoſt endeavours to detect and ſuppreſs them, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to have a good effect. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to put the laws in execution; to ſupport the magiſtrates; vigorouſly to puniſh ſuch heinous offenders; and to protect the perſons and properties of my good ſubjects. And I will give immediate orders, that the moſt effectual methods be taken for theſe purpoſes."

"city

" city of the *London*: and whereas the provisions A. D. 1744.
" made by the said act have been found defective,
" and insufficient to answer the several ends and
" purposes thereby intended: wherefore, and to
" the end the good purposes intended by the said
" act may be carried on, and fully executed, for
" the safety and preservation of the citizens and
" inhabitants of the said city, the mayor, alder-
" men, and commonalty of the city of *London*,
" in common-council assembled, do most humbly
" beseech your majesty that it may be enacted;
" and be it enacted by the king's most excellent
" majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
" the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons,
" in this present parliament assembled, and by
" the authority of the same, That such a conve-
" nient and sufficient number of glass lamps, of
" such sort and fashion as the mayor, aldermen,
" and commonalty of the said city, in common-
" council assembled, shall think proper and re-
" quisite, shall be from time to time erected, fix-
" ed, set up, and lighted in such parts and places,
" within the said city or liberties thereof, as to
" the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty,
" in common-council assembled, shall seem meet
" and expedient."

And it did also enact, That the rates for defraying the charges of erecting, maintaining, &c. the said lights, shall be settled by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, so as they do not exceed 6d. in the pound, nor 50s. on any one person in the whole, in any one year: with a

A. D. 1744. right of appeal to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, in caſe of being aggrieved.

It alſo enacts, That houſes let into tenements, ſhall pay to the lamps: that the aſſeſſment ſhall be levied by diſtreſs and ſale: and that the ſame to be allowed the tenant in his rent [c].

Act concerning carts. The abuſes and annoyances ariſing from carts within the bills of mortality, occaſioned an act of parliament in the 18 *George* II. whereby it was enacted, c. 33. ſect. 4. "That no perſon ſhall "drive any cart within the bills of mortality, un- "leſs the owner place upon ſome conſpicuous "part the name of the owner, and the number of "ſuch cart, in order that the driver may be the "more eaſily convicted for any diſorder.

"Every owner of ſuch cart reſiding within the "limits aforeſaid, ſhall enter his name and place "of abode, with the commiſſioners for licenſing "hackney-coaches, for which entry he ſhall pay "1 s. and no more.

"If any perſon drive any cart within the limits "aforeſaid, not numbered and entered as before "directed, he ſhall forfeit 40 s. and it ſhall be "lawful for any perſon to ſeize and detain the "cart, or any of the horſes, till ſuch penalty be "paid.

[c] By 17 *Geo.* II. c. 25. par. 5. it is enacted, That the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, and the juſtices of the peace of the ſeveral counties, or three of them, one of the *quorum*, are to ſet the prices of coals ſold by retail from time to time. See 16 and 17 *Car.* II. c. 2. ſect. 1.

"It

A. D. 1744.

"It ſhall be lawful for any perſon using any "cart as aforeſaid, having the wheels of the "breadth of ſix inches when worn, to have the "ſame bound with ſtreaks of iron, provided ſuch "ſtreaks be of the breadth of ſix inches, and "made flat, and not ſet on with roſe-headed "nails.

And it was further enacted, by ſtat. 30 *George* II. c. 22. ſect. 3. "That the juſtices of peace of the "city of *London* ſhall, at the general ſeſſions of the "peace holden for the city of *London* next after "the 24th of *June* in every year, aſſeſs prices for "the carriage of goods taken up in the city of "*London*, as from the city of *London* into the city "of *Weſtminſter*, or any other place not exceed-"ing the diſtance of three miles from the city of "*London*; and make rules for governing ſuch "carts, &c. and the drivers; and compel pay-"ment for the carriage of goods by ſuch licen-"ſed carts, &c. according to the prices aſſeſſed, "annex penalties for breach of any ſuch rules, "not exceeding 5l. for any one offence, as to "the major part of the juſtices at ſuch ſeſſions "ſhall ſeem meet; and at any other ſuch ſeſſions "of the peace in *London*, alter ſuch rules, and "make new rules.

"All rules ſo made ſhall, within 30 days after, "be printed and affixed in ſome public places of "the city of *London*, and be made public in ſuch "manner as the ſaid juſtices in ſeſſions ſhall order.

"No perſons ſhall wilfully obſtruct the paſſing "and repaſſing in any public ſtreets, lanes, or "paſſages,

A. D. 1744. "passages, within the limits before-mentioned, "or set any empty casks or other vessels in any "such streets, &c. (except for such time only as "is necessary for the removing thereof to or "from any place, or for the trimming thereof); "or set any empty cart, or other carriage, in any "such street, &c. except only during such time as "any such cart, &c. is plying for hire in the places "appointed by the persons authorised to appoint "the standings thereof, and except during such "time as any such cart, &c. is waiting in any "such street, &c. to load and unload goods or "commodities, or to take up or set down a fare; "and every person offending and convicted by "confession, or by oath of one witness, before "any justice of peace of the county, &c. where "such offence is committed, shall for every of- "fence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20s. and "not less than 5s. or be committed to the house "of correction or some other prison of the coun- "ty, &c. in which the offence is committed, or "the offender apprehended, to be kept to hard "labour for any time not exceeding one kalendar "month, as such justice shall order.

"No person shall ply for hire with any hack- "ney-coach, cart, or other wheel carriage, in "*Bridge-street*, *Parliament-street*, *George-street*, *St.* "*Margaret-street*, or *Abingdon-street*, in the city of "*Westminster*, or stay in any of the said streets, "with any wheel carriage, longer than is reason- "able to wait to take or set down his fare, or to "load and unload goods; and every person hav-

"ing the care of ſuch wheel carriage offending, A. D. 1744.
"and being convicted either by confeſſion or by
"oath of one witneſs, before any juſtice of peace
"for *Weſtminſter*, ſhall, for every offence, forfeit
"any ſum not exceeding 20s. and not leſs than
"5s. or be committed to the houſe of correction
"in *Weſtminſter*, to be kept to hard labour for
"any time not exceeding one kalendar month,
"as ſuch juſtice ſhall order.

"If the driver of any carriage in the cities of
"*London* or *Weſtminſter*, or in any public ſtreet
"or common highway within the weekly bills of
"mortality, by negligence or wilful miſbehaviour
"interrupt the free paſſage in any of the public
"ſtreets in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or in any pub-
"lic ſtreets or common highways within the ſaid
"weekly bills of mortality, every ſuch driver,
"being convicted either by confeſſion of, or by oath
"of one witneſs, before any juſtice of the coun-
"ty, &c. wherein the offence is committed, ſhall
"for every offence forfeit any ſum not exceeding
"20s. or be committed to the houſe of correction
"or ſome other priſon of the county, &c. in
"which ſuch offence is committed, or the offend-
"er apprehended, to be kept to hard labour for
"any time not exceeding one kalender month, as
"ſuch juſtice ſhall order."

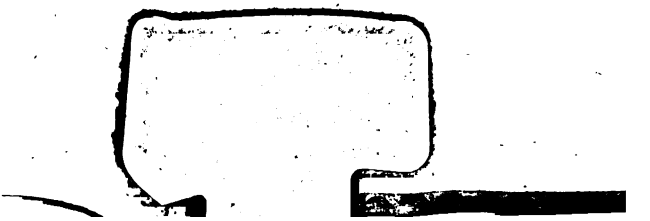
A. D. 1745, there paſt an act of parliament for making the ſurgeons of *London*, and the barbers of *London*, two ſeparate and diſtinct companies. Barber ſurgeons divided.

On

A. D. 1745. Fire at Shad Thames.

On the 17th of *May*, 1745, a fire, which began at a ſail-makers near St. *George's* ſtairs, in *Shad Thames*, and was occaſioned by a kettle of tar, left careleſsly to boil over, conſumed not only the workſhop in which it was, but, being cloſe to the river ſide, ſet fire to the *Berwick*, captain *Kemp*, a ſhip of 390 tons, which burnt to the water's edge, and conſumed ſeveral lighters; and the flames raged ſo furiouſly along-ſhore, that there were near 30 houſes burnt down, beſides thoſe which were greatly damaged.

Alderman Gibbon reſigns his gown.

Edward Gibbon, of *Putney*, Eſq; who had been requeſted by his fellow citizens to accept of the office of alderman of *Vintry-ward*, on the 24th of *March*, 1742-3, finding it very inconvenient for him to attend the duty of his office, on account of his conſtant reſidence in the country, begged leave, and was permitted, to reſign his gown on the 18th of *June*, 1745; and was ſucceeded by *Criſpe Gaſcoigne*, Eſq;

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.